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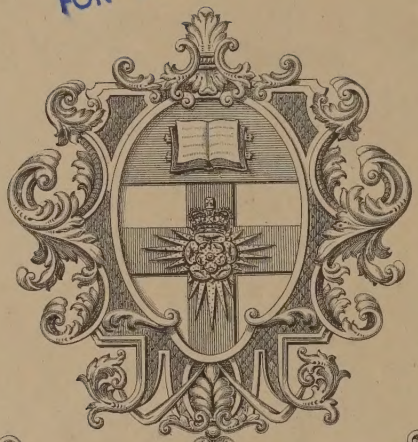

University of London

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF GOVERNMENT PRISONS

IN IRELAND,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER,

1852;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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1854.

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REPORT ON GOVERNMENT PRISONS.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EDWARD GRANVILLE, EARL OF ST. GERMANS,

Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
August 28, 1853.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward, for your Excellency's consideration, my Report on the Government Prisons in Ireland for the year 1852. Report.

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

The accommodation for prisoners during the year has been estimated at 4,556. As in the preceding year, this Return does not represent the "suitable accommodation," but merely the extent to which, under a pressure, provision for the reception of prisoners exists. Under present circumstances, and the prospect of suspension, if not entire abolition, of transportation, such a system of prison accommodation cannot much longer exist; and immediate measures for providing increased and suitable accommodation are urgently called for.

Number of Convicts.

Number of Convicts.

The number of convicts sentenced to transportation amounted to 1,427, viz.:—

Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other periods.	Total.
32	78	864	453	1,427

Disposal of Convicts.

Disposal of Convicts.

During the past year 1,296 convicts have been transported to the colonies, viz.:—

Transports.	Embarked.		Date of Sailing.	Whence.	To.
	Males.	Females			
			1852.		
Lord Dalhousie,	324	–	April 30,	Queenstown,	Van D. Land.
Martin Luther,	–	212	June 6,	Kingstown,	do.
Lord Auckland,	248	–	Sept. 29,	Queenstown,	do.
Midlothian, .	–	170	Nov. 17,	Kingstown,	do.
Rodney, . .	342	–	Nov. 24,	Queenstown,	do.
Total, .	914	382			

Estimated Expenditure.

Estimated Expenditure.

The estimated cost of the convict prisons for the last year, amounted to £43,072 12*s.* 5*d.*, being at the rate of £10 1*s.* 8¾*d.* per head, viz.:—

	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Mountjoy, . .	7,122	0	0	13	8	9
Smithfield, . . .	3,601	19	9	11	5	1
Newgate, . .	2,752	0	0	9	10	7
Grangegorman, .	2,300	0	0	7	13	4
Spike Island, . .	21,528	3	4	9	0	11
Fort Camden, . .	1,466	0	0	11	2	1
Fort Carlisle, . .	2,052	9	4	11	3	1
Ennis, ...	2,250	0	0	7	10	0
	43,072	12	5	10	1	8¾

Employment of the Convicts.

Employment of the Convicts.

This may be divided into two branches, Manufactures and Public Works. 1. As regards the first. The improvement referred to in my Report of last year still continues. Large supplies of boots and shoes, clothing, mats, &c., have been exported. The convicts in county gaols have been supplied on removal with clothing; and a large stock of articles necessary for prison consump-

tion, have been accumulated, and the whole manufacturing question has assumed an importance which recommends it to your Excellency's favourable notice.

The consolidation of the trades' department of the prisons, and the separation of the stores from Mountjoy Prison, having been sanctioned, it is of much importance that no time be lost in the erection of a building for stores in some central position, or effecting the purchase of suitable premises. The Corporation of the City of Dublin having proposed to sell to the Government the old Sheriff's Prison, I would beg to recommend this matter for favourable notice.

2. The employment of convicts on public works has been still further extended by the opening of Philipstown Prison—the alterations and repairs of which will be altogether completed by convict labour. As regards the public works in Spike Island, and the difficulties experienced in carrying out there an effective system of convict labour, I would beg to refer your Excellency to my Report on that prison. Circumstances having prevented the passing of the Convict Bill introduced by Lord Naas, I would beg respectfully to urge on the Irish Government the importance of taking this question into their early consideration.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Excellency's very humble servant,

H. Hitchins,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The damages resulting from the late fire have been repaired, at a cost of £700. A church has been completed and opened for divine service; two casemates, used as stores, have been appropriated for convict purposes; and the flooring, fittings, &c., have been executed by convicts at an expense of about £100, thus increasing the accommodation to the extent of 200 convicts; sheds have been also provided for working parties of the tailors, shoemakers, and the weavers; they are, however, inconveniently small and low, and suited only as temporary erections.

The system of sewerage requires some alteration, and is at present under the consideration of Colonel Oldfield, Commanding Royal Engineer.

The erection of workshops and working sheds are also very desirable, as securing the continuance of labour at all seasons of the year. The variations in the temperature of the corrugated iron house, recently erected, have been very great, an inconvenience which is sensibly felt by the prisoners, but may be effectually remedied by an interior lining of wood or felt.

Employment of Convicts.

Employment of Convicts.

The convicts are employed in repairing the fortifications of the island, and the maintenance of the prison buildings, under the direction of the Engineer Department. Increased efficiency has resulted from the measures taken some time since for the entire appropriation of convict labour to the Engineer Department. The number of prisoners, however, set apart for public and prison works rarely exceed 800, or about forty per cent. of the entire number; the rest, and residue, with the exception of some few employed in cleaning the prison, being either infirm and impotent, detained in hospital, or confined in the convalescent wards. The value of the labour appropriated to public works cannot be estimated at a high rate; of these 800 persons placed at the disposal of the engineers, very few are mechanics, or can use any tool but a spade.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

I regret to be obliged to report, that the conduct of some of the subordinate officers has been irregular and unsatisfactory. The officers in Spike Island are subject to many inconveniences which do not apply to the staff of any other Government Prison in this country; and, being compelled to reside on the main land, at a heavy expense, on account of rent and boat hire, I would submit their claim to a special allowance on account of these items of expenditure.

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure for the past year has amounted to £23,194 7*s.* 3*d.*, being at the rate of £10 5*s.* 3*d.* per head.

Health and Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and Condition of the Prisoners.

In looking at the medical results of this prison, it must be borne in mind, that Spike Island has been, virtually, for years, a receptacle for hospital patients of other prisons. Apart from this, the results of detention in this prison will bear comparison with any other convict prison, the medical statistics which present so sad an array of disease and death being inapplicable to the fixed prison population of the island, and being almost wholly composed of cases transmitted to the island from other hospitals. The experience of the medical officers, however, appears to show that the climate of this island is not suited to invalids; and the question of providing hospital accommodation in some other locality appears of paramount importance.

Religious and Moral Training.

Religious and Moral Training.

The reports of the chaplains annexed afford full information on this subject. The school continues to be conducted in a satisfactory manner. With the view of exciting emulation on the part of the juvenile prisoners, their transfer to trades is made to depend on their progress in school. The impossibility of preventing communication between the adult and juvenile classes of convicts cannot fail seriously to affect the results of the care and attention paid to them in their training. No satisfactory results can be expected until the establishment of a separate prison for juvenile convicts, and the same system as that of Parkhurst be adopted. This measure would not be attended with much, if any, additional expenses; if, however, it be deemed inexpedient to form a new establishment for juveniles in this country, I would

recommend that they be transferred to Parkhurst, and dealt with, in all respects, as juveniles of that class are dealt with in England. But this measure could not, of course, be carried out without some legislative enactment; assuming sixteen years to be the limit, the number of juveniles thus to be disposed of would not exceed 120; and the cost of enlarging Parkhurst to that extent would probably fall very far below the expense of creating a new juvenile establishment in Ireland. This question, however, is one which can only be determined on, after reference to the prison authorities in England.

Spike Island Government Prison.

Report.

Religious and Moral Training.

General Observations.

General Observations.

I have on several previous occasions drawn the attention of the Irish Government to this depot, as being in a special degree affected from the absence of any legal powers for restraint or coercion. The average daily number of prisoners confined here exceeds 2,000; and the imperfect character of the discipline maintained, which I have so frequently to advert to, is only the natural result of the defective state of the law as regards Irish convicts; for the best and most efficient officers, without legal power of punishment or restraint, and placed in charge of so large a body of convicts, of the very worst character, can but imperfectly give effect to the best intentions, and ought not under such circumstances to be held responsible, except for the general order and cleanliness of the prison. Although these matters have on several occasions been brought by me under the notice of the Irish Government, I have deemed it right again to notice them, lest the prison authorities should be held responsible for a state of things confessedly at variance with the characteristics of English prisons, and as injurious to the prisoners themselves as dangerous to the prison officers.

The ineffectiveness of the convict labour on this island has been on former occasions fully explained. Under recent arrangements, I have reason to believe that a great improvement has taken place in this respect, in which opinion I am confirmed by the reports, from time to time, of the engineer officers. No comparison can, however, be instituted between the public labour here and that in Portland, from which Spike Island differs altogether in the object of its establishment, its general maintenance, class of prisoners, &c., so that its results and details must also necessarily be dissimilar. Thus, Portland Prison was specially formed and appropriated to supply labour for the completion of a public work of acknowledged utility, and for which

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

General Observations.

a large annual sum is voted by Parliament; Spike Island, on the contrary, was appropriated to the general purposes of the convict service in Ireland. Its works, such as they are, created specially for the convicts—not the convict depot (as in Portland) for the works—for which no Parliamentary grant has been voted for them, while the Master-General of the Ordnance has declined to sanction any payment, even for the tools, which are debited to prison funds; for it was an express stipulation with the Irish Government, that such works being wholly for the occupation of convict labour, all expense should be defrayed by it. (See correspondence with Home Department and Master-General, *passim.*)

Again, the object in Portland is the economical completion of a public work; in Spike Island, on the contrary, the only ostensible purpose is "the employment of convicts;" hence all the details of their management (except such as are common to all prisons) are as diverse as the principle on which they are established, and the object of their establishment. Carrying on these facts, it will be seen that the character of the labour does not differ more than the class of prisoners employed.

In Portland the employment of the prison is made to represent the second or probationary stage of convict discipline. Its numbers, principally recruited from separate-confinement-men (or the first stage), and its employment terminating directly in deportation to the colony, with "tickets of leave;" so that to the stimulus of wages (also sanctioned) are added the highest inducements for the maintenance of its discipline and the diligence of its labour.

In Spike Island, on the contrary, no qualification is necessary, nor any classification possible but the ordinary one of "gangs;" while the only convict prison in Ireland on the separate system being limited to 500, and the accommodation at Spike Island amounting to 2,300, the numbers removed from Mountjoy, under probation, form an inconsiderable fraction as compared with the number detained on the island; so that hitherto its labour (except to a limited extent) has been without the stimulus existing at Portland, and maintained by the general class of convicts, without reference to the special circumstances of present payment or future commutation.

Assuming, however, the course adopted in Spike Island to be, in all respects, identical with that pursued in Portland, still the industrial results would be different; for the labour of a prison, both in its quality and quantity, must always, in a great degree,

depend on the character of the free labour of the country in which it is situated; and convict labour in Spike Island hardly differs more from the convict labour in Portland, than the free labour of Ireland differs from hired labour in England, from the almost entire absence of "mechanical skill" or "industrial habits" among the lower classes. Of the Irish convicts, more than ninety per cent. are merely labourers, wholly destitute of any instruction in trade and handicraft, and quite incapable of aught save agricultural labour of the simplest kind; while in England, on the contrary, at least seventy, or perhaps seventy-five per cent. are either mechanics or tradesmen of one kind or other; and the comparative amount, as well as the quality of labour performed by any given number of skilled and uninstructed men, must be widely different.

Again, the physical debasement of the lower class of this country has not ceased with the famine, but continued, especially as regards the convict class, complicating, in Ireland, the whole system of prison discipline, and setting at defiance the best regulations for an effective development of public or prison works.

But, while the general character of the labour at Spike Island is deteriorated by the circumstances above adverted to, its amount is principally affected by the appropriation of the Island to the "*general*" purposes of the Convict Service, instead of the *special* service of the works, as at Portland.

Nominally, 2,300 prisoners are detained here; but out of this large number, the average at the disposal of the Royal Engineer Department rarely exceed 900: of the residue, a part consists of invalid convicts, old and impotent men, or chronic patients, while the hospital and convalescent wards are crowded with the removals from other depots, in which the hospital accommodation is deficient. The number of these useless persons seldom falls below 700 to 800; so that when allowance is made for the large number of persons necessarily occupied in the purposes of the prison, drawing water from the sea for the prison and garrison, cleaning, washing, baking, mending clothes and shoes, &c., it will be seen that the number at the service of the works must be very limited. The numbers may be thus disposed:—

At public works, ...	45 per cent.
At trade and repairs, &c., ...	5 ,,
Hospital, invalid, and infirm, ...	30 ,,
Employed in supply of prison water, washing, baking, cleaning, and garden, . . .	20 ,,

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

General Observations.

His Excellency will see from the foregoing, that while those occupied at the works are a majority, yet it is quite possible to increase it still more by changing the character of the depot, and exclusively appropriating it to public works.

This cannot, however, be done so long as Spike Island is incumbered with so large a body of impotent and sick. I have, on several occasions, in my reports, drawn the attention of the Irish Government to the importance of making the detention at Spike Island more penal in its character, and the labour more severe and deterrent. This I propose to effect by limiting the number detained there to 1,200 or 1,800 healthy convicts, and transferring to some other prison all the invalids, &c.

On referring to the correspondence had with the Ordnance Office, in Dublin, it will be seen that every possible exertion has been made, to give a full and complete efficiency to the Royal Engineer Department.

The grounds which have prevented a satisfactory development of the labour at Spike Island may be thus classified:—

I. The appropriation of Spike Island to the *general* purposes of the convict establishment, instead of special service (public works,) and the number of sick and impotent convicts detained there.

II. The entire absence of any stimulant to industry, either in reward or effective punishment.

III. The physical debasement of the lower orders in this country.

IV. The almost entire absence of mechanical skill and industry.

And until some change, in these respects, is effected, no important alterations in the character of the labour of this prison can be reasonably expected.

I have so frequently drawn the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the absolute necessity of giving to the prison authorities some legal control over the prisoners, for the enforcement of discipline and the punishment of offenders, that it is hardly necessary for me to advert again to it; but I have no hesitation in expressing my belief, that in this defect, and in the absence of any remuneration, lies the whole secret of the ineffectiveness of the labour. In this view I believe Colonel Jebb fully coincides; and this fact is so patent as not to call for further observation at my hands.

FORTS CAMDEN AND CARLISLE.

CAMDEN AND CARLISLE FORTS.

Report.

These temporary depots, situated at the entrance of Cork Harbour, having been established solely with the view to the profitable employment of convicts on public works, are still maintained on account of the importance of the works, and the necessity which exists for placing the fortifications and defences of the harbour in a state of repair.

In my report for the year 1851, I felt it my duty to draw the notice of the Irish Government to the character and condition of these establishments, the limited room available for such purposes, their unsuitable accommodation for prisoners, and the distance from Spike Island, which rendered the detention there costly, while the absence of a resident governor and deputy-governor, (vesting the direction in two first-class turnkeys only,) led to serious inconvenience, and affected unfavourably the whole course of prison arrangements.

To remedy this, Captain Atkins, the local inspector of Spike Island, was requested to undertake the responsibility and management of these isolated stations; and, I am happy to have it in my power to state, that the results which were expected from his superintendence have been more than realized.

Not only have very important changes been effected in the discipline, but the character of the prisons has been materially improved. The effectiveness of the labour, as compared with Spike, is very marked, and the amount of the work performed by the convicts has been such as to afford much satisfaction to the engineer officers.

It is difficult to appreciate this change without being aware of the obstacles which Captain Atkins has had to encounter; and I would submit to His Excellency my humble opinion, that every possible thing has been done by him for the maintainance of these convict depots which is practicable under such unfavourable circumstances of position, distance from Spike Island, &c.

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

Fort Carlisle consists of two large rooms only, in which 84 prisoners are detained. The repairs of a portion of the barrack called "the French prison," has been commenced, which will (if

Camden and Carlisle Forts.

Report.

Accommodation.

successfully completed) enable the prison authorities to increase the number of convicts to 130. From the difficulties which have presented themselves, it does not appear to me that these buildings can become suited for any purpose but store-rooms, as sufficient ventilation cannot be obtained without compromising the security of the military defences.

Under any circumstances, two out of the three rooms comprised in this addition, will be of use for general purposes, while in wet weather the prisoners can be occupied for a few hours a day there in in-door employments.

Fort Camden consists of five rooms, in which accommodation is provided for 132 convicts. I am not aware of any means of providing additional prison buildings here. Both these forts are without any proper hospital, the invalid prisoners being transferred to Spike. It is very desirable, however, that some arrangement should be made for providing three or four hospital beds for such cases of pressing emergency as might occur.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good. Notwithstanding the great facilities which exist for escape in both these forts, one attempt only has been made, which was successful.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

In looking at the results of the convict labour at these forts, its amount and value, it would appear desirable that some measure should be adopted for placing the present accommodation on a more satisfactory footing; and I would recommend the erection of bomb-proof casemates, which would add to, rather than interfere with, the defences of the forts. As the expense of these buildings would be very considerable, and the tenure by the prison authorities temporary, some arrangement might perhaps be made with the Ordnance Office, by which the expense might be borne by that department.

H. Hitchins,

Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
March 1, 1853.

Governor's Report.

Sir,—I have the honour to present my Report on the affairs, statistical and financial, of this establishment for the past year, 1852.

A good deal of embarrassment has prevailed throughout the year from various causes, such as a much greater amount of sickness and mortality (sickness not traceable to any peculiarity of the prison or its locality, but to the circumstances under which so many have been sent here from other prisons); the want of the building accommodation, destroyed by the fire of December, 1851, till restored; the want, even to the present, of a dessicator and a proper bakery; the successful escape of a prisoner from Fort Carlisle; and the various changes and casualties which have occurred in the staff of officers. I regret the trouble which has arisen on this last subject. Some instances of misconduct and neglect had to be visited with heavy punishment—some men have broken down in health and become useless, and the general business has, consequently, been deranged and obstructed.

There is an important consideration connected with the character of the staff to which I beg your attention. The moral qualities of the convicts committed are much inferior to what they were originally: those committed six, five, or four years ago were chiefly a poor, broken-down class, the victims of the calamitous circumstances which had a short time before prevailed through the country; those since committed have less excuse—they are the real pests of society, habituated to vice and crime, unaccustomed and averse to labour, have more cunning and daring, and are more vicious and unmanageable. A superior class of turnkeys becomes yearly more necessary, as well as increased means of punishment; ten solitary cells are not sufficient for this large prison.

The Royal Engineer department having entire control of all the prison labour (except the manufacturing portion), are, of course, most anxious respecting the quantity of work performed, and I have afforded them all the assistance in my power. They have taken a great number of the younger prisoners, and are teaching them several most useful trades; and, though there is much to contend against with such a class of youth, I at least think their aptitude and progress highly gratifying; and there is no doubt that the saving to the public service by such an amount of trades' work and labour, within and without this fortress, and at the two other forts, must be very considerable.

As regards the pecuniary affairs of the prison, I believe the scale of expense will bear a comparison with any other. The heaviest item, provisions, I think cannot be brought lower; and I fear that greatly increased expense under this head must be looked for in 1853.

I enclose the Medical Officer's Report on his department, and take leave to state, that I feel greatly indebted to Dr. Corr for his assiduous and anxious co-operation on all occasions.

The absence of the Schoolmaster, from ill-health, deprives me of his usual Report; but I enclose one from his Assistant. His duties have of late been chiefly limited to the juvenile class; those at work, however, have not been neglected, advantage being taken of intervals from work to attend to their school instruction.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,

Richard Grace, Governor.

H. M. Hitchins, Esq., &c.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

STATISTICS.

1st January, 1852, Number of Convicts in custody,		2,257
Received during the year,		1,201
Total,		3,458
Removed to Mountjoy Government Prison,	312	
,, to Philipstown Government Prison,	15	
		327
April, Transported, per ship "Lord Dalhousie,"	255	
September, Transported, per ship "Lord Auckland,"	248	
November, Transported, per ship "Rodney,"	342	
Total Transported,		845
Removed to County Gaols, commuted sentences,	2	
Discharged by order of the Lord Lieutenant,	5	
Discharged, expired sentences,	3	
Escaped from Fort Carlisle,	1	
Died,	190	
		201
December 31, remain in custody :—		
Spike Island,	1,882	
Fort Camden,	132	
Fort Carlisle,	71	
Remaining in custody,	2,085	
		3,458

LOCATED AS FOLLOWS :—

A Prison, 22 Classes,	613	
B ,, 6 ,,	167	
C ,, 8 ,,	339	
D ,, Iron, 6 ,,	90	
E ,, 2 ,,	99	
G ,, 16 ,,	298	
Hospital F, 13 rooms,	273	
Solitary Cells, 10,	3	
Spike Island,	1,882	
Fort Camden,	132	
Fort Carlisle,	71	
		2,085
Highest Number confined in 1852,		2,461
Lowest Number,		1,939
Daily average number, { Not in Hospital, 2,024 / In Hospital, 235½		
Total Daily average,		2,259½

AGES OF PRISONERS IN CUSTODY :

Under 16 years,	139	
To 25 years,	1,136	
,, 35 ,,	386	
,, 45 ,,	223	
,, 55 ,,	135	
Over 55,	66	
		2,085

SENTENCES :

7 Years,	1,112	
10 ,,	828	
12 ,,	1	
14 ,,	28	
15 ,,	103	
25 ,,	1	
Life,	12	
Total,		2,085

TIME ELAPSED SINCE CONVICTION :

6 to 7 years,	11	
5 to 6 ,,	21	
4 to 5 ,,	123	
3 to 4 ,,	426	
2 to 3 ,,	634	
1 to 2 ,,	695	
Under 1 year,	175	
		2,085
Number which I believe would be rejected for Transportation, being under and over the proper age, being of sickly and diseased habits, and various bodily and mental infirmities,		800
Number received from Mountjoy Government Prison who are kept separate from the other prisoners,		327

PRISON PUNISHMENTS :

Solitary Cell, bread and water,		547
Average duration of same, hours,	68	
Put in Irons,	20	

OFFENCES PUNISHED :

Injury to clothing and property,	68	
Refusing to work, inciting others,	78	
Quarrelling and Striking,	102	
Insolence to Prison Officers,	110	
Assaults on same,	26	
Theft,	79	
General disobedience,	26	
Attempting to escape,	1	
Attempting to set fire to Hospital,	3	
Attempting Suicide,	1	
Other Offences,	25	
Disorderly conduct in School, Chapel,	28	
		547

Many stoppages of Diet for lighter offences.

EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS :

		Daily Average.
Tailors,	304 days,	40
Shoemakers,	,,	38
Carpenters and Sawyers,	,,	16
Coopers,	,,	1
Stone Cutters and Masons,	,,	47
Blacksmiths,	,,	12
Tinsmiths,	,,	3
Nailors,	,,	6
Weavers and Winders,	,,	12
Painting and Glazing,	,,	4
Knitters,	,,	30
Slaters and Plasterers,	,,	5
Rope Work,	,,	2
Upholstering Beds,	,,	12
Picking Oakum and Coir,	,,	148
Laundry,	,,	32
Cooking Kitchen,	366 days,	22
Baking,	304 days,	16
Pumping and carrying Water, Gardening and Tillage, Lime Burning, Stone Breaking, &c., Labours on Royal Engineers' and Prison Works,	,,	1,245
Sweeping and Cleaning, and Messing,		160
Attending School, Boys,		88
In Hospital,		235
Unfit for Labour,		85
Total Daily average,		2,259

Statement of Manufactures and Labour during the Year 1852.

Dr.	£ s. d.	*Cr.*	Sold for Cash. £ s. d.	For Prison and Royal Engineers' Works. £ s. d.	Stock Remaining. £ s. d.
January, 1852.		1852.			
To Stock from last year (1851),	361 18 8	By Tailoring—Clothing and Repairs for Prisoners,	—	783 9 2	27 10 0
— Tailoring—Materials for Officers' and Prisoners' Clothing,	654 3 7	— ,, ,, Officers,	0 10 0	395 1 0	22 7 1
— Shoemaking—Leather, Findings, &c.,	313 19 2	— Shoemaking—Shoes and Repairs,	59 12 2	605 17 0	3 0 0
— Knitting—Worsted and Cotton,	16 17 1	— Knitting—1,584 pair Stockings,	—	49 19 10	0 13 6
— Weaving—Linen and Cotton,	70 1 1	— Weaving—Linen and Cotton, 2,256 yards,	2 8 0	50 15 0	24 9 11
— Weaving—Woollen Yarn,	76 4 5	— ,, Woollen, 686 yards,	—	45 14 8	31 6 3
— Blacksmith's Work—Iron, Tools, Coal, &c.,	26 13 4	— Rope Work,	2 4 2	30 8 0	84 0 0
— Nailmaking—Iron, Tools, Coal, &c.,	16 6 9	— Carpenters and Sawyers,	3 5 6	343 13 8	3 17 0
— Carpenter's Work—Timber, Deal, &c.,	146 4 9	— Cooper's Work,	0 11 9	11 8 0	2 5 6
— Cooper's Work—Hoops, &c.,	3 12 0	— Painting and Glazing,	—	56 10 11	5 0 0
— Tin Work—Tin, Solder, &c.,	46 5 1	— Blacksmiths—3,648 days' work, at 1*s.* 6*d.*,	—	273 12 0	12 10 0
— Painting and Glazing—Paints, Oil, Glass,	15 5 7	— Tin Smiths,	4 1 10	71 16 0	8 19 0
— Oakum—Junk,	90 0 4	— Nailors,	—	82 11 2	2 0 0
— Laundry—Soap, Soda, &c.,	43 13 3	— Upholstering Beds, 2,000, at 1*s.*,	—	100 0 0	—
— Bakery—Flour, Barm, Lard, &c.	4,015 14 2	— Stone-cutters and Masons—14,288 days, at 1*s.* 6*d.*,	—	1,071 12 0	—
— Gardening and Farming—Seeds, Tools, &c.,	35 17 8	— Oakum,	110 8 11	—	177 19 0
	5,932 16 2	— Farming and Gardening—Flax Seed, Vegetables, Hay, &c., &c.,	71 7 11	30 4 6	—
		— Laundry—Washing 11,989 dozen, at 1*s.* 6*d.*,	—	899 3 6	—
		— Bakery—Baking 3,240 Sacks, 1,226,384 lbs. Bread,	217 17 4	5,060 2 0	106 9 10
		— Labour—All Work, classed as Labourers' Work, on the Island, at the Forts, Haulbowline, and for Prison services, 378,480 days' work, at 6*d.*,	—	9,462 0 0	—
		Cash received,	472 7 7	19,423 18 5	512 7 1
December 31.					
To Balance, being profit on Manufacture and Labour,	14,475 16 11	Work for Prison and Royal Engineers,	19,423 18 5		
		December 31, Stock in Store,	512 7 1		
	20,408 13 1		20,408 13 1		

COST of all ARTICLES of PROVISIONS, HOSPITAL SUSTENANCE, and MEDICINE during the Year 1852:

			£	s.	d.
Flour, 1,680 Sacks, at 26*s.* 2*d.*,			2,198	0	0
Wheatmeal, 1,560 Sacks, at 21*s.* 2*d.*,			1,651	0	0
Oatmeal, 1,560 cwts., at 10*s.* 8*d.*,			832	0	0
Rice, 1,400 cwts., at 10*s.* 6*d.*,			735	0	0
Beef, 89,451 lbs. without bone, at 2¾*d.*,			1,024	19	1
Milk, 57,297½ Gallons, at 4½*d.*,	£1,014 12 11				
Milk, 114,217¾ ,, at 4½*d.*,	2,141 11 7				
Milk, 11,700½ ,, at 5*d.*, F. Camden,	243 15 3				
Milk, 7,173¾ ,, at 5¾*d.*, F. Carlisle,	171 17 5				
			3,571	17	2
Bread, 19,094¾ Quarterns, at 4½*d.*, F. Camden,	358 0 3				
Bread, 11,723½ ,, at 4½*d.*, F. Carlisle,	219 16 3				
			577	16	6
Salt, 240 cwts., at 1*s.* 6*d.*,			18	0	0
Barm, 15,120 Gallons, at 1¼*d.*,			78	15	0
Lard, 36 cwt. 1 qr. 2lbs., at 45*s.*,			81	12	2
Sugar, 41 cwts., at 34*s.*,			69	14	0
Cocoa, 9½ cwts., at 42*s.*,			20	10	8
Vegetables, Produce of Prison Garden, 473 Stone, at 1*s.*,			23	13	0
Potatoes, do. 263 weights of 21 lbs., at 6*d.*,			6	11	6

HOSPITAL.

Medicines,	£107 15 5				
Tea, 629 lbs.,	109 10 0				
Wine, 8 dozen, at 26*s.*,	10 8 0				
Whiskey, 100 Gallons, at 7*s.*,	35 0 0				
Arrow Root, 280 lbs., at 1*s.*,	14 0 0				
Tobacco,	10 13 6				
Mutton Chops, Oranges, &c.,	1 0 2				
			288	7	1
			11,177	16	2
Add Stock on 1st January, 1852,			110	11	8
			11,288	7	10
Deduct Stock, 31st December,	£172 17 7				
Bread sold to Prison Officers,	220 7 6				
			393	5	1
Nett Cost,			10,895	2	9

Divided as follows:—

Diet of Prisoners not in Hospital, daily average, 2,024, at £4 12*s.* 4*d.* for 366 days,	£9,347 5 1				
Hospital Sustenance, Medicine, &c., daily average, 235 Prisoners, for 366 days, at £4 17*s.* 8*d.*,	1,148 2 4				
Officers' Rations of Bread and Milk, daily average, 92, at £4 6*s.* 10*d.*,	399 15 4				
			10,895	2	9

STAFF of OFFICERS and SALARIES.

Local Inspector,	1	£300	0	0
Governor,	1	300	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, Spike Island,	1	62	0	0
,, Fort Carlisle,	1	40	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplains, Spike Island,	2	300	0	0
,, Fort Camden,	1	80	0	0

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

		£	s.	d.
Medical Officer, Spike Island and Fort Camden,	1	200	0	0
,, Fort Carlisle,	1	25	0	0
Deputy-Governor,	1	150	0	0
Registrar,	1	100	0	0
Clerk,	1	60	0	0
School Masters, at £50 and £35,	2	85	0	0
Store Keepers, at £60 and £40,	2	100	0	0
Hospital Attendant,	1	50	0	0
Gate Porter,	1	52	0	0
Turnkeys, 1st Class,	15	780	0	0
,, 1st ,, Forts,	2	110	0	0
,, 2nd ,,	21	840	0	0
,, 2nd ,, Forts,	13	520	0	0
,, 3rd ,,	43	1,591	0	0
Night Watchmen,	17	425	0	0
Trades' Instructors,	6	235	0	0
Bakers, at £48 and £32,	2	80	0	0
Cook,	1	30	0	0
Boatmen,	4	88	0	0
Hospital Night Attendant,	1	27	0	0
Total,	143	6,630	0	0

Salaries, Spike Island,	£5,855	0	0
,, Forts Camden and Carlisle,	775	0	0
Rations,	426	0	0
Uniform Clothing,	595	0	0
Total Cost of Staff,	7,451	0	6

EXPENDITURE during 1852, as accounted for to the Audit Commissioners.

Jan. 1, 1852. *Dr.*	£	s.	d.
To Stock from last Year,	361	18	8
,, Provisions,	11,273	4	3
,, Salaries,	6,887	8	5
,, Implements and Materials,	1,778	13	10
,, Prisoners' Clothing, ready made,	1,231	17	1
,, Hospital,	337	15	6
,, Fuel and Light,	203	18	3
,, Repairs and Alterations,	60	17	5
,, Printing, Stationery, and Advertising,	90	6	3
,, Furniture,	75	2	3
,, Soap,	124	5	0
,, Clothing and Money to Prisoners Discharged,	5	8	2
,, Contingent Expenses to Officers,	11	13	2
,, Contingencies,	356	3	2
,, Restoration of Burned Buildings,	575	13	4
,, Iron Prison, D,	594	10	2
,, Tools and Materials for R. Engineers' works,	154	7	2
,, Clock,	100	0	0
Total,	£24,223	2	1
Nett Expenditure,	£23,194	7	3

1852. *Cr.*	£	s.	d.
By Provisions sold,	209	5	2
,, Manufactures ,,	150	2	7
,, Contingencies ,,	143	12	5
,, Officers' Contingencies, Fines, &c.,	3	11	4
,, Officers' Maintenance in Hospital,	3	17	6
,, Sundries sold,	3	7	9
,, Old Stores sold,	2	11	0
December 31.			
By Stock remaining,	512	7	1
,, Balance, Nett Expenditure,	23,194	7	3
Total,	£24,223	2	1

If from the above sum allowance be made for the undermentioned charges, not falling within the ordinary expenses of the Establishment, as compared with former year, viz.:— SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

	£	s.	d.		
Restoration of Burned Buildings,	575	13	4		*Governor's Report.*
Cost of Iron Prison,	594	10	2		
Tools and Materials for Royal Engineers,	154	7	2		Statistics.
Clock,	100	0	0		
				£1,424 10 8	
The usual and ordinary Expense, would be				£21,769 16 7	
Being for the whole Establishment per day,	£59	9	7		
For each Prisoner for the year,	9	12	8		
,, ,, day,	0	0	6		

RATIOS OF EXPENDITURE.

Provisions,	per cent., 50$\frac{3}{8}$
Salaries,	,, 31$\frac{9}{16}$
All Implements and Materials, and Clothing,	,, 13$\frac{1}{8}$
Other Charges,	,, 4$\frac{9}{16}$

PROGRESSIVE INCREASE of NUMBERS and EXPENDITURE from the ESTABLISHMENT of the PRISON in 1847.

	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.
Greatest No.,	823	1,465	2,087	2,417	2,461
Least No.,	545	816	1,438	1,865	1,939
Daily Average No.,	729	1,192	1,709	2,138	2,259
,, of Officers,	45	62	104	141	143
Yearly Expenditure,	£10,339	£12,748	£16,670	£20,632	£23,194

ARTICLES supplied by GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, of which I have no Accounts to show their value.

ORDNANCE.

Bedding and Furniture,	Blankets, Pairs,	550
	Sheets, ,,	1,400
	Rugs,	900
	Bed Ticks,	500
	Pillow Cases,	1,200
	Trestle Tables,	6
	Barrack Forms,	12
For Painting and Cleaning Purposes,	Boiled Oil, Gallons,	80
	Turpentine, ,,	70
	Sweet Oil, ,,	10
	White Lead, Cwts.,	15
	Red Lead, ,,	5
	Brushes, sorts, Dozens,	48
	Mops, ,,	12
	Handles, &c.	
Fuel and Light,	Coal, Tons,	380
	Candles, Mould and Dipt, lbs.,	1,250
	Lamp Oil, Gallons,	1,600
Implements Old,	Spades and Shovels,	398
	Pick Axes,	205
	,, Handles,	414
	Felling Axes, useless,	73
	Hand Barrows,	30

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Office and School Requisites, Prayer Books, Catechisms, &c.

RICHARD GRACE, Governor.

March 1, 1853.

Spike Island Government Prison.

Schoolmaster's Report.

TEACHER'S REPORT.

March 1, 1853.

Sir,—Since Mr. Allen's (the late head master) removal hence in November last, in consequence of ill-health, his duties have devolved on me, as the Assistant Schoolmaster, in which capacity, and in the absence of any other appointed in his stead, I have the honour to lay before you, for your satisfaction, the following Annual Report of the Spike Island Government Prison School for the year ending December 31, 1852.

During that period 25,746 prisoners attended school, the number of days devoted to instruction being 291, and the average daily attendance 88.

The prisoners are divided into four classes, according to the books published by the Commissioners of National Education.

The subjoined statement will show the educational progress of the prisoners during the year.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,
Robert Dalton, Assistant Schoolmaster.

The Governor, &c., &c., Spike Island.

Educational Progress.

Total number who have learned to Read, being previously unacquainted with the Alphabet,	115
Number advanced from First to Second Book of Reading Lessons,	103
,, ,, Second to Third Do.,	79
,, ,, Third to Fourth Do.,	40
,, learned Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic,	63
,, advanced to Compound Rules of Do.,	22
,, advanced to Proportion, &c.,	15
,, learned Arithmetical Tables,	83
,, learned to Write,	90
,, improved in Writing,	56

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Spike Island Government Prison,
March 1, 1853.

Sir,—In submitting my Hospital Report for the past year, I beg to state, that I learned, on my assumption of duty as Medical Superintendent of this prison, that my predecessor had made no Report for 1851—an omission doubtlessly caused by his protracted illness and subsequent death.

Adverting to his Report for 1850, I find that there remained in Hospital—

On December 31, 1850,	149
And, by reference to the Hospital Register, I learn that during 1851 the admissions amounted to	1,299
Giving for the year a total of	1,448
Died during the year,	122
Discharged during the year,	1,144—1,266
Remained in Hospital December 31, 1851,	182

The admissions in 1851 show an increase of 98 over those in 1850; the deaths in 1851 exceeded those in 1850 by 68.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

The largest number of admissions in both years are entered in the Register under the headings "Ophthalmia and Influenza."

On January 1, 1852—

Remained in Hospital,		182
Being Medical Cases,	56	
,, Surgical do.	126	

Admitted in 1852—

Medical Cases,	967	
Surgical do.	832	1,799
Total number of Hospital Inmates,		1,981

Died during the Year—

Medical Cases,	146	
Surgical do.	44	
Cured—Medical Cases,	741	
,, Surgical do.	675	
Relieved—Medical Cases,	17	
,, Surgical do.	84	1,707
Remained in Hospital December 31, 1852—Medical,	157	
,, ,, Surgical,	117	274

These figures show an increase in the admissions of 500, and in the deaths of 68 over those of 1851. In estimating such increase it should, however, be recollected that a protracted continuation of extremely severe weather had resulted in the aggravation of slight sickness, and created the necessity for admitting to hospital many cases that would otherwise have been treated at the daily prison dispensary. Moreover, with a view to the hygeian of the prison, and to prevent infection, I invariably sent to hospital all cases of itch and other cutaneous diseases; thereby materially augmenting the amount of admissions.

The gradual increase of hospital accommodation in this depot will appear by the following data :—

Numbers admitted into Hospital in the Year	1847,	92
,, ,, ,,	1848,	702
,, ,, ,,	1849,	1,003
,, ,, ,,	1850,	1,093
,, ,, ,,	1851,	1,299
,, ,, ,,	1852,	1,799
Total number of Admissions,		5,988

Daily average of patients during same period :—

From October, 1847, to December 31, 1849,	28
In year 1850,	150
,, 1851,	176
,, 1852,	235

The continuous average increase of admissions is fairly accounted for by the proportionate increase of convicts received into the prison, by their physical condition on arrival, and by other circumstances.

Deeming it unnecessary to complicate this Report by the introduction of too much tabular matter, I prefer to describe the nature and extent of the medical occurrences of the year by directing your attention to the following particulars :—

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN of the CAUSES of DEATHS in the cases included under that head.

	DEATHS.		
Surgical Cases.		Hæmoptoæ,	6
Scrofulous diseases,	33	Empyema,	2
Paralysis,	4	Gastritis,	2
Apoplexy,	4	Inflammation of bowels,	3
Lumbar abscess,	1	Fever,	2
Spinal disease,	1	Brain fever,	3
Ruptured urethra,	1	Erysipelas,	4
Total surgical deaths,	44	Anasarca,	5
Medical Cases.		Ascites,	4
Phthisis (consumption),	58	General debility, worn-out old age,	21
Chronic bronchitis,	12	Chronic dysentery,	16
Pneumonia,	8	Total medical deaths,	146

The preceding classification will serve to characterize the medical engagements of the year. The island was free from the visitation of serious epidemics. Diarrhœa to an extensive degree, merging not unfrequently into dysentery, or becoming chronic and subject to relapse; bronchitis, at intervals threatening severity; other affections of the respiratory organs; fever, in some instances of a formidable type; phthisis on an extensive scale, chiefly amongst the juvenile and adult convicts, formed the staple of medical treatment.

Scrofula, presenting all its various consequences, and embracing a large per centage of the patients; ophthalmia; eruptive diseases; numerous cases of the ordinary surgical diseases; operations and accidents, inseparable from so extensive an establishment, required my constant and unremitting attention.

Adverting to the accompanying columns of mortality, it will be well to bear in mind the antecedents of the parties, whence it is derived—to keep in view their former habits, privations, &c., and not to lose sight of the nature of diseases so readily generated and nurtured by such preparation.

As regards the development, in prisons, of scrofula (a disease that exceeded all others in contributions to the mortality in this depot), I do not consider this a fit opportunity to encounter a subject that has already, and frequently, elicited the inquiry and opinions, various in degree, of most eminent practitioners. It is not denied that convicts labouring under that disease have been, from time to time, transferred from other prisons to this island; but it is equally certain that the motives that actuated such removal, with a view to the cure or the alleviation of the malady, reflect honour on all parties engaged in such acts of humanity.

The same remarks apply to convicts labouring under consumption, chronic diseases, and general debility. Those individuals would sink if not removed—they derive the chance of recovery by the change of air, &c., and *very many have recovered who would otherwise have fallen.*

It might not, therefore, be a source of wonder were there an extraordinary high rate of mortality under such circumstances; yet the actual rate falls far short of its apparent reality, as appears by the following figures:—

Total Number of Patients in Hospital, 1852,	1,981
,, Deaths ,,	190

Giving a mortality rate of $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the whole in Hospital.

Again:—

Total Number of Convicts (including all Hospital Inmates) in the Depot in 1852,	3,458
Total Deaths, as above,	190

Giving a mortality rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the whole convict depot, hospital included.

Accidents —No serious accident happened during the year—a result, most gratifying, and mainly attributable to the surveillance so well exercised over the convicts while engaged in the extensive works carried on.

Surgical Operations.—I had no occasion to perform any of the capital operations. Several cases of diseased joints which, at first sight, presented fair grounds for hope through amputation, recovered under constitutional treatment, and with preservation of limbs.

Ophthalmia.—Amongst the surgical cases in hospital at the commencement of 1852, ophthalmia held the foremost place as to numbers, there being no reason to doubt that many of the most serious cases had resulted from the application of corroding substances to the eyes. No artifice is more frequently selected by malingerers *than self-made ophthalmia*, it being incredible to what extent they will persevere, regardless of pain or punishment on detection. The disease would appear to have been very rife in the latter part of 1851, the Register showing that during October, November, and December the daily number in hospital ranged from 140 to 150. The disease gradually decreased during 1852, in the three last months of which the daily number in hospital ranged from 30 to 25. Vigilant precautions, with stringent measures towards the detected, very speedily inspired others with fear.

Malingerers.—The general body of the convicts have evinced little inclination to malinger. No doubt there were many disinclined to work, and they generally resorted to the plea of sickness—when brought to the dispensary their usual complaints consisted of "pains," "constipation," "bowel attacks." I am, however, glad to report that such practices have been declining. Two cases, rather remarkable, occurred during the year—one, a convict sent back from Gibraltar as a "decided lunatic;" the other, a convict sent from Dublin certified to be "totally blind." I immediately detected the "lunatic," who was subsequently transhipped to a penal settlement. The "blind man" was "*an excellent actor*," but, by perseverance, *I found him out*—he was "suddenly restored to perfect vision" (his own expressions), and became a good labourer.

Hospital.—With reference to the hospital and its arrangements, I have to state that the patients are made as comfortable as possible; they get their diet (with the scales of which I have not interfered) with great regularity. The wards are well supplied with wardsmen, whose duties require them to attend to the sick, to the fires, and to keep the wards perfectly clean.

Hospital Extras.—It is just to state that I am unrestricted in liberty to order such extra nourishment for the sick as I may deem absolutely necessary, a privilege I have not failed to exercise with a view to aid and comfort the worst cases, having on all occasions reverted to my obligation to refrain from unnecessary encroachment on the prison economy.

Turnkeys' Ward.—With a view to provide for sickness amongst the officers, who hitherto obtained leave of absence (frequently protracted), on the plea of illness, a small ward, shut off from the hospital, has been opened for their reception. Stringent regulations render it imperative on them to enter that ward when reported sick. The arrangement has already produced beneficial results in preventing deficiency of service. During 1852, 42 of those officers, including turnkeys, night watchmen, and trades' instructors, were admitted and treated in that ward.

This is the place to refer to the services of the hospital assistant, Thomas Sharpe, whose untiring zeal, assiduity, and attention to his duties have already and most deservedly earned my best recommendations.

Hygeian.—The general hygeian of the prison, and health of the numerous inmates, have been favourable throughout the year.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

Same may be said of the island and its occupants, military and civilian, amongst whom there was not a death during 1852.

Camden Fort.—Additional to my duties at Spike Island, I have had medical charge of Fort Camden, the attendance whereat entailed frequent visits, under the necessity for preventing inefficiency of labour at the works, through disease or accident among the convicts. Owing to the unusual inclemency and continuous stormy weather, the Camden duties were arduous and onerous, the boat trips being frequently attended with extreme hazard.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your faithful, obedient servant,

MAURICE CORR, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Medical Superintendent.

H. M. Hitchins, Esq., Inspector-General,
Government Prisons, Dublin Castle.

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

January 1, 1853.

SIR,—During the year which has closed, my duties, as Chaplain of Spike Island Government Prison, have been of the same character as in former years. The average number of convicts under my care was 51 ; but as a considerable number were sent abroad, or removed to other prisons at different times, above 180 persons were, from time to time, under instruction. Of these, nine-tenths were able to read, and six-tenths to write.

Eighty-six convicts embarked for Australasia, of those under my charge, during the past year, very many of whom, by steadiness of conduct, had regained to a considerable degree the character which, by previous vice, they had forfeited ; which leads me to hope that in a new country they may prove useful members of society. Many letters have reached me giving most satisfactory details of their mode of employment, and the comfortable support which they gained by honest industry.

Divine Service has been performed 54 times, which shows that although living at Queenstown, and having more than a mile of water to sail over, the weather frequently very tempestuous, service was performed every Sunday. And in resigning this Chaplaincy, after more than five years' occupation, it gives me pleasure to think that there was not a single Sunday on which the prisoners were left without public worship ; but although such has happily been the case, I am still of opinion that the Chaplain should reside on the island, as, independent of other reasons, the constant exposure to rain and cold, during the winter, must be prejudicial to any constitution, and in my case was very injurious—ill health thus contracted obliging me, for some months, to desist from all clerical duties. During this period the duties of the chaplaincy were performed most satisfactorily by my pious and zealous assistant, the Rev. J. G. Bouchier.

The Holy Communion was administered five times during the year ; average number of communicants, 19. Previous to each administration, care was taken that no person should approach the Lord's Table without previous instruction, and evincing some proof of being in a proper frame of mind. It was also administered eleven times in hospital to the sick, who received 79 visits ; the average number of patients at each being ten, gives as a total 790 sick visits.

Catechetical instruction was given on 42 different days ; average number in attendance each day, 33. The completion of the new church

has given your Chaplain increased facilities for instructing the convicts. There are still requisites for Divine Service needed, to which my successor will, no doubt, direct your attention.

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to be, your obedient, humble servant,

HENRY J. WOODROFFE, Chaplain.

Henry Hitchins, Esq.

EXTRACT FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

In accordance with your request, I have the honour to submit my Report for the year 1852, which is my fourth Annual Report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of this prison.

During the first six months of the year, my reverend assistant and myself, having been then allowed to impart catechetical instructions and confession to about 70 prisoners every week day, were enabled to impress the necessary amount of religious information on the minds of 2,200 of them preparatory to their reception of the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Communion; and 794 of them, who had not previously received the Sacrament of Confirmation, were solemnly confirmed in the prison chapel by our illustrious and venerated bishop, the Right Rev. Doctor Delany.

But, during the latter part of the year, the attendance of the prisoners for religious instruction and duty having been limited to 70 prisoners for one-half of a day in the week only, besides Sunday, the success of our ministrations has been greatly impeded, and the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners most injuriously affected.

At your suggestion my reverend assistant and myself tried the experiment of instructing and of hearing the confessions of the convicts in the evenings after their work, and found it to be a decided failure: most of them appeared so fatigued in body, and so little disposed in mind to attend *then* to our instructions and duties, that we considered it useless, if not imprudent, to persevere.

I would, therefore, most earnestly request that two classes, consisting of about 70 convicts, be permitted to attend for religious instruction and confession, every working day, from ten to two o'clock, as formerly. By such attendance the Chaplains will be enabled to discharge their duties with the prisoners efficiently and satisfactorily, which, by the short time at present allowed, it is absolutely impossible for them to accomplish. I need not say that the advantage which this would confer upon society, in the reformation of the convicts, would greatly overbalance the value of their labour during the time thus occupied. And as it is now most likely that the greater number of them are destined to return to society in their own country, it becomes the more imperative to use every means which religious and moral teaching and influence afford for their thorough and permanent reformation. But for this end they must be first instructed, next convinced, and afterwards well grounded in religious and moral practice, which evidently cannot be achieved without adequate time and attention on the part of the convicts to religious instruction and duty. Prison discipline and punishments may restrain their conduct while here; but it is only the influence of religion that can subdue their passions, and reform their hearts. And my reverend assistant and myself feel it our conscientious duty to state, that we have already experienced a most deplorable falling off in the conduct and dispositions of many of the prisoners, in consequence of their withdrawal from our instruction and duty on week days during the last six months; and that it is our well-grounded opinion that unless the Chaplains are allowed sufficient time

SPIKE ISLAND GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

and opportunity to bring the influence of religion to bear upon them, they will pass their time in this prison unchanged and unreformed, and leave it only to return to crime and re-conviction.

The timber shed used for Roman Catholic divine worship is most unfit and indecorous, besides being too small, badly ventilated, and adjoining to a dust-pit and waterclosets. It is used on the week days as a school, and sometimes for the surgical examination, ironing, and clothing of the prisoners. There is no doubt but this is seriously detrimental to the religious improvement of the convicts, and requires an immediate remedy. You very properly noticed this defect in your Report of last year, page 18, where you stated that "the premises set apart for the performance of divine worship is extremely ill-adapted for the purpose, being small, built of wood, and otherwise unsuitable." Nothing has since been done to remedy the evil, and I beg most particularly to solicit your attention to it.

You are aware that the local inspector, the governor, and deputy-governor, are all Protestants. This we have found to be a great inconvenience and loss; for if one of the superior officers were a Roman Catholic, he would be conversant with the doctrines, requirements, and the carrying out of the practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and his zealous co-operation with the chaplains would be an invaluable benefit to the religious and moral welfare of the prison, and afford the fullest confidence to the Roman Catholic officers and to the prisoners, who are nearly all Roman Catholics.

It became our pleasing duty, at several periods of the year, to administer the usual services of religion to large numbers of the prisoners prior to their embarkation for the colonies; and from the proofs they had afforded here, for a long time, of their earnest reformation, I am satisfied that the majority of them will persevere and give satisfaction. It would be useful if a correct record of their conduct in the colonies were kept by the police, and an annual report sent home to each of the prisons from which they embarked. This would enable us to form a correct estimate of the past, and guide us in our future management.

I also beg to mention that we have found the want of some instructive religious books, a great loss in our ministrations with the prisoners. The fifth of the Prison Rules prescribes that every prisoner shall be furnished with the means of moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books; and the 76th Rule specifies that Bibles and Testaments are to be given, in both versions, for the use of such prisoners as may require them. I, therefore, respectfully request that at least one copy of Douay Bible, one copy of Reeves' History of the Bible, one copy of Butler's Lives of Saints, one copy of the Poor Man's Catechism, and one copy of the Imitation of Christ by Thomas A'Kempis, be placed in each ward, under the charge of the turnkey, for the use of the Roman Catholic prisoners. This would enable them to study and mature the verbal instructions they receive from us, and to fix them more permanently upon their minds.

From my anxious desire for the moral usefulness and general welfare of this prison, with which I am so closely identified as Roman Catholic Chaplain, I have taken the liberty to submit the foregoing suggestions for your consideration; and as you are aware, from my experience here during the last four years, that no person has had a more thorough knowledge of the every circumstance and detail connected with it, I am confident that you will not deem them unworthy of your special attention.

T. F. LYONS, Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Henry Hitchins, Esq., Inspector-General.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in good order, nor is there anything which, in the present unsettled state of the Irish convict service, I would suggest for their improvement; it is, however, desirable that some steps should be taken for the enlargement of the chapel, which is at present much too small for the wants of the prison; this object can be attained by making additions on either side, and thus doubling its area, without any inconvenience except such as may arise from obstructing the light from two windows in the main corridor of the prison, or by removing the divisions within the chapel, and adopting here the system pursued in Wakefield. As to the expediency of the latter, I am not prepared to offer any very decided opinion; I assume that the objections which may be urged against the adoption of this course at Mountjoy were applicable to the English Prisons, and were duly considered by the authorities there before they consented to the removal of the stalls which formed a part of the original plans of "the separate system;" and should His Excellency consider the adoption of such a measure at Mountjoy advisable, I am not aware of any serious objection to its being carried into effect.

A steam-engine for supplying water to the prison has been erected, and the system of the hand-pump discontinued, a measure rendered necessary by the frequent accidents which have occurred.

Class of Prisoners.

Class of Prisoners.

The prisoners detained here during the last year have been principally drawn from the other convict depots; very few having been removed directly from the county gaols, or until several months (in some cases even years) after their conviction. It is very desirable that admission into Mountjoy should be the first step in prison training, and not, as is too frequently the case at

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

present, almost the last. So long, however, as the system of medical rejection at present in force here is continued, so long will the object originally contemplated in the establishment of this prison be limited to a mere section of the Irish convict class. The physical debasement of the lower orders in this country, in 1850, rendered a "*general*" admission of prisoners into this depot unadvisable; but as this evil has been in a great measure abated, it appears desirable to adopt, as soon as possible, the rule pursued in this respect at Pentonville and all other separate prisons in the United Kingdom, and to extend the advantages of the separate system to all prisoners except in very special cases. This question, however, is one, which can only be determined on medical grounds.

Although previously to their removal from the county gaols or depots, each prisoner is carefully examined by the medical officer; yet the number of medical rejections on admission in Mountjoy, average 40 per cent.

Periods of detention, and ages of Convicts.

Periods of detention, and ages of Convicts.

The average duration of the detention here has exceeded 10 months. The respective ages have averaged from 16 to 26 years.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

Moral and Religious Instruction.

The reports of the chaplains speak in favourable terms of the attention of the prisoners to their religious duties, and the readiness with which they have received their instructions. The system of religious and moral training continues to be the same as set forth in my report of last year, with the exception of additional time having been afforded for school exercise. Each prisoner receives daily one hour's instruction in the chapel, and is occasionally visited by the schoolmaster during the week in his cell. The present system of education is, however, capable of much improvement, and the whole question of the mode and amount of secular instruction is under the consideration of the chaplains, under whose direct control and superintendence it has been found advisable to place the prison schools. Subjoined will be found the report of the schoolmaster.

Health and condition of the Prisoners.

Health and condition of the Prisoners.

To determine the value of the medical results, it must be borne in mind that each prisoner, previous to admission, is subject to a

rigid medical examination, and rejected if found in any point unsuited to the system. The medical statistics are annexed. The diseases will be found set forth in Dr. Rynd's Report. There have been 5 deaths, of which one was occasioned by a blow of the pump handle. No instance of mental disease has occurred since the opening of the prison. Some changes have been recently made in the hospital, which seem calculated to secure a more regular and satisfactory mode of account and issue.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Ventilation of the Cells.

Ventilation of the Cells.

Several measures are under consideration for improving the ventilation of the cells. The Governor has forwarded to me a model of a window admirably suited to secure this object, and prevent the wholesale intercourse at present existing between the prisoners; and he is prepared to erect them under his own immediate inspection, at a cost of 6*s.* 6*d.* per cell; the work being principally performed by convict labour.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

With some exceptions the conduct of the officers has been satisfactory. From the want of suitable accommodation, the majority of the staff reside without the prison walls; and to this evil may be traced many of the irregularities which exist in this prison. Much inconvenience also arises from the division of the staff into trades and discipline officers; and I would suggest for His Excellency's consideration the expediency of a consolidation in this respect, and the future appointment only of discipline officers, cognizant of some trade or handicraft.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Speaking generally, the conduct of the prisoners has not been unsatisfactory; and although punishment for prison offences have been frequent, they have been principally confined to attempts to communicate. The result, probably, of previous detention in other depots.

An attempt was made to escape by one of the prisoners; but it was frustrated by the vigilance of the warders.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Prisoners in Association.

Prisoners in Association.

The prisoners employed in association have been generally about 20, viz.:—

Cooks,	2
In Prison stores,	3
Tailors,	3
Shoemakers,	3
Manufacturers' Labourers,	3
In Manufacturing Stores,	3
General purposes of the Prison,	3
	20

The prisoners selected for association are those who have served 8 months previously in separation, and have conducted themselves to the satisfaction of the prison officers.

Industrial Training of Prisoners.

Industrial Training of Prisoners.

I have great satisfaction in drawing the attention of the Lord Lieutenant to the industrial training of the prison; an increase in the staff of trades instructors, and the recent appointment of a general superintendent of the trades department of the Government Prisons, have led to an increased vigour in this branch of the prison service. Large supplies of manufactured goods have been sold to English houses for exportation to the colonies, and in the amount and character of the prisoners' work, a marked improvement has taken place. Serious inconvenience has, however, arisen from the inadequacy of the stores; and I would suggest, that separate premises be engaged in some central part of the city, in which the whole office business of prison manufactures may be consolidated, from which all the Government Prisons in Ireland may be supplied, and where the manufactured articles, previous to exportation, may be deposited.

The prison manufactures have become so extended, and the responsibilities so increased, that this step is not only expedient but absolutely necessary; and should his Excellency be pleased to sanction it, I propose to relieve the respective governors from the charge of the manufacturing accounts, and to place the supplies and issues of materials, sales of manufactured goods, and the trades accounts, under the control of the superintendent of trades, who will report monthly to the Audit Board, and be in direct communication with this office. Until this is effected, it will not be possible to determine the value and results of the trades carried on in each prison; and the system of the respective governors disposing of their prison manufactures and purchasing

supplies (not in contract) is as objectionable in principle as it has been found faulty in practice. Under existing circumstances, and without a suitable staff for such purpose, the trades accounts of each prison have proved a source of much embarrassment to the governors, while the control which it is my duty to exercise over this, as over all other prison accounts, has necessarily been irregular and unsatisfactory.

Concluding Observations.

Concluding Observations.

The discipline and general arrangements of Mountjoy Prison are not altogether satisfactory, and there are many points in which it appears an alteration might be effected with a beneficial result; but as some of these measures are at present under consideration, it appears unnecessary to do more at present than advert to them. These measures form a part of that improved system of prison discipline which, under "existing conditions," cannot possibly be carried out here or in any other Convict Prison in Ireland.

H. Hitchins,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
August, 1853.

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
July, 1853.

SIR,—In conformity with your desire, I beg leave to submit my Annual Report and statistical details of this Prison for the year 1852.

State of prisoners on reception.

The prisoners received here have been, as usual, with very few exceptions, so debased in moral and intellectual condition that many obstacles had to be encountered while endeavouring to inculcate habits of industry and mental information, such as would tend towards the accomplishment of their ultimate reform, or render them less likely to revert to their former vicious pursuits when again dependent on their own resources.

Moral and religious instruction.

The system of moral and religious instruction adopted here on the opening of the establishment has been carried out by the chaplains with the usual solicitude and unremitting attention by which their reformatory labours were evinced during the preceding years.

School and industrial departments.

The school department having been placed, since my last Report, under the immediate direction of these gentlemen, alterations have been made as regards imparting secular instruction to the prisoners. These changes appear to work satisfactorily with respect to educational advancement, but to some extent retard the operations of the manufacturing department. I have given both these important branches my most attentive consideration, and after trying repeated forms of "routine," I find it impossible to effect any change without a sacrifice, to some extent, on the part of either one or the other. However, under all circumstances, I trust the educational as well as manufacturing results may be deemed satisfactory.

In proportion to the average number of prisoners during the year, the punishments were numerous. The crimes—except in a few cases of incorrigibles, breaches of prison rules, instances of refractory and insubordinate conduct—were comparatively rare.

To the general management of the establishment I need scarcely advert, as from your frequent supervision you are fully cognizant of all its details.

In the treatment of the prisoners the same course is adhered to as originally adopted; "kindness, when consistent with the rules; lenity, where really deserved; and stringent measures, when recourse to such alternative is absolutely required."

The conduct of the officers in general—with few exceptions—has been satisfactory.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBT. NETTERVILLE, Governor.

The Inspector-General of Government Prisons, Castle.

Statistics.

Custody returns.

STATEMENT of the NUMBER of CONVICTS COMMITTED and DISPOSED of, from January 1 to December 31, 1852.

1852, January 1,	In custody,	. . . . .	.	453
,, to December 31,	Committed from	County Gaols,	61	
	,,	Dublin Depots,	142	
	,,	Spike Island,	315	
				518
				971

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to County Gaols,	1	
,, Dublin Depots,	78	
,, Spike Island and Philipstown,	359	
,, on Pardon,	1	
Died,	5	
Removed per Transport Ship "Lord Dalhousie,"	12	
,, ,, "Lord Auckland,"	22	
	478	
Remaining in custody December 31, 1852,	493	
		971

DIFFERENT CRIMES of the PRISONERS committed during the Year ended December 31, 1852.

Offences.

Abduction,	2	Murder,	4
Administering Poison,	1	Military Offences,	4
Arson,	7	Perjury,	2
Assault,	5	Rape,	2
Attacking Habitation,	3	Robbery from Dwelling,	8
Bestiality,	1	,, Person,	13
Burglary and Robbery,	128	Sheep Stealing,	56
Cattle and Pig Stealing,	85	Sacrilege,	3
Embezzlement,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	23
Felony,	37	Having Forged Notes in Possession,	2
Highway Robbery,	3	Vagrancy,	6
Horse Stealing,	5		
Larceny,	117	Total,	518

AGES OF PRISONERS.

Ages of prisoners.

Under 15 years,	3	50 years and under 60 years,	1
15 years and under 20 years,	202	Over 60 years,	1
20 ,, ,, 30 ,,	238		
30 ,, ,, 40 ,,	54	Total,	519
40 ,, ,, 50 ,,	20		

SENTENCES of PRISONERS committed during the Year, and in Custody on December 31, 1852.

Sentences.

	2 Years.	7 Years.	10 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	21 Years.	Life.	TOTAL.
Committed during the Year ended December 31, 1852.	2	260	220	8	19	1	9	519
In Custody, Dec. 31, 1852.	2	242	225	8	14	1	1	493

TIME elapsed since the conviction of the Prisoners committed during the Year ended December 31, 1852.

Five Years,	4
Four ,,	23
Three ,,	123
Two ,,	145
One ,,	176
Less than One Year,	48
Total,	519

SUMMARY of the EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS of the Prisoners committed to Mountjoy Prison during the Year ended 31st December, 1852, and including 195 of the Prisoners who were retained in Custody from the year 1851.

No. of Months under Instruction in Mountjoy.	No. of Convicts.	ATTAINMENTS.									
		On Admission.					On Removal, and up to the 31st December, 1852.				
		In Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Reading and Writing.	Total.	In Alphabet.	Spelling.	Reading.	Reading and Writing.	Total.
Under 1 month,	148	40	20	36	52	148	20	36	38	54	148
1 month, and under 2 months,	43	5	4	10	24	43	–	5	7	31	43
2 months, ,, 4 ,,	13	2	–	5	6	13	1	–	2	10	13
4 ,, ,, 6 ,,	9	1	–	2	6	9	–	1	–	8	9
6 ,, ,, 8 ,,	157	64	20	36	37	157	3	10	48	96	157
8 ,, ,, 10 ,,	28	7	2	5	14	28	–	1	7	20	28
10 ,, ,, 12 ,,	149	47	13	28	61	149	–	4	34	111	149
12 and upwards,	167	68	9	35	55	167	1	7	25	134	167
Total,	714	234	68	157	255	714	25	64	161	464	714

THOMAS FITZPATRICK, Teacher.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

The following statement shows the Medical Statistics of the Prison for the year 1852 :—

I.

Number of prisoners in confinement January 1,	453
Admitted during the year,	518
	971

II.

Daily average number of prisoners confined,	490
,, ,, ,, in hospital,	20
Greatest number any one day in hospital,	28
Lowest number,	6
Total daily number of sick,	7,300
Deaths from disease,	4
Killed at the pump,	1

III.

The different diseases (severe) that have occurred, and the number of cases of each disease.

Abcess, Scrofulous	2	Heart, diseased action of,	3
Colic,	24	Hernia,	1
Cramps,	3	Itch,	2
Consumption,	8	Injury of Head,	2
Catarrh,	37	,, of Hand,	2
Cholium,	3	Inflammatory affection of Head,	1
Dyspepsia,	16	Injury from pump,	7
Diarrhœa,	82	Jaundice,	1
Dysentery,	8	Laryngitis,	1
Disease of Head,	1	Lumbago,	3
,, of Ear,	1	Ophthalmia,	18
,, of Hip,	1	Pneumonia,	30
,, of Knee Joint,	7	Paronychia,	2
,, of Foot (scrofulous),	2	Rheumatism,	7
Diseased Bones of Leg (scrofulous),	1	Syphilis,	4
Disease of Legs,	5	Strain of Foot,	3
Dislocation of Shoulder,	1	Scrofula,	45
Dropsy,	5	Small Pock,	1
Epistaxis,	1	Stricture,	2
Erysipelas,	2	Ulcers,	6
Epilepsy,	4	Spitting of Blood,	1
Fever,	83		
,, Typhus,	12	Total,	466
General Debility,	15		

FRANCIS RYND, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.,
Medical Officer.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Prison, July, 1853.

SIR,—In sending you a Report for the year ending the 31st of December, 1852, I have little to add to the observations contained in my former reports, except such remarks as increased experience enables me to supply.

I may, perhaps unwittingly, over-estimate the opportunities possessed by a chaplain for observing the character and effects of the discipline employed in the prison with which he is connected; but I most earnestly seek to divest myself of all partial and preconceived thoughts in writing on a subject so intimately connected with the general welfare of society. In the discharge of my duties as Chaplain of the Mountjoy Government Prison, I have enjoyed many advantages: my

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

respected diocesan, the Lord Archbishop of Dublin, has for many years directed his attention to the improvement of the penal institutions of our country, and from him I have derived counsel, encouragement, and direct assistance. From the nature of his most continuous and active engagements, he has qualified himself to be a competent judge of those appliances which must tell with most effect on the correction and the training of the understanding, and the affections of mankind under variety of circumstances.

His Grace has paid several visits to the Mountjoy Prison ; and in the month of June last, he attended, for the fourth time, to hold a Confirmation for some of the convicts previous to their admission to the holy communion of the Lord's Supper.

I need not to mention the advantage of confidential communication with yourself, as the head of our prison department ; it would be scarcely possible to advert to a benefit which I so much value without exhibiting too much of the feelings of private friendship in this official statement connected with my public duty. From the governor and deputy-governor I have invariably received every assistance within their power for the carrying out every measure which I considered to be conducive to the religious and moral improvement of the prisoners under my care.

With the foregoing advantages, I must be very deficient in ability, attention, or regard for the happiness of others, if I could not now form some definite opinions of the system under which this Government Prison was established.

The causes from which crime originates present a most important subject for inquiry ; but distinct from a consideration of the best mode of dealing with crime as it is found already existing—these causes must be to a great extent independent of the defective character of prisons and their discipline ; at the same time it is worthy of the Government of this country to take every means of providing that our penal institutions should be placed on a sound basis and should be calculated to promote the great ends of punishment.

There can be no room to doubt that penal institutions based on mistaken principles, or badly administered, may indirectly tend to foster the continuance and growth of the evils which they were established to repress. The establishment of isolated imprisonment was the result of no mere theory, or speculative notions : it was a system recommended to the adoption of our legislature, after patient investigation and repeated experiments.

So far as my own experience has gone, I think it matter for deep regret, that a plan of penal discipline so well calculated to deter, to correct, and to reform, has not been carried out so thoroughly as its first advocates in England had intended, and deemed advisable for the successful attainment of its objects.

The chief difficulty discovered in the application of the separate system consists in the duration to which it may be considered safe to have its operation extended. This difficulty can be effectually met by a wise and merciful administration of its peculiar discipline, without any interference with the principle on which that discipline is founded.

There is a wide difference between solitary and separate imprisonment : the former would indeed prove deterrent, but its severity would render it intolerable ;—in confinement absolutely solitary the power of reflection would be called into exercise under such circumstances as would make it the source only of agony and despair.

But under the separate system, which admits of any amount of communication not considered directly evil, the habit of reflection can be

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

cultivated under such instruction, and with such appliances as will make it, with the Divine blessing, the instrument of sound repentance, peace, and hope.

Chaplain's Report.

It should be steadily kept in view, that under this latter discipline, the only prohibition with respect to the intercourse of the prisoner with his fellow men, is that which cuts him off from association with other criminals. This prohibition tends to prevent the recurrence of evil, and injurious thoughts and desires, while, in combination with religious and moral training, the isolation of the convict prepares his mind for the reception of those truths and consolations which Christianity can alone impart.

In order to make the separate system truly and extensively effective, the following objects require unremitting attention :—

1st. The physical health of the convict should be cared for by the constant vigilance of the medical officer, by the due ventilation of the cells, by cleanliness, and sufficient exercise under the open air.

2nd. The minds of the prisoners should be occupied by such a course of educational training as would serve to develop the intellectual faculties, and moral sentiments.

3rd. Industrial occupation under qualified masters should be provided to such an extent as would serve to alleviate the feeling of loneliness in the cell, and to convey a knowledge of such handicrafts as would prove useful to the prisoner in after life.

4th. In addition to simultaneous instruction in the school and the chapel, there should be a constant visitation of the prisoners individually in their cells by the chaplains, schoolmasters, and trades instructors.

5th. The governors of the prison should be sustained in the discharge of their arduous and important functions, by seeing that nothing is allowed to interfere with the maintenance of the special discipline in all its integrity, and by their being armed with sufficient power to punish offences committed within the prison under proper limitation and inspection.

If adequate and unremitting attention were given to these objects, I am sanguine enough to hope that cellular imprisonment could be made productive of the following results : all secondary punishments might be exhausted within the prison, except in the case of very old persons, and of extreme offenders ; a large proportion of criminals restored to society with every reasonable prospect of their conducting themselves well for the rest of their lives ; a wholesome dread of the punishment consequent on crime communicated to those classes most liable to be tempted into criminal excess ; a vast saving effected in the expenditure now called for to build prisons, to maintain and dispose of criminals, might be applied to the more gratifying purposes of encouraging the industry of our people, and opening out the industrial resources of our country.

During the past year, the educational department of our prison has been conducted with increased and beneficial efficiency, and I hope nothing will be allowed to impede its valuable progress.

With the arrangements made for the religious instruction of the men placed under my immediate charge I have every reason to be satisfied, and amidst much anxiety, and some instances of discouragement, I have abundant ground of thankfulness to Almighty God for many evidences of his blessing attendant on the ministration of his word, and the ordinances of his worship.

The governor and deputy-governor are most earnest and diligent in

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.

watching over the various departments of the establishment, and evince the utmost desire to preserve the strict discipline of the system.

Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully and respectfully,

GIBSON BLACK, Chaplain.

To H. Hitchins, Esq.,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

PRESBYTERIAN CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Drumcondra, June, 1853.

The events of the past year, connected with my experience in the discharge of prison duty, admit of no lengthened detail, and are characterized by few incidents worthy of special record. Up till the 30th of July last I continued as formerly officiating in Smithfield Government Depot, when it pleased his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to have me transferred to Mountjoy Prison, on the grounds, as stated in his Excellency's communication, sent to me from H. Hitchins, Esq., viz., that "valuable results may not unreasonably be anticipated from the adoption in this country of the separate system," and also, "the importance of bringing to bear in its operation at Mountjoy Prison every possible moral and religious influence."

It is but justice to record the strong conviction I had, during my continuance in Smithfield Depot, of the order maintained therein, together with the personal comfort of the prisoners, under the efficient administration of the governor and officers of the prison, as far as the imperfections of the building, and the system necessarily adopted in consequence, allowed.

As a considerable number of the convicts under my special charge have remained in Smithfield Depot, since my transference to Mountjoy Prison, I kept up a regular Sunday service in the former as well as in the new prison, as long as possible, aided by an assistant minister, and have by the same agency maintained occasional week-day visitations there till the present time.

As to the system adopted in Mountjoy Prison for the reformation of the convicts, I regret my inability to speak with certainty and satisfaction from personal experience, as, from indisposition, and having obtained, by the considerate kindness of H. Hitchins, Esq., leave of absence, my duty in the prison has been discharged for some time past by deputy. My decided conviction, however, is, that the separate system adopted in Mountjoy Prison, in cases where the health of the prisoner will bear the discipline, has special advantages for the reformation of offenders, but only when associated with regular employment in the several trades or other occupations suited to the prisoners. Were the men permitted to remain in idleness and solitary silent confinement, merely to be punished, all moral and religious appliances would, I fear, in general, utterly fail of good. As man is constituted, habits of regular industry, and hope for the life that now is, seem to me, as a general rule, intimately if not inseparably, connected with the efficiency and success of intellectual and religious instruction, for the renewal as well as the formation of character. Men have bodies as well as souls, and, ordinarily, the interests of the former, to which suitable employment is indispensable, must be attended to, if the higher interests of the latter be adequately secured. It was thus the Saviour of men exhibited alike his wisdom and his goodness, in administering relief

and comfort to both at the same time. It has always, then, seemed to me both wise and good, as a powerful auxiliary to the effectual moral and religious reclamation of the unhappy convict, to afford him suitable and regular employment under proper superintendence, and also to give him some share even in the profits of his labour. And, perhaps, as transportation to distant colonies has to a large extent diminished, and as the condition of the convict liberated in his native land is often deplorable and perilous, exposed as he is under the brand of shame and ban of exclusion, to overwhelming temptations to fresh crime, were the Government to establish in these lands public works of national utility, at which liberated convicts would be eligible to obtain regular employment and adequate wages, the results might be most beneficial, even in a religious point of view, enlisting in the support of morality and religion the principle of *hope*, which, in its higher spiritual character and wider range, occupies so large a space, and exerts so salutary an influence on men's minds in the divine system of "the truth as it is in Jesus."

Mountjoy Government Prison.

Presbyterian Chaplain's Report.

William Wilson,
Presbyterian Chaplain.

To the Inspector-General of
Government Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

Mountjoy Government Prison,
August 22nd, 1853.

Sir,—I beg leave to furnish you with my Report for the year 1852. 908 prisoners were committed to my spiritual care during the course of the year. I am happy to be able to state, that their conduct in general was satisfactory. They paid every attention to my instructions, and, with few exceptions, seemed anxious to avail themselves of the spiritual benefits of my service. I have nothing new to add to the observations of last year's report, relating to the obstacles to their conversion, the causes of their crimes, or their industrial occupations.

I beg to direct your attention this year also to the deficient and unsuitable accommodation of our chapel: I regret that, notwithstanding your strong recommendation of the necessary alterations, no change has been made. As you are aware, the chapel is not at all adapted for divine worship according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; besides, it is only half the requisite size for the Roman Catholic prisoners.

I must express my entire satisfaction with the conduct and exertions of all the teachers; but I would beg leave to recommend Mr. Hickey in particular, for your favourable consideration. The length of time he has been in the service, his zeal and efficiency as a teacher, his very low salary, and his large family, furnish strong claims for an increase of salary.

As you have been pleased to place the school under the superintendence of the three chaplains, it shall be my pleasing duty to co-operate with the Rev. Mr. Black and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, in giving increased efficiency to this very important branch of moral reformation.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant,

N. M'Cabe, R. C. Chaplain.

H. Hitchins, Esq., Inspector-General
of Government Prisons.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

State of Buildings.

State of Buildings.

The buildings are in good and substantial repair. An improved system of sewerage has been adopted which has tended to improve the sanitary condition of the prison. The insufficiency of its storage accommodation will be partially remedied by the proposed erection of a shed, and raising the roof over the present kitchen, a measure which I would recommend for his Excellency's favourable consideration. But, from the unfavourable circumstances of this prison, as fully detailed in my previous Reports, it is very desirable that the expenditure, under this head, should be limited solely to the maintenance of the premises.

Conduct of Officers.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the officers during the past year has been satisfactory. Two additional trades' instructors have been appointed, whose services will enable the deputy-governor to extend the manufacturing employment of the prisoners. The inconvenience resulting from the residence of the officers without the prison walls must seriously affect its discipline and regularity.

Employment.

Employment.

The principal trades carried on here have been shoemaking and mat-making. Weaving has been discontinued, and this branch of trade transferred to Mountjoy Prison. The general results of the industrial employment have been satisfactory.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The Governor reports that the conduct of the prisoners, during the past year, afforded him much satisfaction. On referring to the Punishment Book it will be seen that none of the offences have been of a grave character. From this, however, I would except one instance, in which three prisoners were guilty of highly mutinous conduct—barricading their cell, for the purpose, it is supposed, of ultimately effecting their escape. They received the only punishment which, in the present state of the law, could be inflicted on them, viz., a few hours' detention in a solitary cell, a result wholly inadequate to the magnitude of their

offence; as by removing the hoops off the night-buckets they contrived to arm themselves with deadly weapons, with which they endeavoured, on detection, to assault the officers. SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON. *Report.*

Health of Convicts.

Health of Convicts.

The health of the convicts during the past year has been good. The improvement in the sanitary state of the prison, generally, referred to in the Medical Report for the year 1851, is still maintained. Nine prisoners died during the year, but, with the exception of two fatal cases of small-pox, and one from disease of the brain, the mortality has arisen from pulmonary consumption. His Excellency has every reason to be satisfied with the attention and efficiency of the medical officer.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary recommended by Dr. Brady, in 1850, is still in use, and is found satisfactory.

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenses of this prison, for the past year, amounted to £2,957 16*s.* 6*d.*, being at the rate of about £9 4*s.* 10*d.* per head, not making allowances, however, for occasional vacancies.

Disposal of the Prisoners.

Disposal of the Prisoners.

During the past year 499 prisoners were in custody; of these were disposed of—

To County Gaols,	12	Discharged,	5
,, Spike Island,	91	Died,	9
,, Newgate,	29	Remaining in Custody,	312
,, Mountjoy,	13		
Transported,	28		499

Of the above 499 prisoners, 78 were under twenty years of age.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

Annexed will be found the Reports of the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chaplains on this head. They are satisfactory, as showing the attention of the prisoners to these important duties, and their desire to profit, even under the unfavourable circumstances of a crowded prison, by the ministrations afforded to them. The duties of prison chaplains are trying and peculiar, calling for the exercise of great discretion and firmness, so as not to interfere with the discipline of the prison, or to appear to be inattentive to the wants and wishes of the prisoners confided to their spiritual charge; and I have great satisfaction in expressing the high opinion which I entertain of the conduct of the chaplains in these important points.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

General Observations.

General Observations.

In my former Reports I have drawn the attention of the Irish Government to the unfavourable circumstances of this prison, its unfortunate position in a densely crowded and low district of the city, its insecurity, and its limited accommodation—circumstances which must affect, unfavourably, the discipline, health, and moral condition of the convicts. The zeal and ability of the governor, Mr. Lamb, and the unceasing attention of Mr. Good, the deputy-governor, have served, as far as possible, to abate these evils. But his Excellency should be again apprized, that the character of the detention here cannot, by possibility, be made deterrent, but is only industrial.

H. HITCHINS,

Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Smithfield Government Prison,
1st April, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith Statistics for year ending 31st December, 1852, and also the Master of Works' Statement of convict labour, and profits accruing therefrom.

Since my last Annual Report nothing of moment occurred to draw particular attention; the officers performed their duty steadily and attentively; and the prisoners' conduct was, with one exception, good.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN LAMB, Governor.

To Inspector-General of Government Prisons,
Dublin Castle.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, for one year, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st of December, 1852.

1st January, 1852, in custody,		304
Committed for one year, ending 31st Dec., 1852,		195
		499
Committed from County Gaols,	120	
,, Newgate,	28	
,, Richmond,	43	
,, Military,	4	
	195	

HOW DISPOSED OF.

To County Gaols,	12	
,, Spike Island,	91	
,, Newgate,	29	
,, Mountjoy,	13	
,, "Lord Dalhousie," Convict Ship,	28	
Discharged,	5	
Died,	9	
	187	
Remain in custody, 31st December, 1852,	312	
		499

SENTENCES.		AGES.	
5 years,	1	14 years and under 16,	9
7 ,,	86	16 ,, 20,	69
10 ,,	85	20 ,, 30,	76
14 ,,	8	30 ,, 40,	22
15 ,,	13	40 ,, 50,	14
21 ,,	1	50 ,, 60,	5
Life,	1		195
	195		

Roman Catholic,	130
Protestants,	50
Presbyterians,	15
	195

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

CRIME.

Arson,	1	Lamb Stealing,	1
Appearing armed, and assaulting a Dwelling-house,	6	Malicious Assault,	1
Assault and Robbery,	4	Obtaining Money under false pretences,	3
Assault to endanger Life,	2	Pig Stealing,	1
Bigamy,	2	Robbery,	2
Burglary,	20	Robbery of Money,	1
Burglary and Robbery,	14	Receiving Stolen Goods,	5
Cattle Stealing,	5	Sacrilege,	1
Cow Stealing,	13	Setting fire to Wheat,	2
Felony,	3	Stealing Wheat,	2
Forgery,	1	Shooting at,	2
House Breaking,	1	Sheep Stealing,	10
House Robbery,	2	Stealing Wearing Apparel,	4
Highway Robbery,	4	Vagrancy,	1
Horse Stealing,	4		191
Having a stolen Bank Bill in possession,	1	MILITARY.	
Illegally entering a Shop,	1	Desertion,	2
Killing Sheep,	1	Desertion and making away with necessaries,	1
Larceny,	53	Violence to Superior Officer,	1
Larceny from Person,	6		195
Larceny from Shop,	1		
Larceny and Burglary,	10		

REPORT of Smithfield Government Prison School, for the Year ending December 31, 1852.

The total number of Convicts who attended School during the year was 250

The average number of Convicts in daily attendance at School during the year was 104

The number of Convicts who occasionally attended School, but who were chiefly employed at Trades and Mat-making, including those who were a short time in Smithfield Government Prison, was 58

Most of these made some progress, and some made considerable proficiency in their respective classes.

The maximum of time during which the senior classes attended School during the year, did not exceed Thirty minutes daily.

The junior classes were not in attendance more than Fifteen minutes daily.

The CLASSIFICATION and PROFICIENCY of Convicts in attendance at School, during the Year, stated as follows:—

No. of Classes.	Classes Commenced.	No. in each Class.	Advanced through early Spelling.	Advanced through early Reading.	Advanced through Reading and Writing.	Read the Simple and Compound Rules of Arithmetic.	Read the Rule of Proportion or Rule of Three.	Read the Higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Occasionally at School—chiefly at		A short time in Prison.	Total.
									Trades.	Matmaking.		
1	The Alphabet,	36	15	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	36
2	Early Spelling,	58	–	44	8	–	–	–	1	1	4	58
3	Early Reading,	99	–	–	66	8	–	–	8	11	6	99
4	Reading & Writing,	50	–	–	–	18	8	4	7	8	5	50
5	Simple Rules of Arithmetic,	6	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	6
6	Rule of Proportion,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
	Total,	250	15	59	74	26	10	8	17	20	21	250

J. G. O'NEILL, Teacher.

ANNUAL RETURN.—Expense of Materials for Employment of Prisoners, Work Manufactured, Disposed of for Cash, Prison use and Value, in Store and Value. December 31, 1852.

Materials received.	Value of Materials.	Work manufactured performed, &c.	Sold. Cash received.	Prison use, &c. Value.	In Store. Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coir, Yarn, Woollen Yarn, &c.,	836 7 8	Matmaking,	1,331 19 11	11 18 4	659 15 7
Cloth, Frieze, Trimmings, &c.,	302 12 5	Tailoring,	83 12 9	182 12 9	137 9 1
Leather, Findings, &c.,	94 0 3	Shoemaking,	67 8 2½	74 4 6	49 14 0
Bass, Stocks, &c.,	74 1 7	Brushes and Brooms,	96 1 7½	4 11 0	46 4 7
Twine, Line, &c.,	15 6 2	Netmaking,	15 0 5	8 12 9	5 15 4
Timber, Tools, &c.,	51 5 10	Carpentry,	24 14 7	29 7 1	22 17 5
Tin, Solder, Wire, Tools, &c.,	14 11 10	Tin Ware,	8 14 0½	5 10 0	26 18 2
Iron, Coke, Tools, &c.,	14 18 3	Smiths and Nailers,	3 3 1	23 0 6	5 15 7
Knitting Yarn, &c.,	17 0 3	Knitting,	—	20 10 1	1 4 0
Tools, &c.,	0 6 10	Engraving,	0 18 5½	—	—
Lime, Paints, Oil, Pipe Clay, Black Lead, &c.,	11 11 6	General Employments,	—	39 2 6	—
	1,432 2 7	Sold for Cash,	1,631 13 1	399 9 6	955 13 9
By Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	573 11 4	Prison Articles supplied and Work done,	399 9 6	—	—
		Value of Stock in Store, Work sold and not Paid for,	955 13 9	—	—
			2,986 16 4	—	—
		Deduct Stock remaining, 31st December, 1851,	981 2 5	—	—
	2,005 13 11		2,005 13 11	—	—

FRANCIS GOOD, Deputy-Governor and Master of Works.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Protestant Chaplain's Report.

In presenting a Report of the department of Smithfield Government Prison which is entrusted to me, I must observe, that no striking incidents or very peculiar circumstances can be expected to appear in such a statement. It would be undesirable to give details of individual cases; and the aspect in which human nature is presented to us in such an establishment exhibits a great uniformity of exterior. I have generally visited the prison, during the year 1852, four times (never less than thrice) in each week. The conduct of the men during Divine Service has been marked by a steadiness and attention equalling that of any, and, perhaps, exceeding that of some, of the congregations in our parish churches. For week-day instruction, I have divided them into classes, with each of whom I hold conversational meetings; leading them to speak freely to me, as well as to hear from me. And after each such meeting, I afford opportunity, for each to speak with me individually and privately. This system, I have found, to have been attended with results exceeding my expectations, and I feel it to be much preferable to any stated service or lecture. The number of sick under my care has been, and is, gradually increasing; not from any unhealthiness among the inmates of this prison, but from the fact that many, if not all prisoners, whose health has been impaired by solitary confinement, in Mountjoy Government Prison, are sent to Smithfield Prison; and thus the care of an extra number of sick devolves on me. In addition to this, the Presbyterian chaplain has been removed from this prison, while members of that Church still continue to be confined here. Consequently, I have the charge of the sick, as well as the healthy Presbyterian prisoners, who, indeed, receive very kindly my ministrations, as far as the difference of our respective Churches permits. During the year 1852, as in the eight preceding years, I have experienced the utmost possible attention, and every facility, in ministering to those committed to my charge, from the governor and deputy-governor, and, indeed, from every officer of the establishment.

THOMAS R. SHORE, Protestant Chaplain,

Smithfield Government Prison.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

St. Paul's Arran-quay, June 28, 1853.

SIR,—I feel very great pleasure in submitting for your consideration, the following remarks on Smithfield Government Prison:—

In the first place, casting an eye over the year 1852, and considering the deportment of the convicts, of whom 260 were under my care, I have every reason to be thankful to the "Author of every good and perfect gift," who has blessed my weak efforts, and caused the seed sown in His name to fructify.

As you are aware, the punishments for the past year, were, indeed, very few, and for offences which may be looked on as trifling. We must be surprised at the success of the entire system adopted in Smithfield, when we reflect on the limited space of the establishment. It

often cheers me when I see so many persons of the convict class live together in peace and harmony. The exertions of the vigilant authorities in the prison to keep them at constant employment, tend, in no small degree, to effect this desirable state of things.

It affords me unqualified gratification to inform you, that the prisoners under my charge evince a sincere desire of reforming their conduct, and becoming good members of society. They have all, without an exception, complied with their paschal communion.

If my prison labours have their bitters, I assure you, Sir, they have also their sweets. What can be conceived more delightful to a Christian minister, than to behold the prodigal returning to his God, with a heart crushed with grief, and with tears gushing down those cheeks, pale and emaciated from the school of vice.

Permit me now, in the name of the Catholic prisoners of Smithfield, to tender their sincere thanks for your great kindness in ordering them religious books, which they read with very great profit.

I need not remark to you, Sir, the happy influence religion exercises over the minds of prisoners. No sooner does the prisoner hearken to the sweet voice of religion, than he feels his heart relieved of a burden, which often convinced him that there is a bitter ingredient in every cup of forbidden pleasure; his spirits regain the buoyancy of childhood, and raising his soul to God, he exclaims, "Blessed be the Lord that I was arrested in my sinful career: infinitely better to be suffering within these prison walls, than enduring in hell, for an endless eternity, the punishments my sins deserve." Thus, religion guiding his footsteps, he bears all his trials and privations with perfect resignation, he becomes contented, satisfied with his fate—attends to his employment, and is obedient to his officers. Many cases of this description I have had the happiness of witnessing.

It is needless for me to state, that, my labours were cheered by your promptitude, in placing within my reach whatever tended to enlighten the mind, or brighten up the dark and dreary cell of the unfortunate convict.

I will now beg to direct your kind attention to the state of our secular instruction. You are aware that we have not a school-room, and hence the schoolmaster is obliged to collect a few around him; it is evident that such a system can be productive of very little fruit.

Permit me to express my conviction, that it would be most desirable to set apart, for juvenile convicts, some prison where the greater part of each day should be devoted to religious and secular instruction.

There is another subject which I could not conscientiously pass over. Every one acquainted with prison life must know, that the eye of an officer, if possible, should be fixed continually on his charge; one bad companion may spread the most baneful contagion—may corrupt, by his pernicious example, those who had been going on well. When, let me ask, can this ruin of souls be effected? Undoubtedly, when the eye of a superior cannot be fixed on them, when they are locked up three or four in the same cell. I do pray that Almighty God may spare you, that, in addition to the many benefits you have conferred on the outcasts of society, you may be instrumental in establishing such a system in all our prisons, that only one prisoner shall be allowed to occupy any one cell.

Having expressed my sentiments on whatever I believe useful to correct, allow me to assure you, that I would be doing violence to my feelings, were I to omit this opportunity of recording my unfeigned thanks to our excellent Governor, Mr. Lamb, not merely for the courtesy

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

displayed towards myself, but also for his mild and humane treatment of the prisoners, who look up to him as a father—who obey him without a murmur.

Roman Catholic Chaplain's Report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS GRIMLEY, Catholic Chaplain.

Henry M. Hitchins, Esq.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the sanitary state of Smithfield Government Prison for the year 1852.

The following tabular statement presents a general view of the movement in the prison hospital during the year :—

Number of patients in hospital, Jan. 1, 1852, from former year,	34
Number admitted since, to 31st of December, inclusive,	284
Total under treatment during the year,	318
Of these there were discharged,	278
Died,	9
Remaining in hospital, 1st of January, 1853,	31
	318

The different forms of diseases, with which the patients admitted in the year were affected, are shown in the subjoined table :—

Fever,	12	Ophthalmia,	29
Small-pox,	2	Scrofula,	49
Inflammation of the Lungs,	5	Dyspepsia,	13
Bronchitis,	19	Itch,	8
Catarrh,	91	Piles,	3
Consumption,	13	Sprains,	5
Diarrhœa,	19		
Dropsy,	3		284
Rheumatism,	13		

The following table exhibits the ages, the date of conviction, of admission to hospital, and of death, the duration of residence in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died.

No. in Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	No. of days in Hospital.	Disease.
5107	T.R.	24	July 24, 1849.	Dec. 27, 1851,	Mar. 27, 1852,	91	Consumption.
6256	J.M.	18	June 25, 1851,	Apl. 21, 1852,	April 26, ,,	6	Small-pox.
6192	P.H.	19	Dec. 5, 1850,	Mar. 5, ,,	May 21, ,,	77	Consumption.
5648	T.C.	15	Jan. 2, 1849,	Dec. 1, 1851,	May 24, ,,	175	,,
6035	T.Q.	17	Dec. 30, 1850,	Apl. 16, 1852,	June 1, ,,	46	Disease of brain
6190	P.R.	22	June 19, ,,	Mar. 1, ,,	June 10, ,,	101	Consumption.
6451	J.G.	20	Oct. 14, 1851,	Sept. 8, ,,	Sept. 26, ,,	18	Small-pox.
6311	J.F.	26	Oct. 22, 1849,	Mar. 6, ,,	Dec. 20, ,,	289	Consumption.
4959	T.K.	23	June 22, ,,	June 12, ,,	Dec. 24, ,,	195	,,

In my report for 1851, it was shown, from a comparison of the hospital returns for that year with those of the three years preceding, that a marked improvement was manifest in the health of the convicts committed in the year, and in the sanitary state of the Prison gene-

SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

rally. This improvement has been fully maintained during the past year. The number of admissions to hospital, which in 1851 amounted to 416, has been only 284 in 1852; and, besides, the sickness of the latter period has been, for the most part, of a milder character. With the exception of the two fatal cases of small-pox, no febrile, and scarcely any acute disease of a very serious nature occurred; and, on the other hand, a considerable proportion of the cases admitted, such as those registered as catarrh, dyspepsia, &c., were slight ailments, and scarcely requiring residence in hospital for their treatment, except for the reasons set forth in my last Report, namely, that the early removal of patients to hospital, even for slight complaints, appears to be the most judicious course to adopt in a convict prison; as, by this means, many attacks of sickness are probably cut short by a few days' rest in hospital on *restricted* diet, which might have become serious if the patient were submitted to the ordinary prison discipline; and besides, this prompt admission to hospital has proved a most effective means of detecting and discouraging *malingerers*.

With the exception of the two deaths from small-pox, and one from scrofulous disease of the brain, all the mortality of the year occurred from pulmonary consumption,

I have only to add, that the serious sickness of the past year was confined to a small proportion of the prison population, and occured chiefly in those who were committed in bad health; but the great majority of the convicts were not only free from disease, but exhibited a degree of vigour and activity that reflects great credit on the general management of the establishment.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS BRADY, Medical Attendant.

H. Hitchins, Esq.,

Inspector-General of Government Prisons.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

State of the Buildings.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings throughout are in good and substantial repair. No alterations or additions have been made under this head during the past year, except to connect the towers with the corridors; thus securing an effective watch at all parts. This, with the ordinary and current repairs of the buildings, has been effected wholly by convict labour. The repairs of the roof, referred to by the governor, were necessarily carried on by hired labour.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the officers has been such as to entitle them to much consideration. Besides the ordinary duties devolving on them, as discipline officers, they have superintended the different trades carried on in the prison, and with much efficiency.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

Number and Disposal of the Prisoners.

In custody, during the year 1852, 513; of which number 213 were disposed of as follows:—

Removed to County Gaols, ...	1
Do. Government Depots and Lunatic Asylum,	183
Transported, ...	14
Died in Hospital, ...	13
Sentences Commuted and Discharged, ...	2
	213
Remaining in Custody, 1st January, 1853, . . .	300

Health of the Convicts.

Health of the Convicts.

From the uniform temperature of the prison, arising from its massive construction, and the constant employment of the prisoners, the health of the convicts has generally been good. The exception referred to by the medical officer would appear to arise from the reception of invalids from other prisons. There were twelve deaths, of which seven resulted from consumption. Dr. Brady's Report is annexed.

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenditure of the prison, for the last year, has amounted to £2,724 4*s.* 2*d.*; so that the net cost of each convict (assuming the maintenance of its full number) does not exceed £9 14*s.* 7*d.* per head.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

The prisoners have conducted themselves with propriety and diligence. They have been almost uniformly obedient and attentive to the orders of the officers. Their progress in industrial training has been most satisfactory.

Religious and General Instruction.

Religious and General Instruction.

The Rev. Mr. M'Cann, the Catholic Chaplain, reports favourably of the attention paid by the prisoners to their religious duties. He attends regularly on each Sunday, and twice during the week, for religious instruction. His attention to the invalids of the hospital is very praiseworthy. As the inmates of the prison are wholly of the Roman Catholic persuasion, it has not been deemed necessary to appoint a separate Protestant Chaplain. The school is held daily. The progress of the juveniles is promising.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The condition of the prison is, in most respects, satisfactory. Notwithstanding the defects of its original construction, which cannot possibly be wholly obviated, the arrangements are such as to secure a constant and regular supervision, and the whole establishment is conducted with strict regard to discipline, and an efficient course of industrial training. This is, in a great degree, due to the ability of the late deputy-governor, Mr. Hogreve, whose experience as vice-guardian has enabled him, under the direction of the governor, to classify the prisoners, and to adjust the general routine of the prison, so as to secure these satisfactory results. But even here, as in Smithfield and other "associated" convict depots in this country, the character of the detention is less penal than industrial.

H. HITCHINS,

Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Newgate Government Prison,
April 6, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on the state and management of this prison for the year ended 31st December last.

The buildings are in fair and substantial repair. No alterations of any importance have been made, excepting the construction of wooden bridges across the south-western tower, in the second and third stories, which completes the passage communication all round the prison, from the hospital to the bakery tower. The old roof has been removed from the north-western range of the building, and replaced by a new one, with fresh rafters; a work of great necessity, and executed at but trifling cost.

The main sewers have been opened and cleansed several times during the year; they are constantly, at regular hours of the day and night, flushed with water from the yard-troughs, thus keeping them in a clear and wholesome condition.

The employment of the convicts has been regular and productive; the details of the master of works appear in the "Annual Return" hereto annexed.

The bakery has been worked with as much success as the extraordinary high prices of flour during the autumn and winter months would allow; but the profits derivable from this source are only trifling, by reason of the small quantity of bread required for the Grangegorman and Smithfield prisons. The same labour would be sufficient for supplying Mountjoy Prison with bread, if such a measure were approved of and adopted.

The accommodation has been increased from 280 to 300 convicts, which should, even under the existing pressure on prison accommodation, be considered as the *maximum* for Newgate, having due regard to the health and other sanitary requirements of the prisoners.

Mr. Hogreve, deputy-governor, having been appointed to be deputy-governor at Philipstown Government Prison, was succeeded on 1st July last by Mr. Curtis, from the Mountjoy Prison.

All the arrangements of the prison, as regards the buildings, repairs, and trades' expenditure, have been conducted with the strictest observance of economy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN LAMB, Governor.

The Inspector-General of Government
Prisons, Dublin Castle.

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, &c., for one year, commencing January 1, and ending December 31, 1852.

In custody 1st January, 1852,		238
Committed from County Gaols during the year,	183	
,, Smithfield Government Prison,	28	
,, Richmond ditto,	14	
,, Mountjoy ditto,	19	
,, Ennis ditto,	30	
,, Gibraltar, (a lunatic),	1	
Committed for the year ended Dec. 31, 1852,		275
		513

HOW DISPOSED OF.

Removed to County Gaols,	1	
,, Spike Island Government Prison,	109	
,, Smithfield ditto,	28	
,, Mountjoy ditto,	36	
,, Maryboro' ditto,	3	
,, Philipstown ditto,	6	
,, Ship, "Lord Dalhousie,"	14	
,, Lunatic Asylum,	1	
Died in hospital,	13	
Sentences commuted and discharged,	2	
		213
Remaining in custody Dec. 31, 1852:—		
Convicted in the year 1847,	2	
,, 1848,	1	
,, 1849,	30	
,, 1850,	75	
,, 1851,	77	
,, 1852,	115	
		300
		513

AGES OF CONVICTS.		SENTENCES.	
10 yrs. and under 16 yrs.,	43	For 7 years,	255
16 ,, 20 ,,	212	10 ,,	226
20 ,, 30 ,,	185	12 ,,	1
30 ,, 40 ,,	45	14 ,,	7
40 ,, 50 ,,	19	15 ,,	21
50 ,, 60 ,,	8	Life,	3
60 and upwards,	1		
Total,	513	Total,	513

CRIMES.

Armed by night,	2	Manslaughter,	1
Assault and Robbery,	2	Obtaining Money under False Pretences,	1
,, Malicious,	8	Pig Stealing,	2
Assaulting Dwelling,	5	Picking Pockets,	2
Assault to endanger Life,	2	Plundering Oatmeal,	1
,, and Rape,	2	Robbery from Person,	11
Administering Unlawful Oath,	2	Ditto Dwelling,	3
Altering Stolen Bank Draft,	1	Receiving Stolen Goods,	26
Arson,	9	Riot and Assault,	2
Burglary,	77	Sacrilege,	1
,, and Robbery,	46	Sheep Stealing,	68
Cattle Stealing,	64	Shooting at, with intent,	2
Conspiracy to Murder,	1	Highway Robbery,	9
Coining and having Moulds,	4	Killing Sheep,	1
Escaping from Prison,	1	Sending Threatening Notice,	1
Felony,	22	Fraud and Forgery,	1
Felonious Assault,	1	Stealing an Ass,	1
Fowl Stealing,	6	Uttering Forged Notes,	1
Horse Stealing,	6	Vagrancy,	3
Embezzlement,	2		
Larceny,	109		
Lamb Stealing,	4	Total,	513

ANNUAL RETURN.—Expense of Materials for Employment of Prisoners, Work Manufactured, Disposed of for Cash, Prison Use and Value, in Store and Value, for the Year ended December 31, 1852.

Materials Received.	Value of Materials.	Work Manufactured, Performed, &c.	Sold. Cash Received.	Prison use, &c. Value.	In Store. Value.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coir Yarn, Tools, &c.,	346 5 1	Mat-making,	808 3 11½	—	—
Tailors' Materials, Tools, &c.,	2 1 6	Tailoring,	78 6 10	4 11 4	1 9 4
Leather,	117 19 9	Shoe-making,	122 10 5½	45 12 9	11 3 1
Brush Stocks, &c.,	20 3 11	Brush-making,	13 19 0	17 19 4	9 5 10
Net Twine,	0 8 0	Net-making,	1 15 0	—	—
Timber, Nails, &c.,	103 2 1	Carpentering,	1 7 6	155 3 5½	2 14 1
Tin, Solder, Tools, &c.,	16 8 4	Tinware,	0 8 11	7 4 4	19 18 5
Canvas, Sewing Twine, Hooks, &c.,	13 14 6½	Cot-making,	5 0 3	15 0 0	4 11 6
Tallow, Oil, &c.,	1 2 5	Weaving (by contract),	99 8 11	—	—
Hoops, Staves, Rivets, &c.,	3 8 7½	Coopering,	5 11 0	3 17 9	2 8 9
Paints, Oils, &c.,	4 3 6	Painting,	—	21 4 1	—
Pipeclay, Lime, Sand, &c.,	114 4 4½	Mason-work, cleaning, &c.,	—	411 12 0	—
	743 2 1½	Sold for Cash,	1,136 1 10	682 5 0½	51 11 0
By Balance, being Profit on Prisoners' Labour,	1,049 7 6	Prison Articles Supplied, and work done,	682 5 0½		
		Value of Stock in store Dec. 31, 1852,	51 11 0		
			1,869 17 10½		
		Deduct Stock remaining from Dec. 31, 1851,	77 8 3		
	1,792 9 7½		1,792 9 7½		

GEORGE M. CURTIS, Deputy-Governor and Master of Works.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Report on Newgate Government Prison for the year 1852.

The following presents a general view of the movement in the hospital during the year :—

Number of patients in hospital 1st January, 1852, from former year,	12
Number admitted since, to 31st December, inclusive,	271
Total under treatment during year,	283
Of these there were discharged,	259
Died,	12
Remaining in hospital 1st January, 1853,	12
	283

The subjoined table specifies the diseases with which the patients admitted in the year were affected :—

Fever,	10	Dyspepsia,	9
Bronchitis,	22	Rheumatism,	39
Catarrh,	18	Ophthalmia,	16
Influenza,	30	Scrofula,	38
Inflammation of Lungs,	4	Paralysis,	1
Consumption,	21	Sprains and slight accidents,	14
Dysentery,	6		
Diarrhœa,	43		271

The following table exhibits the ages, the date of conviction, of admission to hospital, and of death, the duration of residence in hospital, and the diseases of the patients that died :—

No. on Registry.	Initials of Name.	Age.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Disease.
657	T. M.	19	Jan. 13, 1851,	Nov. 10, 1851,	Feb. 6, 1852,	88	Consumption.
781	F. M.	18	June 28, „	Oct. 15, „	„ 15, „	123	Chronic Dysentery.
931	P. G.	17	Dec. 30, 1850,	Feb. 12, 1852,	Mar. 10, „	26	Consumption.
920	P. M.	17	June 25, 1849,	„ 18, „	„ 29, „	39	Consumption.
974	J. N.	42	Dec. 31, 1850,	May 1, „	May 8, „	7	Paralysis.
742	M. F.	20	Mar. 5, 1849,	Apl. 15, „	July 1, „	77	Consumption.
932	W. P.	25	Dec. 31, 1850,	Mar. 3, „	Aug. 17, „	167	Consumption.
810	J. B.	19	June 25, 1849,	Jan. 7, „	Sep. 20, „	256	Dropsy, Disease of Kidneys.
704	J. B.	20	Jan. 3, 1851,	June 8, „	Oct. 14, „	128	Consumption.
1055	J. C.	19	Oct. 16, 1850,	Oct. 12, „	„ 30, „	18	Inflammation of Lungs.
793	O. K.	18	Jan. 3, 1851,	„ 26, „	Dec. 15, „	50	Softening of Brain.
766	T. D.	20	July 28, „	Nov. 24, „	„ 18, „	24	Consumption.

The sickness in this prison during the past year was of a more severe character than in the associated prison of Smithfield ; the per centage mortality on the cases treated to a termination, shows also a higher figure, being nearly 4½ (4·4) per cent. for this prison, and only 3·1 for Smithfield. This difference is chiefly attributable to the accidental circumstance, that, in consequence of the increase of accommodation in Newgate, the number of convicts committed there during the year exceeded by 80 those committed to Smithfield, and that in these

NEWGATE GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Medical Officer's Report.

recent committals there are usually to be found some individuals broken down in health by previous sickness. Besides, the hospital accommodation at this prison being more limited than at Smithfield, it is not possible to carry out, to any great extent, the plan adopted there with such advantage, of removing to hospital the slighter cases of sickness that occur, the admission of which would have the effect of lowering the per centage mortality of the cases treated; and therefore no exact comparison can be instituted in this respect between the two prisons.

The great majority of the prisoners in Newgate, and especially those who have been resident there for some length of time, present the same appearance of health and vigour that has been remarked in the convicts at Smithfield, which may fairly be attributed to their having had during the year the advantages of the improved Smithfield dietary, and of similar sanitary arrangements.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Faithfully yours,
THOMAS BRADY,
Medical Attendant.

H. Hitchins, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Government
Prisons.

R.C. Chaplain's Report.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Presbytery, R. C. Church of St. Michan,
June 13, 1853.

SIR,—In conformity with the annual custom, I have much pleasure in stating, that the moral and religious conduct of the Roman Catholic convicts under my spiritual charge in the Newgate depot is such as enables me to report most favourably of them.

It has been to me a subject of sincere gratification to find in them so attentive a congregation, and one at all times so ready to receive instruction.

Their deportment, I am happy to say, continues to be quiet, orderly, and respectful.

Touching the importance of affording the convicts the means of a right and useful employment of their leisure hours, I would humbly suggest the advantage of increasing the number of historical and religious works in the prison library.

This would have the effect not only of withdrawing them from the danger of idleness, but of improving them in every respect, by storing their minds with useful information.

And here I gladly avail myself of the opportunity to express my gratitude for the readiness and liberality with which my suggestions in this matter have hitherto been met.

Finally, I have much gratification in reporting that all have gladly availed themselves of my ministry; and further, that they have in every respect given very general satisfaction.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your very obedient, humble servant,
J. C. M'CANN,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

H. Hitchins, Esq.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report. Buildings.

Buildings.

This prison consists of the old gaol of the King's county, sold to the Government by the Grand Jury at a nominal price, and the premises lately occupied as a cavalry barrack, which have been placed at the disposal of the Irish Government by the Ordnance department. To adapt the premises for convict purposes very extensive alterations and additions were necessary; they will be found detailed in the report of Mr. Hogreve annexed. With a view of reducing the expense, it was suggested that all these alterations should be effected, where practicable, by convict labour, as had been already done in Newgate. For this purpose the Treasury granted a sum of £2,000. The repairs could have been performed for even less than this moderate sum, had it not been found necessary to take down the exterior wall and rebuild it from its foundation, thus increasing the expense to the extent of £1,000. It has also been found necessary to provide accommodation for the military guard within the prison walls; a measure which has also tended to increase the expenditure on account of "buildings." With the exception of the exterior wall, and repairing the roofing of the old gaol, all the works have been performed by convicts, under circumstances very favourable as to cost. A very extensive system of sewerage has been laid out, and measures are in progress for the erection of a chapel and school-house and various out-offices required. Tenders have been issued for the erection of a corrugated iron workshop in which the prison trades will be carried on.

Accommodation.

Accommodation.

The accommodation of this prison, originally designed for 560 convicts, has been reduced to 400 by the necessary appropriation of a portion of it to the military guard. The area within the prison walls, amounting to five acres, will enable the prison authorities to erect additional buildings, and, if required, to increase the accommodation to 800; but as the tenure of the barrack is uncertain, and liable at any time to resumption by the Ordnance. I would suggest that before such extension was resolved on, measures should be adopted for purchasing the interest of the premises from that department.

Suitable residences have also been provided for the governor, deputy-governor, and other officers.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

Diet.

Diet.

The dietary adopted in this depot is that in use in the Dublin prisons.

Looking, however, to the character and amount of the labour performed here, it will be expedient to increase the dietary, so as to secure a reasonable amount of physical exertion on the part of the convicts, a rule which might with advantage be adopted in all prisons in which public works are carried on.

Religious Training.

Religious Training.

The chaplains report favourably of the state of mind of the prisoners committed to their charge; but the occupation of this depot has been too recent to afford them an opportunity of carrying out any regular system of religious and moral instruction. The absence of a suitable place of worship has also led to much embarrassment and irregularity, which will be obviated on the completion of the proposed church.

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

The prisoners hitherto employed here have been entirely allocated on the works of the prison, and have been selected for that purpose from Spike Island, Mountjoy, and other convict prisons. The quantity as well as the quality of their work has given much satisfaction; but a great drawback in this respect has been experienced from the delay in the completion of the external wall; thus limiting the labour of the prisoners to that portion of the premises forming the boundaries of the old gaol.

From the proximity of this prison to Dublin and the facilities of water carriage which exist, the Grand Canal passing within a few yards of the prison gate, it is proposed to convert it into a manufacturing depot, and to confine the labour of the convicts to tailoring, shoemaking, and mat-making; the cost of carriage to Dublin by canal being very trifling.

Staff.

Staff.

The staff consists of the following:—

Governor.	Gate-porter.
Deputy-Governor.	16 Warders.
Resident Surgeon.	4 Trades Instructors.
2 Chaplains.	Schoolmaster.
Engineer.	Watchman.
Clerk.	Hospital Attendant.
Storekeeper.	Cook.
Head Warder.	Baker.

Of whom the majority have been transferred from other prisons.

Conduct of Officers.

The conduct of the officers has been satisfactory.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The application of convict labour for the erection of buildings at Philipstown has proved very successful. On an inspection made this day (30th May, 1853) I find that out of 80 convicts detained in the prison; 52 are employed on prison works, viz.:—

Carpenters,	10
Painters,	5
Masons,	15
Masons' Labourers,	22

It is difficult to determine the exact value of their labour, but the clerk of the works will, at the close of the repairs, be prepared to submit a statement of it. These results must not, however, be taken to form a precedent, or considered to be generally applicable to all the Irish depots; and it must be borne in mind that the prisoners detained here have been specially selected for the employments in which they are occupied; and that under existing circumstances any general system of employment of Irish convicts must necessarily involve their occupation in manufactures and in agricultural pursuits as well as others; the appropriation to public works being necessarily limited to a mere section of the convict establishment.

H. HITCHINS,

Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Philipstown Government Prison,
July 1, 1853.

SIR,—I have the honour of submitting to your notice my Report for the year ending the 31st December, 1852.

Having been appointed Governor to this convict depot on the 1st June, 1852, I arrived here about the middle of the month.

Under the superintendence of Mr. Hogreve, deputy-governor, and master of works, the old gaol was put in order as speedily as possible for the reception of the convicts, which was accomplished in the early part of December.

On the 15th of December I received from Mountjoy three male convicts, and six from Newgate; and on the 16th, eleven from Trim County Gaol, and eleven from Spike Island Convict Depot.

These convicts were constantly employed in putting into order the interior of the building, which was in a very bad state. From the date of their arrival to the 31st of December, I had every reason to be satisfied with the behaviour of the prisoners, there being no defaulters during that period.

The officers under my charge were particularly attentive to their duties, and well conducted.

I have now nothing further to add, as the time was so very short, from the date of their arrival to the closing the year.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY EVANS, Governor.

The Inspector-General, Government
Prisons, Castle, Dublin.

Master of Works' Report

MASTER OF WORKS' REPORT.

Philipstown Government Prison,
January 1, 1853.

SIR,—In compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit my Report on the works in progress here—preparing the old gaol for the reception of convicts, and converting the ground floor of the barrack into prison accommodation.

On the 7th of June last possession of this barrack was handed over to your department by the District Royal Engineer Officer, and preparations were at once set on foot to carry out the necessary works, remodel the structure, and convert the spaces formerly cavalry stables into convicts' apartments.

It was at first proposed to raise on the old barrack boundary wall, then twelve feet high, by adding six feet of masonry; but on a close examination by an officer from the Board of Public Works, he found that the old structure (built many years) was composed of bad materials; that it overhung in some parts, while in others, the foundation (never good) had been undermined by the effects of time and the weather; that it was, generally, in a decayed state, and not capable of bearing any additional weight of masonry; he therefore recommended its being pulled down, and a new wall erected on its site. Consequent on

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Master of Works' Report.

this report, tenders were taken, and Mr. Sullivan declared the contractor, at a gross sum of £1,019, subject to measurement, extra work, &c. The wall will encompass about five acres of land, upon which the barrack stands ; and it has since been found necessary to take in portions of ground on the east and west side of the barrack, in order to straighten the work, and for the purposes of security. These, and other additions, will, of course, increase the sum set down in the original estimate, and it is calculated that when complete, with gates, &c., the total cost will amount to about £1,400. This work commenced on the 7th July ; and in consequence of the difficulties which had to be encountered by the contractor, from the scarcity of hands, the means of conveying materials to the spot, combinations amongst his men, and bad weather, progressed but slowly, and on the 29th November the contractor disappeared, having previously assigned the completion of his contract to another party, who being locally connected, will be better enabled to meet those difficulties than his predecessor It is thought that the wall will be finished at middle of May next ; 1,970 cubic yards of the work is now executed ; but the date of its completion will depend on the weather, and other contingencies incidental to building operations.

The ground floor of the barrack is being converted into twelve large rooms, six in each wing, each room affording accommodation for about twenty convicts. This work will be tedious, as the pavements must be taken up, and a timber floor laid down, fixtures taken away, new windows opened front and rere, secured with iron bars, the walls (now in a very bad state) repaired and plastered, a corridor run through each wing from end to end, and many other alterations made, too numerous to be mentioned here. The works are being carried on by paid labour, as, until the extern wall is finished, it would not be safe to employ convicts outside the old gaol. I hope to have one wing of the barrack prepared, and the other in an advanced state, at same period as we expect the wall will be finished. It is, I suppose, not necessary to detail the various small works already completed in remodelling the barrack, as they were executed with your approval, and from frequent visits, you must be already aware what has been done in this particular.

On the 13th August the old gaol was handed over to you by the Grand Jury of this county. It was found in a very dilapidated condition, having very little roof to protect the interior from the effects of the weather. The necessary repairs were contracted for at a cost of £190 ; this was solely for extern repairs. We have now thirty-five convicts, principally skilled men, completing the repairs inside not contracted for, and preparing the iron fastenings, &c., for the new prison in the barrack. When all is complete I estimate the accommodation as follows :—

New Prison in barrack, . .	240
Old Gaol, ...	130
Total, ...	370 convicts.

This number can be increased to 400, by building turnkeys' quarters, and converting the old debtors' prison, now occupied by turnkeys, into convicts' apartments.

The forge and infirmary stables have been remodelled, and fitted up as a cook-house and provision store in same range, communicating with the old gaol by a door in the partition wall.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Master of Works' Report.

A lock-up house, containing three large cells and a room, with the necessary fastenings, &c., has been built in the old court house in the town, for the reception of county prisoners, at a cost of £103. It was finished and occupied on the 29th ultimo.

Much still remains to be done before this prison can be considered in an effective condition. There is not a yard of sewerage of any kind within the barrack walls; and that in the old gaol is ill-constructed, and not at all suited to the purpose. A number of punishment cells must be built; and yards, with workshops, &c., erected; all windows in rere of the barrack will have to be secured with iron bars; the storage extended and remodelled; and a chapel, which will also serve as a school-house, provided; a porter's lodge at the main entrance gate is also indispensable.

As to manufacturing operations, nothing has yet been done; neither can any works of this nature be proceeded with for some time at least, as, in the first place, to properly carry out this system, workshops should be provided; and secondly, all hands which the old gaol is capable of accommodating can be fully employed in fitting up the new prison, and attending to the many requirements to be met with in transforming a barrack into prison accommodation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
FRANCIS HOGREVE,
Deputy-Governor and Master of Works.

The Inspector-General of
Government Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Philipstown Government Prison,
January 20, 1853.

SIR,—Complying with your instructions, I beg to state, that having entered on the duties of my office at so late a period of the year 1852, viz., November 7, and the transfer of convicts to this prison having been deferred to so late a period as the 15th December, I think it unnecessary to say more at present than that three patients were admitted into hospital between the date of the arrival of convicts and the 1st of January, 1853; that the convicts, in general, were healthy, and free from scrofula and infectious diseases.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JEREMIAH H. KELLY,
Medical Attendant.

The Inspector-General of
Government Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Philipstown Government Prison.

SIR,—In compliance with your desire, I beg leave to submit to you the following Report of my department, as Protestant Chaplain of the Philipstown Government Prison, for the year 1852.

I have little of interest to communicate; the period since my

appointment having been brief, and the Protestant prisoners committed to my pastoral charge being, as yet, few in number.

PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Chaplain's Report.

I commenced divine service on Sunday the 19th of December last, and can state that the conduct of the prisoners during its performance has been characterized by decorum and propriety. I have also taken care to attend, at least one day in the week, for the purpose of catechetical and other religious instruction; and though I have encountered considerable difficulty in imparting to them, from the fact of their being able to read very imperfectly, they have succeeded in obtaining a tolerable acquaintance with the Church Catechism and with a portion of the Gospels; none of them, however, have as yet advanced sufficiently to justify me in administering to them the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It is, however, consolatory to me to believe that they are in course of obtaining such religious knowledge as will (under the divine blessing) have a salutary effect on their future lives, and in the promotion of their eternal interests.

I cannot conclude this Report without adding, that soon after the arrival here of the prisoners committed to my spiritual care, I observed a marked and very decided improvement in their health and general appearance, from which I would infer that their bodily necessities are well attended to, under an excellent system of management.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
WILLIAM LITTLE, Chaplain.

The Inspector-General of
Government Prisons.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

R.C. Chaplain's Report

Philipstown, June 14, 1853.

SIR,—In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 2nd instant, addressed to me as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Philipstown Government Prison, "that I would furnish you with the usual Annual Report of my department in that establishment for the year 1852," I have the honour to inform you that I undertook the duties of Roman Catholic Chaplain in the Philipstown Prison on the 16th December; that thirty-three Roman Catholic convicts were committed to my spiritual care, the majority of whom could read, or, at least, make some attempt at doing so, and that all, without exception, were much better acquainted with the principles of their religion than I was prepared to expect.

I am happy also to inform you that they have been on all occasions most attentive to their religious duties, and particularly so to religious instruction.

As this Report is necessarily confined to the observations I have been enabled to make in the short space of fifteen days, I deem it unnecessary to trespass at more length on your attention at present.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. DOYLE,
Roman Catholic Chaplain.

H. Hitchins, Esq.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Grangegorman Female Depot.

Report.

Buildings.

Buildings.

The buildings are in good and satisfactory order; the interior of the prison has been painted, and additions made to the laundry. The damage caused by the late fire has been repaired.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the officers has been good; some differences have arisen as regards religious matters, in which one of the matrons was compromised; but, with this exception, their duties have been performed satisfactorily. I would, however, beg to draw His Excellency's attention to the importance of securing efficient officers for this establishment.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Conduct of Prisoners.

Considering the limited accommodation and crowded state of this prison, the prisoners have conducted themselves in an extremely satisfactory manner. Crowded by day in rooms, and in classes averaging 50 convicts each, under the charge of one matron only, numerous instances of insubordination might have been expected; yet few have occurred, and these only on the part of prisoners whose past conduct has proved them to be quite incorrigible.

Expenses of the Prison.

Expenses of the Prison.

The total expenses of this prison have amounted, for the past year, to £1,775 19*s.* 4*d.*, being at the rate of £5 18*s.* 7*d.* per head.

Health and General Condition of the Prisoners.

Health and General Condition of the Prisoners.

The medical superintendents of this prison have made a sanitary report of the condition of this prison during the past year, to which I beg to refer His Excellency. The hospital arrangements, under the superintendence of Mrs. Nicholson, are very complete, and the number of infirmary inmates has been increased by the presence of many old and invalid convicts, who, having been on previous occasions discharged on account of ill health, have been again convicted of petty crimes, and sentenced to transportation. The appropriation of a separate ward for infirm and aged prisoners is very desirable, for whom at present no suitable accommodation can be found in this prison.

Industrial Training.

Grangegorman Female Depot.

The prisoners are employed in washing for the other government prisons in Dublin; sewing, knitting, spinning, embroidery, &c.; this last being an occupation recently introduced.

Report.

General Training of the Prisoners.

General Training of the Prisoners.

It is hardly necessary to state that from the insufficiency of the accommodation, a suitable training of the prisoners is physically impossible; but the order and regularity which prevail here, and the general arrangement, is such as to reflect the highest credit on Mrs. Rawlins, the head matron, to whose zeal, ability, and long tried efficiency, I have much pleasure in drawing His Excellency's attention. The prison is visited daily by the governor and chaplains, and I continue to receive from these officers the expression of their satisfaction at the results of the system pursued here.

Conclusion.

Conclusion.

In my report of last year I drew the attention of the Lord Lieutenant to the advantages which might be anticipated from the formation of a suitable and separate establishment for female convicts in this country. To these observations, to which I would beg respectfully to refer, I would now add the necessity of establishing also "a House of refuge for female convicts on their discharge from prison:" if the measures at present before Parliament, substituting penal servitude and the issue of tickets of leave for transportation, are sanctioned, such a proposal appears to me to form a necessary adjunct to a female convict prison in this country, without which no course of discipline, or any system of moral or religious training, can be effectual.

H. Hitchins,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

8, Mountjoy-square, 1853.

Sir,—The sanitary state of Grangegorman Government Prison during the year 1852 has been in the highest degree satisfactory. The annexed details will show that the number of patients admitted to the medical wards during the year amounted to 137, but two of whom died.

To account for this large number of admissions, it may be necessary to remind you of the large number of aged, weak, and infirm convicts, who have been for some time detained in this prison, many of whom have been more than once rejected by the surgeon-superintendents of the convict ships.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Medical Officer's Report.

I am aware that it has been for some time under the consideration of his Excellency to discharge from prison, or commute the sentences of many of this class of convicts—a proceeding which will, no doubt, much tend to improve the sanitary state of this prison generally, and to lessen materially the expenses for wine and other articles of extra diet which several of those convicts required, from the broken down state of their health.

The diseases from which the convicts suffered were the following :—

Abortion,	2	Lumbago,	1
Anasarca,	1	Malingering,	1
Ascites,	2	Menorrhagia,	1
Asthma,	3	Morbus Cordis,	2
Bronchitis,	10	Ophthalmia,	2
Catarrh,	11	Parturition and Diseases connected	
Cephalalgia,	1	with it,	9
Colic,	10	Pneumonia,	2
Debilitas,	9	Phthisis,	3
Dentitio,	3	Puerpural Convulsions,	1
Diarrhœa,	24	Rheumatism,	4
Epilepsy,	3	Scrofula,	4
English Cholera,	5	Spinal Disease,	2
Fever,	10	Small-pox,	2
Hemoptoe,	2	Syphilis,	2
Hepatitis,	1	Wry Neck,	1
Hydrocephalus,	1		
Hysteria,	1	Total,	137
Injury of the Knee-joint,	1		

Remaining in Hospital, January 1, 1852,	9
Number admitted to December 31, 1852, inclusive,	137
Total,	146
Of these have been discharged,	133
Died,	2
Remaining in Hospital, December 31, 1852,	11
Total,	146

PARTICULARS relative to the cases of death which occurred during the year.

Initials.	County.	Date of Conviction.	Date of Admission to Hospital.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
E. S.	Limerick	Oct. 14, 1851	May 5, 1852	May 24, 1852	Consumption.
J. C.	Tipperary	Jan. 26, 1852	June 26, 1852	Dec. 12, 1852	Heart Disease.

I have nothing further to add, than that the hospital continues to be managed with the most perfect discipline, and order and cleanliness to be most strictly enforced, to which, as well as the efficient management of the prison generally, is to be, in a great degree, attributed the very small mortality which I have to report amongst so large a number of unhealthy prisoners. The hospital has been daily visited by me, and the diet book initialed, as well as all orders for extra comforts, when absolutely required.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. BANNON, M.D.,

Medical Attendant to the Government Prison.

H. Hitchins, Esq., Inspector of Government Prisons, Castle.

SURGEON'S REPORT.

GRANGEGORMAN FEMALE DEPOT.

Surgeon's Report.

SIR,—In conformity with your desire, I beg leave to transmit to you the following Report respecting the surgical department of the Grangegorman Government Female Prison for the year 1852 :—

Inflammations, Abscesses, Ulcers, Burns, Scalds, Contusions, . .	18
Scrofula, Acute forms, containing Inflammation of the Lymphatic Glands, Abscess, Ulceration, Diseases of Joints and Bones, Bone Abscess, Ophthalmia, Otitis, and Spinal Disease, ...	29
Syphilitic Diseases, including Ulcers of the Genitals, Bub-Gonorrhœa, Secondary Sequelæ, Ulcers of the Throat, Arthritis, Diseased Bones, Papular and Pustular Eruptions, Ophthalmia, and Orœna,	13
Cutaneous Diseases, including Lepra, Psoriasis, Perrigo, Impetigo, and Herpes, ...	19
Erysipelas, including Cutaneous or Superficial, and Phlegmonid or Deep-seated, Anthrax, Furunculus, and Phlebitis, . . .	8
Diseases of the Uterus and Bladder, the former including Prolapsus and Inversio Uteri, the latter, Inflammation, also Mammary Abscess,	10
Diseases of Joints, including Luxation, Synovitis, Bursitis, also Rheumatic Affections, Sciatica, and Lumbago, with Fever, . .	11
Total, . . .	108
Of this number cured or relieved, ...	93
Died, ...	1
Remaining in Hospital, December 31, 1852, . .	14
Externs treated for Scrofula, various diseases, and accidents,	111
Of this number 37 were affected by various forms of Scrofula of a Chronic character.	
The entire number of Convicts in the Prison throughout the year amounted to	580

By a reference to the table it will be seen that the cases of acute scrofula exceeds one-fourth of the entire received into the hospital, whilst a still larger proportion of convicts and their children were at the same time under treatment as externs, suffering from chronic forms of the complaint, which constitutional manifestations are always unfavourably influenced by residence in an hospital.

This class of diseased persons is uniformly rejected by the surgeon of the convict ship as unfit for an intertropical voyage, and hence they accumulate in the prison. Such results must inevitably follow, as strumous disorders have become more prevalent than at any former period, ever since the calamitous years of famine and epidemic sickness, commencing in 1846, and the standard of public health amongst the humbler orders remarkably deteriorated.

There is another section of the diseased convicts to whom I would direct attention, viz., those women who are rejected for uterine complaints. It is now well known throughout this prison that persons so affected are considered unfit for embarkation, and hence a practice has grown up of fictitiously causing a displacement or descent of the uterus; and from time to time cases of this character are occurring, and the convicts rejected upon this account instruct those newly arrived, with whom they may have an opportunity of intercourse.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful, obedient servant,

ALEXANDER READ, Surgeon.

H. Hitchins, Esq.

Inspector-General of Government Prisons,

Dublin Castle.

Ennis Temporary Depot.

ENNIS TEMPORARY DEPOT.

Report.

Buildings.

Buildings.

In my former reports I have drawn the attention of the Irish Government to the condition of this depot, and recommended its abolition at the earliest possible moment. It is insufficient in size, defective in construction, and is not only entirely deficient in the ordinary appliances of a prison, but unsuited for the purposes even of a temporary detention. The rooms are few in number, small, and imperfectly ventilated. It is very insecure; there is no hospital accommodation of any kind; the prisoners and invalids are removed to the county gaol, in which a sick ward has been set apart for their use; in fact the appropriation of such premises, even to the temporary purposes of a convict prison, could only be justified by the emergency which led to its adoption, and its continuance is to be deprecated as calculated to produce every moral and physical evil which may be induced from the association of 300 convicts of all ages and classes and of every shade of crime. It is with the deepest regret, however, that the prison authorities have been coerced, under an absolute necessity, to enter into a negotiation for the continuance of this prison for another year. Every possible effort will be made, however, to alleviate the evils inseparable from detention in such a prison as this: an improved dietary has been adopted, and care will be taken that the detention of a prisoner will not be prolonged beyond a period of 3 months; prisoners will be removed to this prison only from the county gaols preparatory to their being transferred to Spike Island; and, as directed, I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity during the present year of surrendering it to the county authorities.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary of the prison consists of the following for each convict:—

Six days in the week.—Breakfast—1 quart of stirabout consisting of 3½oz. of oatmeal, 3½oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner—1lb. of brown bread and ¾ pint of sweet milk.

On one day (Sunday).—Breakfast same as rest of week. Dinner—¾lb. of beef, 1 pint of soup, ½oz. oatmeal, ½oz. of vegetables, and 3lbs. of potatoes.

To secure the good quality of the provisions, as well as on other accounts, a contract has been entered into with the Board of Superintendence of the county prison, who will for the future furnish the necessary supplies. Hitherto the provisions have been furnished at a given rate by the governor in his capacity as acting local inspector of the county prison; but the principle of permitting any prison officer to be engaged in the supply of provisions or other articles to the prisoners is so objectionable that I deemed it my duty at one to put an end to such a system. Ennis Temporary Depot. *Report.*

The Board of Superintendence have undertaken to supply diet, food, clothing, bedding, and all other requisites at the rate of £6 10*s.* 11*d.* each, per annum, and to pay a suitable staff for a further sum of £395.

Employment of Prisoners.

Employment of Prisoners.

The employment of prisoners is necessarily limited, it consists principally of mat-making and picking oakum; some few are occupied in shoemaking and tailoring. The labour of the prisoners being placed at the disposal of the Board of Superintendence, the profits, if any such should arise, are not credited in reduction of the cost of the prisoners; but are, I presume, taken cognizance of by the county authorities.

Conduct of the Officers.

Conduct of the Officers.

The conduct of the subordinate officers not being properly within my cognizance, I have only to report that no cause of complaint has come under my notice during the past year. The conduct of Mr. Darcy, the governor, has been characterized by great efficiency and intelligence.

Religious Training.

Religious Training.

The convicts being exclusively of the Roman Catholic persuasion, are attended by the very Rev. Dean Kenny. His report is annexed. But little religious or moral advancement could be expected under circumstances such as I have already described; but that little has been realized, and the only satisfactory feature in this depot will be found to have arisen from his exertions in behalf of the unfortunate inmates.

Health of the Convicts.

Health of the Convicts.

Dr. O'Brien reports favourably of the general health of the prisoners, and they receive from this gentleman every possible attention in the hospital connected with the county gaols. His report is annexed.

ENNIS TEMPORARY DEPOT.

Report. General Observations.

General Observations.

I have only, in conclusion, to observe, that under no circumstances will this depot be continued beyond the expiration of the year, and that advantage will be taken of the first opportunity to dispense with it altogether, even before its termination.

H. HITCHINS,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

Governor's Report. Statistics.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, &c., for the year ending December 31, 1852.

1st January, 1852,	In custody,			305
12 March, ,,	From County Clare Gaol,	16		
29 ,, ,,	,, Limerick Gaol,	23		
31 ,, ,,	,, Galway ,,	12		
31 ,, ,,	From Town of Galway,	12		
31 ,, ,,	From County Roscommon,	5		
2nd April, ,,	,, ,,	5		
6 ,, ,,	,, Mayo,	10		
7 ,, ,,	,, Roscommon,	5		
9 ,, ,,	,, Mayo,	5		
10 ,, ,,	,, ,,	5		
3rd June, ,,	,, Clare,	2		
27th July, ,,	,, ,,	3		
31 ,, ,,	,, Limerick,	6		
18th August, ,,	,, Kerry,	30		
19 ,, ,,	From Kilmainham,	14		
5 November, ,,	From County Limerick,	29		
5 ,, ,,	From City Limerick,	8		
Committed for year ending December 31, 1852,			190	
				495

HOW DISPOSED OF.

17th March, 1852, To Spike Island Depot,		40	
22 ,, ,, ,, ,,		40	
23 ,, ,, ,, ,,		20	
10 August, ,, ,, ,,		25	
11 ,, ,, ,, ,,		25	
17 ,, ,, To Newgate, ,,		30	
8th October, ,, To Spike Island ,,		4	
16 December, ,, ,, ,,		30	
From January 1 to December, 1852, died,		12	
			226
Remaining in custody December 31, 1852, viz. :—			
Convicted in the year 1850,		10	
,, 1851,		132	
,, 1852,		127	
			269
			495

AGES.	No.	SENTENCES.	No.
10 yrs. and under 14 yrs.,	–	7 years,	92
14 ,, 16 ,,	15	10 ,,	76
16 ,, 20 ,,	55	14 ,,	6
20 ,, 30 ,,	99	15 ,,	14
30 ,, 40 ,,	15	20 ,,	–
40 ,, 50 ,,	1	Life,	2
50 ,, 60 ,,	3		190
60 ,, 70 ,,	2		
70 and upwards,	–		
Total,	190		

ENNIS TEMPORARY DEPOT.

Governor's Report.

Statistics.

STATEMENT of the different Crimes of the Convicts committed for the year ending December 31, 1852 :—

Arson,	5	Stealing Jewellery,	1
Administering an Unlawful Oath,	6	Stealing Wearing Apparel,	5
Assault,	3	Larceny of Lead from Dwelling,	1
Assault with intent to commit a Highway Robbery,	2	Robbery,	3
Assault—attempt to Stab,	1	Embezzlement,	1
Burglary,	25	Receiving Stolen Goods,	14
Burglary and Robbery,	9	Receiving Stolen Goods—Cash Stolen from Person,	1
Burglary and Larceny,	6	Rape,	1
Highway Robbery,	4	Cattle Stealing,	2
Robbery with Violence,	1	Cattle Stealing and Receiving Cattle,	1
Felony,	2	Cow Stealing,	6
Felony of Money,	1	Killing a Heifer with intent to Steal,	1
Felony after former conviction,	5	Killing Cattle with intent to Steal,	1
Breaking into Dwelling,	1	Horse stealing,	2
House Breaking,	1	Unlawful Assembly and injuring Cattle,	7
Larceny,	39	Sheep Stealing,	13
Larceny from the Person,	9	Lamb Stealing,	2
Larceny after former conviction,	5	Killing and Stealing a Cow,	1
Larceny of Spoons,	1		
Stealing Money and Wearing Apparel,	1	Total,	190

SCHOOL Classification and Proficiency for the year 1852.

No. of Classes.	CLASSES COMMENCED.	No. in each Class.	Advanced through early Spelling.	Advanced through early Reading.	Advanced through Reading and Writing.	Advanced through the early rules of Arithmetic.	Advanced through the Rule of Three.	Advanced through the higher Rules of Arithmetic.	Occasionally at School, chiefly at Trades, Matmaking, and in the Hospital.	TOTALS.
1	In the Alphabet,	60	20	15	–	15	–	–	10	60
2	In early Spelling,	40	–	20	10	5	–	–	5	40
3	In early Reading,	40	–	–	20	15	1	–	4	40
4	In Reading & Writing,	30	–	–	–	20	8	–	2	30
5	In early Rules of Arithmetic,	30	–	–	–	–	20	5	5	30
6	Rule of Three,	10	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	10
	Total,	210	20	35	30	55	29	10	31	210

3rd February, 1854. GILES D'ARCY, Governor.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

Ennis Gaol, February 3, 1854.

The sanitary state of the Government Convict Prison at Ennis, during the year ending the 31st December, 1852, was unsatisfactory. In the course of the year 162 of the prisoners were admitted into the hospital, labouring under various diseases, the chief of which were fever, dysentery, and ophthalmia.

Twelve deaths occurred among the convicts during the year, of whom five died of pulmonary consumption, two of bronchitis, one of inflammation of the bowels, and four of dysentery.

R. CULLINAN, M.B.,
One of the Physicians to the Government
Convict Prison at Ennis.

MARYBOROUGH GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Report.

MARYBOROUGH GOVERNMENT PRISON.

This depot, opened in June, was established to provide increased accommodation for convicts, rendered necessary by the proposed abolition of Ennis.

The premises were formerly occupied as the Queen's County Gaol, but having been for some years disused as such, it has been appropriated by the Board of Superintendence as a Government Prison. It consists of 22 large cells, 4 day rooms, kitchen, &c.; but, like Ennis, it is from its size, and the absence of proper prison appliances, suitable only for temporary detention. It has been fitted up at the expense of about £160—partly by convict labour, and partly by public contract. Two large rooms have been built in the yard, which are used as a chapel and schoolroom, storehouse, &c.

It is capable of accommodating from 90 to 110 convicts, and, by permission of the Board of Superintendence, it has been placed under the control of Mr. Young, the very efficient governor of the county gaol. Situate almost midway between Cork and Dublin, on the line of the Great Southern Railway, its occupation by the Government has been found to be very convenient; and although not calculated for a permanent establishment, its continuance for some time would, perhaps, be found advisable.

Dietary.

Dietary.

The dietary of this prison is the same as that adopted at Ennis.

Staff.

Staff.

The staff consists of

Governor,
Head Turnkey,
4 Sub Officers.

The medical officers and chaplains of the county gaol attend the prisoners for a small yearly remuneration.

Expenditure.

Expenditure.

The expense of the prison amounts to £271 7*s.* 3*d.* for the period of the year during which it was opened, being at the rate of £9 10*s.* 4*d.* per head per annum.

Conclusion.

Report. Conclusion.

This prison is one of the expedients resorted to under the late pressure on the convict establishment in Ireland. Its continuance is a question which must be regulated by the future exigencies of the service. The premises are well situated, dry, and well ventilated. The cost of its maintenance is very low; and having been occupied principally by infirm and impotent convicts, its limited accommodation has not been sensibly felt. Being in proximity to the county gaol, many of its inconveniences have been rectified by the liberality of the Board of Superintendence, who have enabled the Government to have recourse to the hospital and other appliances which are wanting in the depot.

H. HITCHINS,
Inspector of Government Prisons.

Government Prisons' Office, Dublin Castle,
July, 1853.

GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report. Statistics.

STATEMENT of the Number of Convicts in custody, committed and disposed of, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1852.

1852, June 4,	from Richmond Government Prison,	6
,, ,,	from Newgate Government Prison,	3
,, July 10,	from County Carlow Gaol,	17
,, ,, 12,	from County Westmeath Gaol,	10
,, August 3,	from County Mayo Gaol,	14
,, November 4,	from County Longford Gaol,	5
,, ,, 6,	from King's County do.,	14
,, ,,	from County of Carlow do.,	3
,, ,, 8,	from County Kildare do.,	4
Committed for the year ending 31st December, 1852,		76

HOW DISPOSED OF.

1852, September 17,	transmitted to County Westmeath Gaol,	1
,, October 25,	died in hospital,	1
,, December 10,	transmitted to Roscommon Gaol,	1
	Total,	3

Remaining in custody 31st December, 1852, viz :—

Convicted in the year	1848,	1
,, ,,	1849,	2
,, ,,	1850,	2
,, ,,	1851,	16
,, ,,	1852,	52
	Total,	73
		76

AGES.	NO.
10 years and under 14,	–
14 ,, 16,	3
16 ,, 20,	24
20 ,, 30,	36
30 ,, 40,	8
40 ,, 50,	3
50 ,, 60,	2
60 ,, 70,	–
70 years and upwards,	–
Total,	76

SENTENCES.	NO.
7 years,	47
10 ,,	23
14 ,,	1
15 ,,	1
20 ,,	–
Life,	4
Total,	76

MARYBOROUGH GOVERNMENT PRISON.

Governor's Report.

Nature of the Crimes of the Convicts, for the year ending 31st December, 1852.

	NO.		NO.
Arson,	1	Larceny of Potatoes,	1
Sheep Stealing,	6	Larceny from Person,	7
Obtaining Goods under False Pretences,	1	Robbery,	1
Cow Stealing,	4	Highway Robbery,	1
Horse Stealing,	1	Larceny after Conviction,	9
Burglary,	5	House-breaking,	4
Assaulting Dwelling,	3	Burglary and Robbery,	5
Cow Stealing,	4	Felony after former Conviction,	8
Receiving Stolen Goods,	2	Rape,	1
Larceny of Cloth,	2	Murder,	4
Larceny of Clothes,	3	Gaol-breaking,	1
Cattle Stealing,	1	Total,	76
Stealing in a Counting-house,	1		

APPENDIX.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of JOHN LAMB, GOVERNOR of SMITHFIELD GOVERNMENT PRISON, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

Dr. RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
To Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	13,412	1	7
,, Sales of Manufactured articles,	4,730	14	8½
	18,142	16	3½
To Amount received from Steam Packet Company, refunded overcharged,	5	12	6
,, Spike Island Government Prison (Loan),	250	0	0
,, Philipstown, repayment for advances,	123	1	6
To Balance statement of Audit Office, ending March 31, 1852,	3	11	9¾
	£18,525	2	1¼

Cr. PAYMENTS.		£	s.	d.
By Balance in favour of Accountant, March 31, 1852,		0	8	6½
By Amount paid for Salaries,		3,058	15	8½
,, Provisions,		3,021	1	4½
,, Clothing,		193	18	0
,, Medicine and Medical comforts,		235	14	8
,, Bakery (Newgate),		1,813	4	10
,, Soap and Washing,		225	11	10
,, Travelling,		17	4	2
,, Light,		257	8	4
,, Incidental Expenses,		351	4	1½
,, Materials, &c., for Manufacturing,		2,221	4	2½
		11,395	15	9½
,, General Service Loans, &c.,		713	14	9
		12,109	10	6½
,, Convict Ships,	Lord Dalhousie,	1,015	6	1
	Martin Luther,	529	10	7
	Lord Auckland,	727	10	1
	Midlothian,	419	7	10
	Rodney,	1,027	7	7
,, Ennis Convict Depot,		2,121	15	9
,, County Cork Temporary,		314	19	0
		18,265	7	5¾
By Balance in favour of the Public,		259	14	7¾
		£18,525	2	1¼

NOTE.—This Abstract includes the Accounts of Smithfield, Richmond, Newgate, Ennis, and Cork Convict Depots, and five Convict Ships.

SPIKE ISLAND, FORT CAMDEN, and FORT CARLISLE GOVERNMENT PRISONS.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of RICHARD GRACE, GOVERNOR and ACCOUNTANT, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

RECEIPTS.	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.
Dr.				
To Balance on April 1, 1852,	—	1,054	15	10
To Disallowance from my Accounts in 1851,	—	0	1	7
To Amount received from Her Majesty's Treasury,	97	22,022	14	8
,, for Furniture and Bedding,	—	0	18	2
,, for Manufacturers,	109	142	17	6
,, for Officers' Contingencies,	110	4	2	6
,, for Sale of old Stores,	113	2	11	0
,, from John Lamb (repayment),	—	250	0	0
,, for Provisions,	116	241	10	6
,, for Implements and Materials,	117	2	9	7
,, for Contingencies,	120	143	18	8
,, for Medicine and Hospital comforts,	121	2	5	0
		£23,868	5	0

PAYMENTS.	Ledger Folio.	£	s.	d.
Cr.				
By Amount paid for Soap,	99	90	0	0
,, Repairs and Alterations,	100	654	5	0½
,, Fuel and Light,	101	121	12	3
,, Furniture and Bedding,	102	77	16	7
,, Conveyance of Prisoners,	103	8	5	9
,, Officers' Pay,	104	7,098	5	9½
,, Printing, Stationery, Advertising,	105	37	19	4
,, Officers' Contingencies,	110	19	11	5½
,, Convict Clothing,	111	850	10	1
,, Iron Prison, D,	112	528	17	6
,, John Lamb (Loan),	113	250	0	0
,, Provisions,	116	10,859	18	7½
,, Implements and Materials,	117	1,985	14	2½
,, Contingencies,	120	323	15	8
,, Medicine and Hospital comforts,	121	346	5	5½
Total Payments,		23,252	17	9
By Balance indebted on March 31, 1853,		615	7	3
		£23,868	5	0

1853, March 31, to Balance indebted, £615 7*s.* 3*d.*

MOUNTJOY GOVERNMENT PRISON.—GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of ROBERT NETTERVILLE, GOVERNOR, from April 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance in favour of the Public, March 30, 1852,	486	12	2¾
To Amount received from Paymaster Civil Services,	11,675	0	9
,, for Manufactures sold,	9,988	13	7
,, for Incidental sales,	3	5	6
	22,153	12	0¾
,, for Repayment of Loans,	325	0	0
,, for Loan from Grangegorman Prison,	300	0	0
	£22,778	12	0¾

PAYMENTS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount paid for Salaries,	3,249	10	11
,, Wages,	57	6	11
,, Victualling,	3,170	7	8
,, Fuel and Lighting,	613	12	6
,, Furniture and Repairs,	37	1	0
,, Contingencies,	116	13	10
,, Manufactures,	13,694	16	10
,, Implements,	232	18	11
,, Surgical Instruments,	10	15	0
,, Medicine and Medical comforts,	120	5	5
,, Prisoners' Labour,	36	0	0
,, Freights and Charges,	232	7	8
,, Travelling Charges,	22	14	11
,, Prisoners on Discharge,	0	15	0
,, Removal of Prisoners,	2	10	9
,, Funeral Expenses,	6	4	0
,, Washing,	318	0	5
,, Cleaning Prison,	37	8	3
,, Bedding,	2	14	4
,, Stationery and Advertising,	17	12	9
,, Rates and Taxes,	60	0	0
	22,039	17	1
By Repayment of Loans to Grangegorman and Spike Island Prisons,	550	0	0
By Errors subject of Queries, Nos. 20 and 21,	1	0	0¾
By Balance in favour of the Public, March 31, 1853,	187	14	11
	£22,778	12	0¾

GENERAL ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of HENRY EVANS, Esq., GOVERNOR of the PHILIPSTOWN GOVERNMENT PRISON, from June 1, 1852, to March 31, 1853.

RECEIPTS.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Amount received from Paymaster of Civil Services,	3,858	11	6
,, Governor of Smithfield Government Prison,	142	9	9
,, Her Majesty's Troops, Barrack Damages,	0	6	1
,, Cottrell Little, Refund,	3	6	8
	£4,004	14	0

PAYMENTS.

Cr.	£	s.	d.
By Amount paid for Salaries,	1,101	9	8½
,, Wages,	12	10	0
,, Provisions,	46	3	3½
,, Fuel and Light,	20	12	11
,, Furniture and Repairs,	362	1	7½
,, Incidental Charges,	89	16	10
,, Rents, Rates, and Charges,	0	5	6½
,, Utensils,	13	10	10
,, Implements,	55	17	4
,, Medicines and Surgical Instruments,	27	5	3
,, Medical Comforts,	2	7	7
,, Freights and Charges,	29	8	5½
,, Travelling Charges,	75	17	0
,, Soap and Washing,	10	17	7½
,, Prisoners' Clothing,	64	7	11
,, Advertising,	15	13	6
,, Barrack Repairs,	28	13	6
,, Building and Prison Alterations,	1,672	11	11
,, The Governor, Smithfield Prison,	165	11	3
	3,795	2	1
By Balance in favour of the Public, as per Bank Certificate, see General Account up to March 31, 1853,	209	11	11
	£4,004	14	0

GRANGEGORMAN GOVERNMENT PRISON.—ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of THOMAS L. SYNNOTT, for the YEAR ending March 31, 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
To Balance from March 31, 1852,	308	16	1
To Amount received from Paymaster Civil Services,	1,775	19	4
,, from John Lamb, for Convict Ship "Martin Luther,"	460	2	6
,, for Work and Manufactured Articles,	753	13	4
,, from Contractors, disallowed by Audit Office,	62	19	9½
,, from Incidental sources and Support of Free Settlers,	5	11	1
To Amount refunded by the Governor of Mountjoy,	300	0	0
	£3,667	2	1½

Cr.	£	*s.*	*d.*
By Salaries,	704	13	8
,, Provisions,	1,331	17	0
,, Medicines,	111	17	6
,, Materials for Work,	208	16	3½
,, Soap and Starch,	80	19	9
,, Work and Repairs,	42	9	8
,, Furniture,	78	10	0
,, Contingencies,	142	1	9
,, Clothing,	166	14	2
,, Embarkation,	15	14	11
,, Advertising,	1	16	2
,, Lighting,	37	6	10
,, Pipe-water,	10	0	0
,, Convict Earnings,	44	15	4
,, Advanced to Governor of Mountjoy,	300	0	0
,, Balance,	389	9	1
	£3,667	2	1½

APPENDIX.

Return showing the number of Persons sentenced to Transportation in Ireland, during the year 1852.

RETURN showing the Number of PERSONS sentenced to TRANSPORTATION in IRELAND during the YEAR 1852.

COUNTY.	Hilary Sessions		Spring Assizes.		Easter Sessions.		Trinity Sessions.		Summer Assizes.		Michaelmas Sessions.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Antrim,	8	2	1	1	5	–	8	1	2	–	5	1	29	5
Armagh,	–	1	1	2	1	–	3	1	1	–	3	2	9	6
Carlow,	4	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	1	1	–	11	3
Cavan,	4	3	6	1	–	2	4	4	1	1	6	1	21	12
Clare,	6	–	6	2	2	1	2	2	1	–	1	1	18	6
Cork, County,	26	6	8	4	18	4	32	12	6	2	34	19	124	47
,, City,	3	1	11	3	5	5	1	1	2	–	4	2	26	12
Donegal,	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	7	1
Down,	5	1	5	2	2	2	3	3	1	–	3	1	19	9
Dublin, County,	1	–	7	–	3	–	10	2	5	1	10	–	36	3
,, City,	17	14	1	–	1	4	18	2	–	–	18	17	55	37
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	2	2	3	–	2	–	1	6	1	–	4	1	13	9
Galway, County,	1	2	19	3	1	–	4	7	4	2	4	–	33	14
,, Town,	7	1	8	3	6	–	4	1	–	1	8	1	33	7
Kerry,	10	8	9	1	14	3	11	4	3	–	12	2	59	18
Kildare,	11	4	2	–	3	1	15	2	–	1	18	1	49	9
Kilkenny, County,	9	1	7	–	4	1	9	5	5	1	4	3	38	11
,, City,	–	1	–	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	3	–	9	2
King's County,	1	–	8	–	–	1	5	4	–	–	2	–	16	5
Leitrim,	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	5	–	1	3	9	5
Limerick, County,	8	3	27	1	9	3	16	7	1	1	1	4	62	19
,, City,	6	–	5	1	5	1	8	2	–	–	3	3	27	7
Londonderry,	–	–	5	1	1	–	2	–	5	2	–	–	13	3
Longford,	–	1	4	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	5	5
Louth,	–	–	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	–	1	1	7	7
Mayo,	6	–	11	2	4	–	4	4	1	–	6	–	32	6
Meath,	4	2	1	–	3	2	1	–	1	–	2	2	12	6
Monaghan,	6	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	1	14	2
Queen's County,	–	1	6	–	1	–	4	2	–	–	1	2	12	5
Roscommon,	1	–	10	3	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	1	17	4
Sligo,	1	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	8	2
Tipperary,	27	5	18	7	10	4	32	3	3	–	15	3	105	22
Tyrone,	7	3	1	2	–	1	5	3	–	3	1	5	14	17
Waterford, County,	18	1	5	–	9	–	10	3	1	–	13	–	56	4
,, City,	6	4	3	1	3	–	3	2	–	–	2	1	17	8
Westmeath,	–	3	7	3	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	6
Wexford,	4	3	2	7	4	1	2	–	–	8	2	2	14	21
Wicklow,	2	1	4	–	1	2	3	3	2	–	3	–	15	6
Total,	212	76	215	53	132	45	239	91	58	24	198	82	1,056	371
Total number of Males and Females sentenced during the year,													1,427	

Return showing the number of Persons sentenced to Transportation in Ireland during each of the last 15 years ending 1852.

RETURN showing the Number of PERSONS sentenced to TRANSPORTATION in IRELAND, during each of the last 15 YEARS, ending 1852.

YEAR.	Transported for				Total.	Average for each Quinquennial Period.
	Life.	14 Years.	7 Years.	Other Periods.		
1838, .	108	72	850	92	1,122	
1839, .	99	55	917	131	1,202	
1840, .	61	55	730	148	994	1,036
1841, .	45	31	643	165	884	
1842, .	42	45	680	211	978	
1843, .	47	25	482	158	712	
1844, .	51	16	529	113	709	
1845, .	49	14	430	134	627	989
1846, .	33	29	504	121	687	
1847, .	104	71	1,587	448	2,210	
1848, .	114	71	2,075	473	2,733	
1849, .	84	32	1,896	1,061	3,073	
1850, .	44	50	837	927	1,858	2,216
1851, .	41	67	1,165	719	1,992	
1852, .	32	78	864	453	1,427	
Total, .	954	711	14,189	5,354	21,208	1,414, Average.

Comparative Abstract of the Estimates

FOR THE

MAINTENANCE OF THE CONVICT PRISONS,

FOR THE YEARS 1852–53 AND 1853–54.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT of the Estimates for the Maintenance of the CONVICT PRISONS in IRELAND, show
of the Expenses for all the Establishments, and the Ave

HEADS OF SERVICE.	MOUNTJOY, 530 Prisoners 1852-53. 530 „ 1853-54.				SMITHFIELD, 320 Prisoners 1852-53. 320 „ 1853-54.				NEWGATE, 280 Prisoners 1852-53. 300 „ 1853-54.				FEMALE DEPOT, Grangegorman, 300 Prisoners 1852- 300 „ 1853-			
	1852-53.		1853-54.		1852-53.		1853-54.		1852-53.		1853-54.		1852-53.		1853-	
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks,	1,105	0	0	1,065	0	0	642	0	0	608	0	0	248	0	0	282	0	0	420	0	0	445	
Cost per prisoner,	2	1	8	2	0	2	-			1	18	0	0	17	9	0	18	9	-			-	
Wages of inferior officers and servants,	1,497	0	0	1,558	0	0	897	0	0	905	0	0	555	0	0	564	0	0	210	0	0	244	
Cost per prisoner,	2	15	6	2	18	10	-			2	10	7	1	19	7	1	17	7	-			-	
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department,	825	0	0	695	0	0	90	0	0	90	0	0	135	0	0	140	0	0	76	0	0	76	
	-			1	6	3	-			-			0	9	8	0	9	1	-			-	
Total amount of salaries,	3,427	0	0	3,318	0	0	1,629	0	0	1,603	0	0	938	0	0	986	0	0	736	0	0	765	
Total cost per prisoner,	-			6	5	3	-			-			-			-			-			-	
Rations for officers,	-			-			84	0	0	95	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0	66	
Cost per prisoner,	-			-			-			0	7	1	-			-			4	0		-	
Uniforms for officers and servants,	64	10	0	135	0	0	44	0	0	69	0	0	30	0	0	45	0	0	4	0	0	8	
Cost per prisoner,	0	2	5	-			-			-			-			-			0	0	3	-	
Victualling prisoners,	3,047	10	0	3,352	5	0	1,664	0	0	1,832	0	0	1,456	0	0	1,717	10	0	1,425	0	0	1,567	1
Cost per prisoner,	5	15	0	6	6		5	2	6	5	14	4	5	4		6	2	3	4	15	0	-	
Clothing prisoners,	530	0	0	530	0	0	320	0	0	320	0	0	280	0	0	300	0	0	80	0	0	75	
Cost per prisoner,	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	-	
Bedding prisoners,	-			66	5	0	80	0	0	40	0	0	70	0	0	37	10	0	45	0	0	30	
Cost per prisoner,	-			0	2	6	0	5	0	0	2	6	-			0	2	6	0	3	0	-	
Medicines and surgical instruments,	60	0	0	60	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	100	0	0	120	
Cost per prisoner,	0	2	3	0	2	3	0	2	6	0	2	6	0	2	10	0	2	8	0	6	8	-	
Medical comforts (extra for the sick),	40	0	0	40	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	0	60	
Cost per prisoner,	-			0	1	6	0	1	9	0	1	3	-			0	1	4	0	2	8	-	
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation,	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	4	-	
Furniture and fittings,	150	0	0	50	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	200	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	
	-			0	3	11	0	0	11	0	0	7	0	14	3	0	1	2	0	1	4	-	
Kitchen utensils,	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	
Cost per prisoner,	-			0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	-	
Fuel and light for general purposes,	650	0	0	650	0	0	185	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	130	0	0	80	0	0	80	
Cost per prisoner,	1	4	1	1	4	1	0	11	7	0	9	5	0	10	9	0	8	8	0	5	4	-	
Washing, including repairs of linen,	50	0	0	50	0	0	25	0	0	80	0	0	16	0	0	64	0	0	20	0	0	20	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	11	0	1	10	0	1	7	0	5	5	0	1	2	0	4	3	0	1	4	-	
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles,	40	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	25	0	0	25	
Cost per prisoner,	0	1	6	0	1	6	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	1	8	-	
Brushes, brooms, mops, &c.,	16	0	0	16	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	-	
Funeral expenses,	2	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	10	
Cost per prisoner,	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	8	-	
Rents, rates, and taxes,	40	0	0	40	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	-			-	
Cost per prisoner,	-			-			0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	0	8	-			-	
Various small disbursements,	90	0	0	90	0	0	30	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	0	80	
Cost per prisoner,	-			-			0	1	11	0	1	3	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	5	-	0	5
Gross total cost of maintenance,	8,222	0	0	8,454	10	0	4,202	0	0	4,324	0	0	3,305	0	0	3,475	0	0	2,750	0	0	2951	10
Gross total cost per prisoner,	15	6		15	19	11	-			7	13	3	11	16	1	11	11	7	-			-	
Deduct—Earnings of Prisoners,	1,100	0	0	1,945	0	0	600	0	0	534	0	0	553	0	0	660	0	0	450	0	0	538	
Net total cost of maintenance,	7,122	0	0	6,509	10	0	3,602	0	0	3,790	0	0	2,752	0	0	2,815	0	0	2,300	0	0	2,413	16
Net total cost per prisoner,	-			-			-			11	16	11	-			9	7	9	-			-	

* This amount includes a sum of £2,500 for the purchas
† To this sum should be added £9,375, being the value o
‡ To this sum should be added £9,435, being the value o

e Amount under each Head of Service; the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head; with a Summary
ost per Prisoner, for the Years 1852–53, and 1853–54.

Spike Island,						Fort Camden,						Fort Carlisle,					
2,380 Prisoners 1852-53.						132 Prisoners 1852-53.						184 Prisoners 1852-53.					
2,380 „ 1853-54.						132 „ 1853-54.						130 „ 1853-54.					
1852-53.			1853-54.			1852-53.			1853-54.			1852-53.			1853-54.		
£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
,422	0	0	1,707	0	0	135	0	0	.	.		120	0	0	.	.	
						1	0	6	.	.		0	12	0	.	.	
,117	0	0	4,862	0	0	240	0	0	.	.		318	0	0	.	.	
						1	16	4	.	.		1	14	7	.	.	
347	0	0	239	0	0	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
,886	0	0	6,808	0	0	375	0	0	.	.		438	0	0	.	.	
300	0	0	555	10	0	35	0	0	.	.		30	0	0	.	.	
	2	6	0	4	3	0	5	4	.	.		0	3	3	.	.	
218	0	0	324	0	0	14	0	0	.	.		20	0	0	.	.	
	1	10	0	3	0	0	2	0	.	.		0	2	2	.	.	
,900	0	0	13,090	0	0	792	0	0	858	0	0	1,104	0	0	845	0	0
	0	0	5	10	0	6	0	0	6	10	0	6	0	0	6	10	0
,380	0	0	2,975	0	0	132	0	0	165	0	0	184	0	0	162	10	0
.	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	5	0
582	10	0	548	15	0	22	0	0	16	10	0	105	16	0	56	10	0
	0	4	11	0	4	7	0	3	4	0	2	6	0	11	6	0	0
100	0	0	120	0	0	.	.		.	.		15	0	0	15	0	0
	0	0	10	0	1	0	.	.	.	.		0	1	8	0	2	4
100	0	0	120	0	0	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
	0	0	10	0	1	0	.	.	.	.		.	.		.	.	
20	0	0	40	0	0	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
	0	0	2	0	0	4	.	.	.	.		.	.		.	.	
30	0	0	30	0	0	5	0	0	10	0	0	50	0	0	50	0	0
	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	6	0	5	5	0	7	8
15	0	0	15	0	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	8	0	0
	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	9	0	0	7	0	1
816	13	4	936	0	0	48	0	0	57	0	0	56	13	4	56	13	0
	0	6	11	0	7	8	0	7	3	0	8	3	0	6	2	0	8
60	0	0	60	0	0	4	0	0	12	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0
	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	7	0	1	9	0	0	8	0	1
50	0	0	70	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	0
	0	0	5	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0
75	0	0	75	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0
	0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0
15	0	0	20	0	0	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
	0	0	2	0	0	2	.	.	.	.		.	.		.	.	
.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
300	0	0	300	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	30	0	0
	2	6	0	2	6	0	4	6	0	4	6	0	3	3	0	4	7
2,818	3	4	26,087	5	0	1,466	0	0	1,160	10	0	2,052	9	4	1,241	13	0
.	.		10	18	11	11	2	1	8	15	10	11	3	1	9	10	5
1,320	0	0	21,324	4	11	.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.	
1,528	3	4	21,863	0	1	1,466	0	0	1,160	10	0	2,052	9	4	1,241	13	0
						11	2	1	8	15	10	11	3	1	9	10	5

Maryborough,						Carrickfergus, 1852-53. Philipstown, 1853-54.						Summary,					
110 Prisoners 1852-53.						200 Prisoners 1852-53.						4,496 Prisoners 1852-53.					
120 „ 1853-54						400 „ 1853-54.						4,612 „ 1853-54.					
1852-53.			1853-54.			1852-53.			1853-54.			1852-53.			1853-54.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
105	0	0	155	0	0	440	0	0	850	0	0	4,637	0	0	5,112	0	0
0	19	1	1	5	10	1	13	10	2	2	6	1	0	8	1	5	2
155	0	0	145	0	0	372	0	0	933	0	0	8,391	0	0	9,211	0	0
1	8	2	1	4	2	1	8	7	2	6	8	1	17	4	1	19	11
.	.		.	.		70	0	0	215	0	0	1,543	0	0	1,455	0	0
						0	5	5	0	10	9	0	0	10	0	6	4
260	0	0	300	0	0	882	0	0	1,998	0	0	14,571	0	0	15,778	0	0
.	.		.	.		.	.		1	.	.	.	.		.	.	
.	.		.	.		12	0	0	60	10	0	561	0	0	827	0	0
.	.		.	.		0	0	11	0	3	0	0	2	6	0	3	7
6	0	0	10	0	0	22	0	0	105	0	0	422	10	0	696	0	0
0	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	8	0	5	3	0	1	10	0	3	0
385	0	0	624	0	0	1,300	0	0	2,299	0	0	23,073	10	0	26,176	5	0
3	10	0	5	4	0	5	0	0	5	14	6	5	2	8	5	13	6
55	0	0	120	0	0	260	0	0	500	0	0	4,221	0	0	5,147	10	0
0	10	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5	0	0	19	0	1	2	4
11	0	0	90	0	0	325	0	0	200	0	0	1,241	6	0	1,085	10	0
0	2	0	0	15	0	1	5	0	0	10	0	0	5	7	0	4	3
15	0	0	15	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	470	0	0	510	0	0
0	2	9	0	2	6	0	7	8	0	5	0	0	3	1	0	2	2
5	0	0	5	0	0	25	0	0	30	0	0	258	0	0	295	0	0
0	0	11	0	0	10	0	1	11	0	1	6	0	1	1	0	1	2
3	0	0	4	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	59	0	0	84	0	0
0	0	7	0	0	8	0	0	5	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	4
20	0	0	20	0	0	120	0	0	*3,500	0	0	610	0	0	3,710	0	0
0	3	8	0	3	4	0	9	3	0	15	0	0	2	9			
5	0	0	5	0	0	30	0	0	.			92	0	0	63	0	0
0	0	11	0	0	10	0	2	4	.			0	0	5			
30	0	0	40	0	0	110	0	0	200	0	0	2,126	6	8	2,299	13	0
0	5	6	0	6	8	0	8	5	0	10	0	0	9	5			
10	0	0	15	0	0	30	0	0	100	0	0	221	0	0	411	0	0
1	10		2	8		0	4		0	5	0		0	10			
6	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	20	0	0	179	0	0	167	0	0
1	4		1	0		0	0	11	0	1	0		0	9			
3	0	0	3	10	0	10	0	0	20	0	0	138	0	0	143	10	0
0	0	7	0	0	7	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	0	7			
4	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	42	0	0	56	0	0
0	0	8	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	0	2			
10	0	0	10	0	0	.	.		10	0	0	70	0	0	80	0	0
0	1	10	0	1	8	.	.		0	0	6	0	0	4			
60	0	0	46	10	0	80	0	0	200	0	0	720	0	0	816	10	0
0	11	0	0	7	9	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	3	2			
884	0	0	1,318	0	0	3,326	0	0	9,353	10	0	49,075	12	8	58,345	18	0
8	1	3	10	19	8	12	15	8	23	7	3	10	18	3			
.	.		.	.		.	.		.	.		4,023	0	0	4,901	4	11
884	0	0	1,318	0	0	3,326	0	0	9,353	10	0	45,052	12	8	53,444	13	1
8	1	3	10	19	8	12	15	8	.	.		10	0	5	11	11	9

ock of raw materials for manufactures.
bour executed by the convicts employed on Public Works, &c.
bour executed by the convicts employed on Public Works, &c.

DUBLIN:—PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM AND SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL

ON THE

GENERAL STATE OF

THE PRISONS OF IRELAND,

1853;

WITH APPENDICES.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

DUBLIN:
PRINTED BY ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87, ABBEY-STREET,
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

[1803]

1854.

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INSPECTORS-GENERAL for { NORTH DISTRICT, J. CORRY CONNELLAN.
SOUTH DISTRICT, JAMES GALWEY.

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle,
March, 1854.

Sir,

We have the honour to transmit our Report on the progress of Prison Discipline, and on the state of the Gaols in Ireland, for the year ending 31st December, 1853.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servants,

James Galwey,
J. Corry Connellan, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

To the Right Honourable
Sir John Young, Bart., M P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c., &c.

THIRTY-SECOND REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS-GENERAL OF PRISONS IN IRELAND.

Thirty-second Report.

It was our pleasing duty to notice in our Reports for the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, a normal and progressive decline in the number of prisoners actually confined during the above periods respectively; and we are enabled to state that the past year furnishes the records of a similar diminution.

These records we have prepared with great care; and we have extended the scope of them, so as to present every aspect of the criminal and social relations of offenders, which would appear to be worthy of consideration.

No. 1.—Number of Prisoners in Gaols.

On 1st January,	1850,	. . .	10,967
Do., Do.,	1851,	. . .	10,084
Do., Do.,	1852,	. . .	8,803
Do., Do.,	1853,	. . .	7,604
Do., Do.,	1854,	. . .	5,755

No. 2.—Gaols.

Years.	Total confined in gaols.	Daily average.
1850, . .	115,871	11,496
1851, . .	113,554	10,746
1852, . .	92,638	8,578
1853, . .	83,805	6,841

It is to be observed that the apparent disproportion in the amount of the "Daily average," as compared with the "Total confined," is to be attributed to an alteration in the duration of the sentences pronounced upon the minor offenders; as, for instance, in the case of vagrancy, a fertile source of committals, the term of one month's

Thirty-second Report.

imprisonment has been latterly substituted for that of a fortnight, or even for shorter periods; and thus the aggregate of daily occupants is swelled, without, of course, affecting the annual total.

Large, however, as the reduction has been in such annual totals—that of 1853 being 83,805, as contrasted with 115,871 in 1850—if we refer back to a period shortly antecedent, we find that even the smaller sum exhibits a remarkable advance beyond the number of those imprisoned during the year 1846, amounting, as they did, to but 47,311, although the famine had already begun to operate unfavourably upon a population exceeding that of the present time by *nearly two millions*.

This advance affords a melancholy proof of the demoralization and debasement which necessarily continue to affect the social system long after the cessation of the calamity by which they were generated; and, indeed, as a further evidence of the lasting action of criminal tendencies when they have been once put into motion, it is observable that, although the workhouses supply a legislative protection against absolute want, and the demand for labour is much increased, the monthly fluctuations in the occupants of our gaols follow the same ratio as before, and are to be measured by the greater or lesser facilities of procuring employment, and by the seasons of the year at which the ordinary provisions attainable by the lowest classes rise or fall in value.

No. 3.—Return of the Numbers in Gaols on the 1st day of each Month in the Years

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
January, .	10,967	10,084	8,803	7,604
February, .	11,904	11,032	9,187	8,154
March, . .	13,102	11,444	9,971	8,141
April, . .	11,423	10,689	8,944	7,510
May, . .	12,273	11,066	8,890	7,681
June, . .	13,267	12,217	9,527	7,924
July, . .	12,659	12,233	8,854	7,084
August, .	11,746	10,669	7,621	6,243
September, .	12,012	9,405	7,589	6,039
October, .	10,166	8,435	7,403	5,823
November, .	9,508	8,247	7,104	5,471
December, .	10,163	8,461	7,592	5,781

No. 4.—Comparative Statement of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland, and the Number of Deaths in the Years 1852 and 1853.

County and Town Gaols.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.		Daily Average Number confined.		Highest Number at any one time.		Deaths.		Number for which Accommodation is provided.			
									No of Single Cells.	Other Cells.	Rooms with Beds.	Accommodation.
	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.	1852.	1853.				
Antrim,	2,948	3,280	323	301	376	386	12	5	458	–	–	458
Armagh,	1,051	949	125	111	147	131	4	–	66	18	14	160
Carlow,	1,069	846	115⅓	83	164	116	5	1	72	3	17	97
Cavan,	801	733	125⅔	101	163	152	2	4	86	6	16	138
Clare,	2,015	1,253	320	177	487	217	6	7	115	6	9	157
Cork County,	5,005	2,598	825	560	1,030	813	32	30	115	140	2	350
„ City,	2,553	2,282	234	222	337	308	6	5	116	–	12	153
Donegal,	800	754	116¾	109⅓	162	151	3	3	85	11	17	155
Down,	1,277	969	195	170⅔	227	208	–	5	215	16	8	254
Dublin County,	4,141	3,001	230	212⅛	321	264	7	9	92	–	7	154
Grangegorman Penit.	16,106	12,078	441	472	605	581	8	3	267	11	6	333
Richmond Bridewell,	10,073	8,737	508	489	628	613	15	11	268	11	6	684
Fermanagh,	608	535	122	94	151	137	5	5	102	2	6	114
Galway County,	1,532	1,024	210	151	289	221	13	8	81	8	15	126
„ Town,	1,724	1,379	125	92⅓	261	212	2	3	35	2	14	68
Kerry,	2,957	1,969	326⅝	201	583	323	9	4	64	18	23	205
Kildare, Naas,	633	552	94¼	74½	117	105	3	1	62	–	12	80
„ Athy,	447	363	59⅓	55⅔	78	74	–	–	32	–	2	36
Kilkenny County,	977	802	176	124	233	150	9	–	239	12	8	222
„ City,	965	11,246	41	30⅔	69	59	–	1	7	–	10	51
King's,	986	700	165	123	206	164	6	1	124	–	11	146
Leitrim,	676	616	87½	60	115	106	–	2	81	2	12	108
Limerick County,	2,131	1,596	316⅔	248	417	364	5	2	175	–	–	176
„ City,	5,592	5,237	241¼	213	303	315	2	6	70	–	25	158
Londonderry,	1,363	868	128	109⅞	159	152	4	4	159	12	17	205
Longford,	915	894	78⅔	76⅔	109	103	–	–	67	2	12	103
Louth,	1,144	952	104	87⅕	141	114	–	1	40	–	9	63
„ Drogheda,	863	797	41⅓	34	69	51	–	2	18	–	4	26
Mayo,	1,852	1,570	228¼	168½	329	210	7	2	128	20	–	188
Meath,	704	572	114½	97⅗	158	129	5	1	80	16	23	119
Monaghan,	630	541	110	107	138	134	1	4	68	7	10	118
Queen's,	1,161	932	141	106	198	164	2	4	76	27	8	162
Roscommon,	743	512	110	79⅓	159	112	3	1	60	3	13	86
Sligo,	545	476	88½	73,⅘	135	92	1	2	91	5	22	147
Tipperary, Nenagh,	2,512	1,507	299¾	196½	367	303	7	5	192	10	13	314
„ Clonmel,	5,543	4,672	530	465⅔	726	685	11	–	225	11	24	414
Tyrone,	989	815	153	122⅔	194	167	5	4	70	–	22	161
Waterford County,	1,149	630	234⅘	151⅔	307	215	3	1	83	2	9	142
„ City,	2,239	1,682	112	88	202	134	1	1	56	–	10	78
Westmeath,	931	893	142	126	189	159	2	2	30	14	13	128
Wexford,	1,646	1,415	256	192	334	264	6	3	165	13	7	202
Wicklow,	642	578	122	80	146	108	1	4	77	1	8	104
Total,	92,638	83,805	8,579½	6,841½	11,529	9,466	213	157	4,762	409	476	7,843

Thirty-second Report.

No. 5.—Average Daily Number of Prisoners in County Gaols for Seven Years ending 1846, and for the Four Years ending 1850, and for Three Years ending 1853, with the Increase and Decrease per Cent.

County Gaols.	Average Daily Number for seven years, ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851, 1852, and 1853.	Increase per Cent.
Antrim,	215·91	292·83	35·62	314·00	7·23
Wexford,	96·57	227·37	135·44	247·33	8·78
Dublin,	125·26	222·62	77·73	241·78	8·62

County Gaols.	Average Daily Number for seven years, ending 1846.	Average Daily Number for 1847, 1848, 1849, and 1850.	Increase per Cent.	Average Daily Number for 1851, 1852, and 1853.	Decrease per Cent.
Sligo,	93·02	224·19	141·01	96·29	57·05
Leitrim,	94·35	183·60	94·59	80·70	56·05
Roscommon,	105·28	249·39	136·88	118·50	52·48
Longford,	100·14	183·72	83·46	87·93	52·14
Fermanagh,	97·42	229·25	135·32	122·67	46·49
Armagh,	126·00	227·00	80·16	126·00	44·49
Galway,	138·85	452·50	225·89	255·00	43·65
Monaghan,	98·14	203·50	107·36	118·00	42·01
Limerick,	130·05	520·48	300·21	312·17	40·02
Mayo,	172·49	394·15	128·51	249·73	36·64
Cavan,	116·52	207·25	77·87	132·17	36·23
Westmeath,	116·28	211·75	82·10	146·67	30·73
Carlow,	79·71	167·68	110·36	117·11	30·16
Queen's County,	110·19	239·50	117·35	167·67	29·99
Down,	168·90	255·00	50·98	181·00	29·02
Tyrone,	107·18	247·50	130·92	158·50	27·87
King's County,	113·76	233·00	104·82	169·00	27·47
Cork,	242·85	1117·74	360·26	846·67	26·94
Londonderry,	90·26	182·78	102·44	134·26	26·55
Kerry,	123·50	425·31	244·38	315·71	25·77
Donegal,	81·07	170·67	110·52	127·53	25·28
Meath,	85·48	175·49	105·30	133·29	24·05
Wicklow,	75·78	140·50	85·40	108·17	23·01
Kilkenny,	97·36	236·50	142·91	186·33	21·21
Clare,	117·43	425·00	261·92	340·67	19·84
Kildare,	83·05	179·91	116·63	144·67	19·59
Louth,	65·80	113·47	72·45	101·01	10·98
Tipperary,	310·80	949·06	205·36	877·90	7·50
Waterford,	80·14	242·25	202·28	237·40	2·00

Having thus dealt with the returns of prisoners in relation to their numbers only, we now submit a variety of tables, some of which contain information now collected by us for the first time, while others are abstracts of statistics adopted from records compiled in the Chief Secretary's office, and in those of the Constabulary, and of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and thus supply the means of comparison with former years.

No. 6.—Prisoners committed during the Year 1853.

	Males.	Females.
Felony,	5,013	3,222
Petty Larceny, &c. (Summary),	7,312	4,539
Misdemeanants,	14,097	8,902
Under Revenue Laws,	367	154
Under Poor Law Act,	1,643	475
By Courts-Martial and Deserters,	182	–
Under Vagrant Act,	7,031	7,653
Drunkards,	6,514	5,350
Lunatics under the Act for Insanity,	333	232
Total,	42,492	30,527
Average daily number,	4,064	2,387
Highest number at any one time,	6,295	3,382
Lowest number at any one time,	2,911	1,841
Average daily number in Hospital,	194¾	134½

No. 7.—Abstract showing the Distribution into Provinces.

	Males.	Females.
Ulster,	5,626	3,135
Munster,	15,601	8,091
Leinster,	17,694*	17,477
Connaught,	3,571	1,824
Total,	42,492	30,527
Gross Total,	73,019	

The relative proportion of females in the foregoing tables being as 30,527 to 42,492 males, or 41·8 per cent. on the total number of persons committed (*whereas in England, during the last ten years, the average has not risen to* 25 *per cent.*) argues a very low condition of morality, though not to the extent which the figures would *prima facie* seem to establish; for it is to be taken into consideration that absorption in labour, emigration, and, latterly, enlistment, have tended to reduce the classes from which male offenders are derived; while the first of these causes has but partially benefitted the females, and the two latter, by withdrawing those on whom they depend for support, have probably exposed them, for a time at least, to greater trials and temptations.

If the fullest allowance, however, be made for their exceptional state, we are compelled to admit that this disposition to the minor violations of law which preponderates among the females of this country is a matter of

*Richmond Bridewell—Males, . 8,737 } 20,815
Grangegorman, Females, . 12,078 }

The City of Dublin gaols being included in Leinster produce an excess over the other provinces.

Thirty-second Report.

grave moment, bearing, as it does, immediately upon the nurture and guidance of the children who are necessarily confided almost exclusively to their charge; and we lament to state that this disproportion assumes a yet more unfavourable aspect when the sentences passed upon both sexes are analyzed, particularly from the lesser offences.

The totals stand thus:—

Males, 38,466. Females, 28,714—Total, 66,780.

Sentences of imprisonment up to *one month* inclusive:

Males, 23,420. Females, 19,699—Total, 43,119.

No. 8.—Sentences of Death, Transportation, and Imprisonment of the Total Number of Prisoners Committed during the Year.

	Males	Females.
Deaths,	8	6
For life,	8	3
Fifteen years and above ten,	59	8
Ten years and above seven,	226	43
Seven years,	364	159
Two years and over,	105	53
Eighteen months,	127	42
Twelve months,	508	288
Nine months,	181	91
Six months,	1,101	733
Three months,	2,320	1,246
Two months,	2,631	1,319
One month,	7,408	4,624
Fourteen days,	6,224	6,628
Seven days,	4,407	3,906
Forty-eight hours,	3,394	2,709
Twenty-four hours,	4,169	3,889
Unlimited,	5,004	2,416
Other periods,	222	151
Total,	38,466	28,314

No. 9.—Return extracted from the Criminal Tables.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Offences against the person,	4,202	2,930	2,654	2,423
Offences against property, committed with violence,	2,224	2,215	1,620	1,403
Offences against property, committed without violence,	16,737	14,029	9,751	8,345
Malicious offences against property,	462	361	313	135
Forgery and offences against the currency,	250	244	236	188
Other offences, not included in the foregoing classes,	7,451	4,905	3,104	2,650
Total,	31,326	24,684	17,678	15,144

In the six classes into which offences are distributed, not only is a collective decrease to be noticed, but under each head there is a gradual decline. Upon examining, however, the several items of which the above categories are composed, we regret to remark that, although there is an unmistakable improvement in the totals, embracing a period of four years, a comparison with the previous year (1852) shows an unfavourable result in some of the graver and more violent crimes—the cases of "murder" being 73 to 69; of "conspiracy to murder," 20 to 13; of "manslaughter," 128 to 127; of "shooting at," "stabbing," &c., 32 to 18; and of "assembling armed, unlawfully," 47 to 32. *Thirty-second Report.*

No. 10.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	Total.
Murder,	113	118	69	73	373
Attempts to murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury,	28	14	12	4	58
Attempts to murder, unattended with dangerous bodily injury,	28	–	27	17	72
Shooting at, stabbing, wounding, &c.,	62	87	18	32	199
Solicitation to murder,	2	–	4	2	8
Conspiracy to murder,	12	10	13	20	55
Manslaughter,	150	135	127	128	540
Rape cases,	83	90	86	77	336
Burglary,	712	839	631	464	2,646
Burglary, with violence to persons,	–	11	16	3	30
House-breaking,	89	145	123	113	470
Robbery of arms,	2	3	–	14	19
Arson,	232	213	198	86	729
Sending letters threatening to burn houses,	18	13	14	8	53
Assembling armed unlawfully,	186	159	32	47	424

We next invite attention to the subjoined Schedule, furnished by the Constabulary, in which it will be perceived, that since 1850 the cases of such a nature as to form subjects of trial at the assizes and quarter sessions, have fallen more than *fifty per cent.*, the numbers being as 9,106 to 19,337; while on the other hand, the minor cases disposed of by the magistrates at petty sessions, have increased, doubtlessly, from the reasons assigned by us in former Reports, thus indicating a greater facility of vindicating the laws, which is further evidenced by the advancing proportion of convictions:—

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No. 11.—RETURN of the Number of CASES in which parties have been made amenable in the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	Total Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Bills Ignored.	No trial.
1850.					
General total of all cases at assizes and sessions, . .	19,337	11,649	3,207	2,343	2,138
Cases summarily disposed of by magistrates, ...	194,844	114,639	50,166	–	30,039
Grand Total, . .	214,181	126,288	53,373	2,343	32,177
1851.					
General total of all cases at assizes and sessions, . .	15,407	9,783	2,483	1,631	1,510
Cases summarily disposed of by magistrates, ...	211,685	131,097	50,354	–	30,231
Grand Total, . .	227,092	140,880	52,837	1,631	31,744
1852.					
General total of all cases at assizes and sessions, . .	11,585	7,347	1,862	1,223	1,153
Cases summarily disposed of by magistrates, ...	215,984	136,275	50,501	–	29,208
Grand Total, . . .	227,569	143,622	52,363	1,223	30,361
1853.					
General total of all cases at assizes and sessions, . .	9,106	5,697	1,485	991	933
Cases summarily disposed of by magistrates, ...	226,971	145,236	51,117	–	30,618
Grand Total, . . .	236,077	150,933	52,602	991	31,551

Juvenile Delinquents.

Juvenile Delinquents.

We took occasion last year to enter fully into the subject of juvenile crime and destitution, which were at that period under the consideration of a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and to put forward the result of the experiments in dealing with this vital element of social polity, which we had obtained from the records of reformatory institutions, both in England and on the continent.

The Committee having subsequently concluded their labours, we have felt it our duty to collect such further information as would serve to instruct and guide the Executive, if it should be determined to carry out the annexed resolutions, reported, among others, by the above body :—

7. That penal reformatory establishments ought to be instituted for the detention and correction of criminal children, convicted before magistrates, or courts of justices, of serious offences.

8. That such penal reformatory establishments ought to be founded and supported entirely at the public cost, and be under the care and inspection of the Government. *Thirty-second Report.*

We give, therefore, summaries of the Tables, which are placed *in extenso* at the end of our Annual Report, and which present a melancholy illustration of the neglect and misery, and the consequent criminality, which characterize the condition of a very large portion of our youthful population.

No. 12.

Offences Classified.	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		Total Males.	Total Females
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Felons convicted,	9	2	582	181	591	183
Misdemeanants convicted,	17	12	804	379	821	391
Felons committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions,	5	3	491	207	496	210
Misdemeanants committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions,	1	1	305	90	306	91
Summary convictions,	161	41	2,826	621	2,987	662
Vagrants,	757	532	2,700	1,250	3,457	1,782
Workhouse offenders,	56	14	866	75	922	89
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	7	–	292	51	299	51
Twice imprisoned,	51	46	622	259	673	305
Three times imprisoned,	28	28	294	116	322	144
Four times imprisoned,	4	16	175	81	179	97
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	4	10	289	139	293	149
Total,	1,100	705	10,246	3,449	11,346	4,254
Gross Total of Males and Females,	–	–	–	–	15,600	

An analysis of these Tables supplies not only the strongest arguments for interference on the part of the State, but traces to their source the origin of most of the evils which beset the children of the humblest classes at the threshold of life.

When, for instance, upon taking the total of juveniles *sentenced* during the year, at 12,238 (Table 13), we find that no less than 5,225 are without due and complete parental care, *nearly two thousand being absolute orphans*, we cannot wonder that the aggregate of delinqency should reach so high an amount, but at the same time, when the nature of the offences is considered, we have reason to hope, that watchful and constant supervision over those, who at so tender an age are *now* exposed to the unchecked promptings of ignorance and want, would largely counteract this great and growing social difficulty; for it appears, that 264 only of those sentenced have incurred

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the *higher* penalties; while under the terms of imprisonment ranging from seven days to one month, inclusive, 8,757, *being considerably more than three-fourths of the whole*, have been punished in our gaols, unprovided, as they are, with means of coercion, education, and reformation applicable to the peculiar condition of such juveniles.

No. 13.—Sentences of the Total Number of Juveniles committed during the Year.

Sentences.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Death,	–	–	–	–	–
For Life,	–	–	–	–	–
Above Fifteen Years,	–	–	–	–	–
Fifteen Years and above Ten,	–	–	8	–	–
Ten and above Seven,	–	–	28	2	–
Seven Years,	–	–	61	7	–
Two Years and upwards,	–	–	14	–	–
Eighteen Months,	–	–	16	1	–
Twelve Months,	–	1	118	8	–
Total,	–	1	245	18	264
Nine Months,	–	–	60	17	–
Six Months,	–	–	237	79	–
Three Months,	10	2	524	171	–
Two Months,	18	2	585	134	–
One Month,	288	149	2,126	480	–
Fourteen Days,	357	294	2,136	1,037	–
Seven Days,	239	125	1,130	396	–
Forty-eight Hours,	46	43	262	165	–
Twenty-four Hours,	16	12	194	54	–
Unlimited,	57	28	322	132	–
Other periods,	1	–	35	11	–
Total,	1,032	655	7,611	2,676	11,974
Gross Total,	1,032	656	7,856	2,694	12,238

No. 14.—Abstract of the Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Without Parents,	89	32	1,455	333	1,909
Abandoned by Parents,	37	14	324	86	461
Absconded from Parents,	5	1	316	103	425
Without Father,	107	67	808	292	1,274
Without Mother,	38	27	576	152	793
Step-children,	33	22	131	64	250
Illegitimate,	15	5	72	21	113
Total,	–	–	–	–	5,125

No. 15.—Extract from the Returns, for the Year 1853, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police. *Thirty-second Report.*

Years.	Committed for Trial.				Summarily Convicted.				Discharged by Magistrates.				Total.		Gross Total Males and Females.
	Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.		Under 10 Years of Age.		10 Years and under 15.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1849,	–	1	55	13	371	438	1,745	549	92	78	722	163	2,985	1,242	–
1850,	–	–	48	10	640	588	2,356	727	157	23	749	199	3,950	1,547	–
1851,	–	–	53	11	743	682	2,891	1,133	210	138	724	225	4,621	2,189	–
1852,	–	–	35	9	724	955	1,957	1,302	155	102	729	233	3,600	2,601	–
1853,	2	2	56	18	479	466	1,865	746	103	67	646	185	3,151	1,484	–
Total,	2	3	247	61	2,957	3,129	10,814	4,457	717	408	3,570	1,005	18,307	9,063	27370

Health, Dietary, and Expenditure.

Health, Dietary, and Expenditure.

The absence of any prevailing epidemic during the past year has unquestionably conduced to the general health of the prisoners confined in our gaols; but much is due to the observance of cleanliness, to ventilation, and to adequate sewerage, as well as to careful supervision on the part of the medical officers; the combination of which causes has resulted in a steadily-diminishing percentage of deaths, as measured by former averages. The return, indeed, of mortality for 1853 is strikingly low, when it is taken into consideration that many of those committed enter prison either in a state of active disease, or in a bodily condition broken and enfeebled by want and debauchery.

Years.	Total confined in Gaol.	Daily average.	No. of Deaths.
1850	115,871	11,496	578, or 1 in 200
1851	113,554	10,746	494, or 1 in 233
1852	92,638	8,578	213, or 1 in 435
1853	83,805	6,841	157, or 1 in 534

It has not been found requisite to make any alteration in the quantity or quality of the dietary established by the Court of Queen's Bench, but the great rise in the price of provisions, and of all other necessaries, as well as the consequent advance in the amount of salaries, besides special contingencies, have unavoidably increased the proportionate amount of expenditure.

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TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF GAOLS.

Years.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1849 .	128,630	12	0					
1850 .	102,963	6	11	decrease,	1850 .	25,667	5	1
1851 .	95,482	14	2	„	1851 .	7,480	12	9
1852 .	86,868	6	5	„	1852 .	8,614	7	9
1853 .	86,666	0	7	„	1853 .	202	5	10

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF BRIDEWELLS.

Years.	No. of Persons Confined.
1850	88,899
1851	85,080
1852	69,860
1853	58,563

Years.	£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1849 .	10,634	4	10					
1850 .	8,173	13	1	decrease,	1850 .	2,460	11	9
1851 .	7,399	16	0	„	1851 .	773	17	1
1852 .	6,589	6	6	„	1852 .	810	9	6
1853 .	6,147	9	10	„	.	441	16	8

Improvements in Accommodation, Employment, Education, &c.

Improvements in Accommodation, Employment, Education, &c.

Antrim.—An alteration in the register of the school, has been made, agreeably to the suggestion of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, for the better testing of the progress. The necessary looms and other implements have been supplied, and a portion of the warders are handicraftsmen for carrying out instructions in trades.

Armagh.—A new wing for females is in course of erection. Instruction is given daily in the school. The turnkeys are almost all tradesmen.

Carlow.—The female prison has been altered and extended, but is not yet occupied.

Clare.—A modification of the separate system has been carried out to the extent of working and sleeping separately, the prisoners being congregated at meals and during school only.

Cork County.—A schoolmaster has been appointed since the last report. The pipes which were laid down some years since for heating one wing of the prison, have been now repaired and put into use.

Cork City.—A schoolmaster has been appointed, and implements for trades have been increased, and a weaver has been nominated.

Donegal.—A turnkey shoemaker has been appointed.

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Down.—The improvement in the sewerage has been completed, and the artificial heating of five cells for separate confinement has been carried out.

Dublin County.—Three looms have been supplied for weaving corduroy, calico shirting, and checker for prison use, and three tradesmen turnkeys have been appointed, viz., a weaver, a tailor, and a shoemaker, and one who acts as schoolmaster on the National system.

Richmond Bridewell.—The ventilation of twenty-two cells has been improved, by altering the windows, which were originally built upon a bad construction. No change has been made in the artificial heating of the prison, which is defective; but the adoption of a new system is at present under the consideration of the Board of Superintendence. The treadmill has been for some time undergoing extensive repairs, and in its stead, the fire-engine has been used for pumping water. The capstan mill continues to work satisfactorily. A modification of the separate system is applied to criminal juveniles of the worst character, who have been often committed for criminal offences, by each of them undergoing the first and last week of their sentences in separate confinement, and in some cases the full term of short imprisonments; but the accommodation being very limited, very few persons can be kept separate at night.

Grangegorman.—Two new staircases have been introduced at a very moderate expense, to afford a facility of carrying out the discipline of the prison. There have been very important alterations effected in reference to the sanitary condition of this prison, in extensive sewerage and an improved mode of flushing throughout the whole of the yards, privies, &c. A new filtering tank, now nearly complete, calculated to filter and purify all the water required for the officers and prisoners' use on both sides of this prison has been got up, and will shortly be in operation. It is the opinion of the medical officers, that this is a measure of great importance in a sanitary point of view. A modification of the separate system is applied to about sixty-three cases, Juveniles, first committals, and old offenders; generally the duration of such separation depends upon the prisoner's health and other causes which arise from time to time.

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Fermanagh—Looms have been supplied—one turnkey, a shoemaker, has been appointed, and another has been instructed in baking and glazing.

Galway.—A modification of the separate system has been carried out in the female ward.

Kerry.—A new wall, ten feet high, has been erected around the gaol ground; the sewerage has been greatly improved by the erection of effluvia traps. Punitive labour has been much increased by the tread-wheel, capstan-mill, and shot-drill, which are in operation. A schoolmaster and schoolmistress have been appointed, from which juvenile prisoners of both classes derive much benefit. Looms and implements for trades are supplied, and instruction is given under six turnkeys who are trained to handicrafts.

Kildare, Naas.—Some improvements have been made in heating the prison and the sewers have been thoroughly cleared.

Athy.—The sewerage has been improved, and a stove erected in the laundry. The means of punitive labour have been improved by shot-drill.

King's County.—There is a crank-mill, at which prisoners work, grinding wheat for the use of the prison. Breaking bones for manure has also been introduced, and a considerable profit has been the result. Shot-drill is about to be resumed under the new regulations. There are two schools, one male and one female. Tradesmen are selected as turnkeys according as vacancies occur.

Leitrim.—The new building intended for stores, &c., which was in course of erection last year, is nearly finished, and partially occupied.

Limerick City.—A school has just been established, and several of the prisoners have been instructed in shoemaking.

Longford.—The time for school instruction has been extended to three hours and a-half daily.

Louth, Dundalk.—The new gaol, adapted for enforcing the separate system throughout all classes of prisoners, has been completed, and transferred from the Commissioners to the charge of the High Sheriff.

Drogheda.—The Board of Superintendence has sanctioned the introduction of shot-drill as punitive labour. *Thirty-second Report.*

Queen's County.—A store-house has been newly built. A main sewer has been constructed from the centre of the gaol to the river. Punitive labour has been increased by the introduction of shot-drill. The turnkeys recently appointed are tradesmen. The separate system has been carried out where practicable, particularly with male and female juveniles.

Roscommon.—A schoolmaster has been appointed by the Board of Superintendence.

Sligo.—A tread-wheel has been established and shot-drill is about to be resumed. One turnkey, a shoemaker, instructs prisoners in that trade.

Tipperary, Nenagh.—A great portion of the inside of the main or boundary wall has been pointed and repaired solely by the prisoners, which has been of much service, and has caused a great saving to the county. The interior walls have also been repaired with coping. Four bridges which lead to the chapel from the different classes of the female prison, have been newly cemented. Also four wings of the male prison have been newly tiled, and the slating repaired. Eave gutters have been placed round the new store. *A presentment for £120 has lately passed the road sessions, to point and repair the outside of the boundary wall.*

Two wings of the female prison have been artificially heated.

The schools in the male and female prisons are in action for two hours daily, and the progress made in each is frequently tested by the respective chaplains. *Six* of the turnkeys are trained to handicrafts, who are supplied with looms, implements, &c., &c., for the purpose of manufacturing and instructing the prisoners.

Tyrone.—A presentment for £6,000 has been made for alterations and additions.

Waterford County.—Shot-drill has been introduced. A turnkey, who acts as schoolmaster, is in constant attendance in the schoolroom, for the instruction of prisoners. A due attention is paid to a selection of turnkeys trained to handicrafts—such as weavers, shoemakers, and tailors.

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Waterford City.—The men's day-room at the house of correction has been enlarged and rendered more commodious. All the sewers of both prisons have been thoroughly cleared and repaired, and an improvement effected in the sewerage of the hospital, which is now in good order. A schoolmaster has been appointed at the house of correction, where all the juvenile prisoners are confined, and the school registry is examined weekly by the Governor. Two assistant matrons have also been appointed, who constantly superintend the female classes, and give instruction at certain hours in the day. Two looms are also set up there, in which the materials for the prison clothing and bedding are made.

Westmeath.—In two of the solitary cells windows have been placed, in order to make them available for sleeping. A competent schoolmaster has been appointed, who is a turnkey, and approved by the Inspector of the Schools of the National Board of Education, under which the school is placed.

Wexford.—Improvements in artificial heating are in progress.

Wicklow.—Some sewers have been improved, and there are forty cells heated with hot water pipes. It is intended to apply for a presentment for building a laundry, drying-room, &c. The separate system has been strictly carried on by night and at meal hours in the forty cells, which are heated with hot air; and, as far as the circumstances of the prison admit, in the other cells.

General Observations.

General Observations.

The foregoing statement of the improvements which have taken place in the county and borough gaols placed under our supervision shows how scanty, imperfect, and partial are the measures adopted for carrying out prison discipline—a subject at all times of great social importance, but which at the present period has become of vital interest to our domestic security, in consequence of the changes in the laws affecting transportation, and of the retention within the British Islands of criminal classes, hitherto disposed of by removal to our penal colonies.

The establishment of the new condition of penal servitude will necessitate the erection of government prisons for the reception of those undergoing this sentence, and in such prisons an uniform system will, doubtless, be en-

forced, under the immediate direction of the executive; but, circumstanced as the gaols, for the most part, are, to which we have referred above, an unjust and impolitic inequality between the two classes of institutions presents itself to our consideration. *Thirty-second Report.*

A prisoner, for instance, sentenced to four years penal servitude—the minimum period of this punishment—will be forthwith placed in separation, and will be subjected to a code of regulations combining punitive and deterrent treatment with reformatory advantages, such as moral and religious correction, and industrial teaching. On the other hand, a criminal sentenced for the same offence, according to the discretion of the Judge or Assistant-Barrister, to imprisonment for three years, or some approximative term, will be confined in the ordinary gaol, deficient as it may be in almost every one of of the above requisites.

He will pass his time in "association" by day and night, receiving or communicating contamination, and in almost total idleness, if hard labour be not added to his sentence; the means of instruction, both in handicrafts and in rudimental education, being too frequently unattainable among turnkeys, who are selected without reference to their fitness, and at the mere will of the Sheriff, himself a temporary officer, charged with the custody of the prisoners, *but not with the administration of the establishment.* Some of our gaols, we are happy to admit, are honourable exceptions to this description; but wherever a more favourable condition exists it is to be attributed to the personal efforts of the Board of Superintendence, and of the local authorities acting in unison with them, and not to the operation of any common and paramount control.

These imperfections, although, of course, they affect disadvantageously the whole body of prisoners, press with greater severity upon the females, for whom, as we have repeatedly urged, the accommodation is *disproportionately* inadequate; and upon the juveniles, requiring, as they do, a mode of treatment widely different from that suited to adults.

With regard, however, to the younger offenders, we trust that the legislature will be prepared to extend to Ireland the advantages of institutions grounded on the same basis, and partaking of the same principles, as those of Parkhurst and Redhill, if not to adopt more comprehensive measures for initiating a new system of

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discipline, of such a nature as to arrest, in its earliest growth, the germ of the "dangerous classes."

To the legislature, then, we look confidently for assistance, at no distant period: but we hope to obtain more immediate relief, in the improved application of the machinery already available, if a Bill for amending the Prisons Act shall receive the assent of Parliament, containing, as it does, provisions for obviating the more prominent evils under which we labour at present.

JAMES GALWEY,
J. CORRY CONNELLAN, } *Inspectors-General of Prisons.*

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PRISONERS COMMITTED

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Felony.		Petty Larceny, &c., (Summary).		Misdemeanants.		Under Revenue Laws.		Under Poor Law Act.		By Courts Martial and Deserters.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	46	36	304	212	1,061	548	14	11	15	1	45	.
Armagh,	81	65	40	36	228	120	1	1	6	2	4	.
Carlow,	127	81	59	84	89	41	1	1	10	1	1	.
Cavan,	93	56	35	21	164	67	16	8	16	10	.	.
Clare,	79	32	387	234	135	90	4	5	129	8	.	.
Cork County,	164	27	744	99	934	636	22	9	121	59	27	.
„ City,	173	177	216	32	484	514	2	2	.	.	9	.
Donegal,	36	8	39	25	234	54	87	18	15	6	.	.
Down,	116	91	38	20	244	176	2	.	10	3	.	.
Dublin County,	224	75	247	170	443	356	3	2	10	1	3	.
Grangegorman Peniten.	.	590	.	953	.	2,820	.	.	.	3	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	432	.	1,270	.	2,775	.	7	.	26	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	69	13	41	20	133	51	6	1	11	13	15	.
Galway County,	70	47	278	156	169	89	11	7	12	14	.	.
„ Town,	76	39	70	30	268	123	.	.	70	12	.	.
Kerry,	150	121	140	86	361	108	3	1	170	18	1	.
Kildare, Naas,	113	50	71	66	81	27	.	.	5	3	16	.
„ Athy,	41	52	42	48	58	43	.	.	11	7	.	.
Kilkenny County,	99	73	247	197	34	9	2	.	15	4	.	.
„ City,	79	32	387	234	135	90	4	5	129	8	.	.
King's County,	85	13	93	75	197	98	6	2	5	.	.	.
Leitrim,	55	40	15	5	123	29	1	2	7	5	.	.
Limerick County,	40	16	329	213	219	123	1	1	202	52	1	.
„ City,	192	110	168	112	2,079	1,014	1	.	.	.	3	.
Londonderry,	57	45	28	19	139	68	8	1	3	1	15	.
Longford,	108	81	96	68	190	16	1	.	48	20	.	.
Louth,	174	87	67	56	130	52	.	.	3	2	24	.
Drogheda,	43	29	17	11	135	64	.	.	.	.	5	.
Mayo,	399	154	127	82	322	96	52	33	26	7	.	.
Meath,	21	7	127	103	99	33	1	.	42	25	.	.
Monaghan,	15	1	41	47	137	81	2	1	5	2	1	.
Queen's County,	164	83	194	91	97	80	.	1	6	1	3	.
Roscommon,	88	59	14	8	184	79	25	10	51	45	.	.
Sligo,	45	42	19	3	156	36	40	17	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	248	215	191	86	52	16	5	1	83	62	.	.
„ Clonmel,	587	326	347	155	1,040	600	1	2	226	33	.	.
Tyrone,	106	62	26	11	299	84	25	8	7	10	.	.
Waterford County,	56	24	117	130	102	66	13	1	26	3	7	.
„ City,	68	59	23	49	55	175	.	.	2	.	1	.
Westmeath,	102	63	281	130	34	3	.	.	30	1	.	.
Wexford,	44	20	258	275	180	78	.	2	78	26	.	.
Wicklow,	48	21	79	87	98	49	.	1	12	7	.	.
Total,	5,013	3,222	7,312	4,539	14,097	8,902	367	154	1,643	475	182	.

during the Year 1853.

Under Vagrant Act.		Drunkards.		Lunatics, under the Act for Insanity.		Total.		Average Daily No.		Highest No. at any one time.		Lowest No. at any one time.		Average Daily No. in Hospital.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
68	49	311	302	4	3	1,868	1,162	215	86	250	136	175	80	2	3
20	17	81	70	7	3	468	314	68	43	89	42	45	31	2	4
72	40	194	37	2	.	555	285	54	33¼	73	43	45	23	1	1⅓
.	3	125	100	15	4	464	269	70	31	110	42	47	22	2	.
39	42	49	10	6	4	828	425	116	61	143	74	87	55	3	2
458	231	41	7	15	4	2,526	1,072	.	.	594	219	230	143	.	.
389	190	.	.	2	.	1,275	915	132	90	190	118	99	45	3	3
2	6	43	17	12	6	468	140	88⅓	21	115	36	55	14	2	.
42	22	91	46	14	4	557	362	103	67	131	87	81	53	5	4
469	508	213	203	11	12	1,623	1,327	128	70	174	112	101	50	8	4
.	4,696	.	2,958	.	58	.	12,078	.	472	.	581	.	362	.	23
2,740	.	1,436	.	50	.	8,737	.	489	.	613	.	353	.	55	.
8	5	79	38	19	3	381	144	77	17	98	39	47	18	10	4
52	79	18	4	8	8	618	404	79	72	151	70	58	31	6	11
281	133	141	106	1	2	907	445	59⅔	32⅔	131	81	19	19	1⅓	1
331	326	103	29	2	2	1,261	691	124⅗	76⅞	200	123	70	33	6½	5
23	4	55	35	.	1	364	186	54	21	79	26	34	17	.	.
4	1	44	9	.	.	200	160	26⅓	29⅓	35	39	12	19	.	.
18	4	59	2	13	4	487	293	83	40	104	46	62	33	4	1
39	42	49	10	6	4	828	425	116	61	143	74	87	55	3	2
9	7	67	15	7	6	469	216	79	44	115	49	56	28	4	3
20	14	70	20	3	2	294	117	38	22	86	25	16	16	4	2⅛
237	72	61	2	8	2	1,098	481	159	89	254	110	82	77	5¼	5⅜
612	336	384	144	.	.	3,439	1,716	141	72	187	123	92	37	1⅝	1¼
35	31	215	180	6	1	506	346	77	32⅞	109	43	47	18	2	2
11	84	130	25	4	2	588	296	50⅛	26⅓	74	43	36	15	3	3⅔
10	7	198	117	6	4	612	325	57⅕	30	77	41	42	20	.	.
37	147	220	80	.	4	457	335	20	14	37	28	11	6	1	1½
43	39	24	16	15	10	1,008	437	114⅘	53¾	150	60	76	51	4¼	3½
25	9	50	6	5	13	370	196	52	42	72	57	33	27	6	5
1	1	129	48	9	4	340	185	73	30	89	39	54	22	6	4
7	11	153	15	5	4	629	286	68	38	99	65	46	30	3	2
37	54	24	7	9	7	432	269	66¼	43⅓	94	65	50	22	.	.
13	25	27	16	12	13	312	152	44½	28⅓	58	34	30	29	4½	5
102	75	267	56	13	6	961	517	121	75½	193	110	65	50	8	8
437	60	615	204	7	3	3,260	1,383	327⅛	133⅛	466	219	186	93	6⅓	2
7	10	98	24	6	4	574	213	84	38⅛	120	47	57	29	5⅓	3½
31	11	20	2	3	2	375	239	108	57	165	72	53	34	8	5
123	75	306	294	.	.	578	652	47	43	72	63	23	22	4½	4
13	25	123	60	4	1	587	283	89	37	124	35	54	38	1	1
135	151	106	31	12	10	813	593	122	70	167	17	65	45	2	2
31	11	95	5	12	12	375	193	43	37	64	44	30	29	1	1
7,031	7,653	6,514	5,350	333	232	42,492	30,527	4,064	2,387	6,295	3,382	2,911	1,841	194⅔	134½

Sentences of Death, Transportation, and Imprisonment of

County and Town Gaols.	Death.		For Life.		Above 15 Years		15 Years and above 10.		10 and above 7.		7 Years.		2 Years and over.		18 Months.		12 Months.		9 Months.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	1	4	2	.	.	1	.	10	5	17	11
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	10	4	3	1
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	1	.	6	4	2	4
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	2	5	2	1	.	2	.	8	3	.	.
Clare,	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	9	1	4	2	3	.	12	3	22	20	13	2
Cork County,	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	17	1	38	22	4	1	5	6	59	41	8	10
„ City,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	2	2	1	8	7	10	6	12	4
Donegal,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	1	1	2	.
Down,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	3	2	4	.	2	.	13	7	1	1
Dublin County,	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	11	1	1	3	6	.	8	.	16	4	3	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	21	.	18	.	2	.	28	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	17	.	52	.	3	.	7	.	49	.	4	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	6	3	.	.	8	.	3	1
Galway County,	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	4	6	7	1	.	.	.	7	.	3	1
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	3	4	.	3	1	.	.	1	1	2	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	2	.	3	1	11	8	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	4	3	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	3	1	1	.	.	.	2	2	.	1
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	6	1	10	4	3	.	2	.	12	5	2	2
„ City,	1	2	.	.	.	.	7	.	9	1	4	2	3	.	12	3	22	20	13	2
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	13	4	9	3	1	.	3	1	12	7	2	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	4	.	1	4	.	6
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	12	.	17	16	6	6	5	3	9	5	14	7
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	17	11	5	1	2	.	21	8	6	4
Londonderry,	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	5	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	9	6	4	1
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	6	1	.	.
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	1	5	1	.	1	9	3	13	9	7	3
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	2	2	1	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	10	4	2	2	3	1	27	4	10	3
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	11	4	.	.	2	.	1	.	4	.
Monaghan,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	2	2	2
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	10	1	1	.	1	3	7	10	4	.
Roscommon,	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	7	3	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	5	1	1
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	5	1	5	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	.	14	8	.	.	2	.	7	6	5	4
„ Clonmel,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	54	7	5	2	7	2	54	14	14	8
Tyrone,	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	4	1	1	9	.	3	.	12	6	1	.
Waterford County,	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	20	3	9	7	4	3	3	4	15	10	3	1
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	2	.	8	7	.	1	4	6	1	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.	11	2	1	.	6	1	5	4	1	2
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	5	1	7	3	5	.	11	16	5	3
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	8	2	2	1	.	.	4	.	2	4
Total,	8	6	8	3	.	.	59	8	226	43	364	159	105	53	127	42	508	288	181	91

the Total Number of Prisoners committed during the Year.

6 Months.		3 Months.		2 Months.		1 Month.		14 Days.		7 Days.		48 Hours.		24 Hours.		Unlimited.		Other Periods.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
46	27	137	33	124	38	327	103	223	163	189	156	23	22	13	10	.	.	222	151	1,343	723
17	11	32	26	33	27	122	81	61	28	48	37	21	19	60	51	11	6	.	.	427	291
13	4	24	18	27	21	54	37	27	29	16	20	46	22	226	55	.	.	.	.	446	217
16	6	44	23	27	11	67	24	33	31	44	19	73	63	76	40	5	2	.	.	411	226
35	26	43	26	24	17	190	82	77	42	30	11	44	12	21	4	6	2	.	.	541	252
50	55	157	77	161	93	815	339	325	152	131	75	45	11	11	7	36	5	.	.	1,866	897
86	77	98	63	47	23	267	176	303	197	324	281	60	39	46	37	.	.	.	.	1,275	915
25	2	104	26	45	9	79	27	70	17	11	9	29	9	13	1	22	6	.	.	414	108
20	17	57	59	32	19	146	102	80	28	30	23	87	47	10	4	.	.	.	.	488	310
24	4	81	13	88	54	202	114	465	501	200	232	134	116	188	193	1	.	.	.	1,434	1,240
.	119	.	149	.	385	.	1092	.	4111	.	1735	.	1090	.	2965	.	358	.	.	.	12,078
129	.	246	.	677	.	819	.	2548	.	1195	.	630	.	1619	.	737	.	.	.	8,737	.
6	1	19	5	29	2	48	21	26	15	21	20	51	21	25	10	.	.	.	.	248	100
25	19	82	49	78	44	200	169	99	59	39	30	18	2	3	2	49	18	.	.	618	404
11	3	14	6	8	4	342	180	50	45	130	60	93	96	50	27	139	71	.	.	855	497
35	18	42	20	69	19	533	322	155	103	134	67	82	17	27	8	4	1	.	.	1,108	595
20	3	15	20	28	7	34	18	28	9	28	14	23	14	32	11	3	1	.	.	223	101
13	21	17	17	13	12	27	27	8	7	15	12	43	8	11	2	42	50	.	.	200	160
29	9	13	11	45	21	94	59	58	61	43	46	58	5	11	1	98	68	.	.	487	293
35	26	43	26	24	17	190	82	77	42	30	11	44	12	21	4	6	2	.	.	541	252
22	7	39	17	94	27	20	53	13	13	13	4	21	15	52	2	.	.	.	.	316	153
8	8	7	5	41	4	75	27	31	13	20	5	63	17	34	5	16	1	.	.	302	98
24	14	114	32	156	75	348	97	72	14	62	53	52	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	909	326
48	27	52	24	74	52	235	171	384	274	318	164	294	216	116	130	1,866	633	.	.	3,439	1,716
7	2	71	36	36	29	91	43	28	22	218	183	25	13	2	2	3	2	.	.	506	346
11	6	23	12	36	27	99	74	52	29	29	13	115	29	26	.	187	104	.	.	588	296
18	14	21	10	38	13	59	31	27	23	31	16	58	81	140	36	7	4	.	.	438	246
5	4	8	4	5	7	24	15	21	32	39	91	105	54	136	60	.	.	.	.	348	270
46	19	93	53	28	11	180	72	48	18	55	15	22	15	5	3	477	216	.	.	1,008	437
16	7	23	14	27	17	47	25	42	27	56	30	18	2	32	4	85	66	.	.	370	196
12	13	19	5	22	9	64	53	17	26	20	10	91	32	39	8	.	.	.	.	296	160
17	4	27	17	24	23	75	58	47	35	41	30	112	14	60	4	20	8	.	.	448	207
22	18	43	23	38	10	95	88	29	31	35	12	22	16	16	3	3	.	.	.	329	211
13	12	45	20	10	6	45	26	21	7	21	8	17	14	23	4	106	50	.	.	312	152
29	20	78	61	50	29	140	105	73	70	51	34	150	47	132	9	224	124	.	.	961	517
77	38	178	86	154	79	603	215	267	142	421	154	167	118	511	104	731	414	.	.	3,260	1,383
13	9	67	24	55	14	141	52	46	17	25	13	42	20	60	5	9	5	.	.	495	171
16	16	24	21	37	8	115	65	30	30	14	25	20	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	317	195
8	13	14	30	13	10	62	61	51	34	66	51	158	273	160	32	28	133	.	.	578	652
12	11	47	17	60	15	112	71	73	33	58	36	75	43	64	20	7	7	.	.	537	262
29	11	36	37	39	19	165	135	93	84	113	74	81	55	67	21	12	8	.	.	672	468
13	12	23	26	13	12	57	32	46	14	43	27	82	6	16	5	64	51	.	.	375	193
1,101	733	2,320	1,246	2,631	1,319	7,408	4,624	6,224	6,628	4,407	3,906	3,394	2,709	4,169	3,889	5,004	2,416	222	151	38,466	28,314

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Felons Convicted.						Misdemeanants Convicted.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	9	.	17	15	6	1	187	58	268	92
Armagh,	.	.	14	3	17	20	.	.	5	.	25	2
Carlow,	.	.	6	2	22	5	.	.	.	.	3	3
Cavan,	.	.	4	1	20	10	.	.	7	2	40	15
Clare,	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	30	6	40	13
Cork County,	.	.	12	6	39	4	.	.	118	12	96	19
„ City,	4	2	67	36	74	43	10	8	243	130	68	167
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1
Down,	.	.	15	4	19	8	.	.	.	.	7	1
Dublin County,	.	.	18	.	42	8	.	.	3	.	1	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	26	.	88	.	3	.	134	.	438
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	52	.	87	.	1	.	22	.	27	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	9	.	10	2	.	.	1	1	3	1
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
„ Town,	1	.	14	5	16	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	5	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	12	5	25	8	.	.	.	2	6	.
„ Athy,	.	.	5	3	15	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	1	.	7	3	16	10	.	.	1	.	6	.
„ City,	.	.	2	.	8	1	.	.	30	6	40	13
King's,	.	.	17	6	19	8	.	.	26	2	30	3
Leitrim,	.	.	2	2	5	7	.	.	.	.	4	2
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	9	.	154	78
„ City,	.	.	54	14	41	18	.	.	36	8	62	26
Londonderry,	.	.	6	1	11	5	.	.	1	.	7	7
Longford,	.	.	15	6	17	11	.	.	2	.	11	.
Louth,	.	.	8	2	18	7	.	.	2	1	3	.
„ Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	2	3	5	2	.	.	.	.	5	.
Meath,	.	.	5	1	8	1	.	.	13	2	13	11
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	.	3	4
Queen's,	.	.	8	3	10	4	.	.	5	2	4	.
Roscommon,	.	.	7	1	7	3	.	.	11	6	16	6
Sligo,	1	.	7	2	5	5	.	.	1	.	5	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	21	17	39	26	.	.	7	5	14	9
„ Clonmel,	1	.	97	16	104	60	.	.	3	1	15	1
Tyrone,	.	.	16	.	15	11	.	.	5	.	10	3
Waterford County,	.	.	10	1	10	9	.	.	15	1	6	5
„ City,	.	.	19	.	13	2	.	.	5	.	1	13
Westmeath,	.	.	7	1	23	7	.	.	.	.	7	.
Wexford,	.	.	23	8	35	29	.	.	2	.	2	1
Wicklow,	.	.	5	2	15	9	.	.	.	.	3	.
Total,	9	2	582	181	849	461	17	12	804	379	1,013	936

Juveniles Classified.

Committed for Trial at Assizes and Sessions.												Summary Convictions.						Vagrants.					
Felons.						Misdemeanants.																	
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	4	2	18	10	.	.	34	9	66	31	7	1	199	68	214	81	1	.	12	3	7	6
.	.	14	4	26	23	.	.	8	.	34	2	1	.	42	8	49	19	3	3	8	4	8	3
1	.	7	3	20	9	.	1	4	1	8	7	.	1	15	12	46	18	1	5	11	3	16	9
.	.	6	1	16	5	.	.	7	2	20	8	.	.	4	3	30	10	.	.	.	.	.	3
.	.	43	7	61	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	47	9	53	27	11	3	9	5	2	3
.	.	14	6	48	8	.	.	116	28	82	30	.	.	142	39	106	26	15	3	140	26	119	30
.	.	30	16	16	39	.	.	10	4	11	8	16	7	60	11	5	14	9	4	72	36	13	19
.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	2	.	3	1	1	.	7	4	43	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	21	5	25	18	.	.	1	.	9	1	2	.	41	8	54	37	1	1	25	2	5	1
.	.	43	6	78	17	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	119	34	188	172	45	33	140	77	82	103
.	.	.	52	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	117	.	125	.	251	.	781	.	1,161
.	.	30	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	.	664	.	749	.	193	.	1,316	.	318	.
.	.	10	1	16	4	.	.	.	.	5	3	1	.	20	9	49	20	.	.	3	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	6	2	6	2	2	.	12	.	10	3	.	.	10	.	5	2
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	60	4	43	27	53	14	170	25	24	3
.	1	19	8	18	8	.	.	1	.	5	3	.	.	58	10	50	14	6	9	21	15	1	4
1	.	13	5	26	8	.	.	.	2	6	.	2	.	8	4	25	22	1	.	11	.	5	.
.	.	5	6	18	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	12	12	8	.	.	4	1	.	.
.	.	5	1	6	5	.	.	1	.	.	1	6	5	47	25	69	20	.	.	8	.	4	.
.	.	4	.	13	3	.	.	39	7	48	14	1	.	47	9	53	27	11	5	9	5	2	3
.	.	6	1	8	8	.	.	11	7	10	3	3	.	36	5	45	13	.	.	.	3	.	2
.	.	2	3	9	9	.	.	1	.	2	4	2	.	29	6	55	14	.	.	8	3	9	6
.	.	5	1	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	175	13	268	17	27	16	41	23	87	13
.	.	9	6	56	28	.	.	4	2	12	16	.	.	38	24	196	102	278	155	229	182	17	20
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	16	.	1	12	6	43	45	.	.	2	4	3	1
.	.	19	7	29	15	.	.	1	.	12	.	1	.	32	5	79	36	1	.	1	.	2	28
.	.	8	4	19	12	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	26	13	12	17	.	.	.	.	1	3
.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	9	5	10	6	.	.	2	.	2	.
.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	1	3	4	1	1	19	11	24	1	.	1	6	1	4	.
.	.	4	3	6	2	.	.	1	.	4	2	2	.	24	5	28	19	.	.	3	.	6	3
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	.	5	8	.	.	.	.	25	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	13	6	15	3	.	.	9	5	6	2	.	.	27	17	36	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	12	1	.	.	14	5	25	11	.	.	16	3	45	15	7	7	13	3	7	10
.	.	1	.	6	1	1	.	2	4	25	2	1	1	21	5	43	13	1	1	2	1	1	.
.	.	26	22	41	28	.	.	10	7	25	11	16	5	18	12	29	19	20	7	23	8	37	32
.	.	69	10	39	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	33	6	498	53	147	90	51	2	314	15	17	8
.	.	5	5	4	6	.	.	3	.	.	1	1	.	47	14	69	19	.	.	.	.	1	1
.	.	1	1	4	5	.	.	.	3	1	3	.	.	.	6	1	4	.	.	1	.	.	3
.	.	11	.	13	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	43	.	15	2	2	.	30	.	.	2
.	.	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	52	1	25	5	.	.	5	1	2	1
.	.	31	11	46	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	67	22	42	30	20	12	47	18	20	18
.	.	4	.	6	5	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	37	9	45	23	.	.	4	.	13	1
5	3	491	207	821	485	1	1	305	90	448	194	161	41	2,826	621	3,115	1,198	757	532	2,700	1,250	841	1,502

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Workhouse Offenders.						Offenders on leaving Workhouse.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	3	.	3	1	.	.	2	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	4	2	3	2	.	.	2	1	.	.
Clare,	1	.	127	2	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	36	11	92	17	34	7	.	.	98	14	18	6
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	4	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	3	.	5	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
,, Town,	.	.	12	.	4	.	1	.	22	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	20	.	4	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
,, Athy,	.	.	4	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	7	.	3	4	2	.	5	.	1	.
,, City,	1	.	127	2	15	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's,	.	.	12	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	95	17	39	24	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	44	19	6	4	.	.	52	28	10	4
Londonderry,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	8	.	5	3	2	.	15	.	4	.
Louth,	.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	3	.	1	.
,, Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	12	.	1	.	.	.	11	2	4	5
Meath,	.	.	14	4	7	3	.	.	4	2	2	1
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Roscommon,	.	.	24	5	11	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	3	2	6	4	18	10	.	.	8	2	10	9
,, Clonmel,	12	.	164	3	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Waterford County,	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
,, City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	38	.	6	.
Westmeath,	.	.	24	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	42	.	17	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	3	1
Total,	56	14	866	75	239	105	7	.	292	51	68	28

lassified—*continued.*

Twice Imprisoned.						Three times Imprisoned.						Four times Imprisoned.						Five times Imprisoned and upwards.					
0 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	1	25	10	38	19	.	.	17	6	22	12	.	.	13	3	17	6	.	.	63	16	38	21
.	.	2	2	5	4	.	.	2	1	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	2	6	4	6	9	.	.	1	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	6	8
.	.	4	.	6	9	.	.	.	.	10	6	.	.	1	1	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	
.	.	37	6	31	9	.	.	15	3	24	5	.	.	10	.	10	3	.	.	12	3	9	
3	.	76	55	98	48	.	.	56	26	57	39	.	.	49	31	50	25	.	.	48	22	36	12
1	1	89	36	29	21	2	1	30	18	10	4	.	.	24	6	10	6	3	.	73	18	51	21
.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	16	1	3	7	.	.	11	2	7	7	.	.	3	2	1	6	.	.	8	.	11	3
3	1	17	6	17	9	.	1	6	1	6	3	.	1	1	2	4	3	.	.	3	6	1	12
.	23	.	81	.	137	.	17	.	23	.	47	.	14	.	23	.	30	.	6	.	63	.	59
6	.	87	.	32	.	3	.	32	.	7	.	1	.	14	.	1	.	1	.	38	.	2	.
.	.	5	.	4	3	.	.	2	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
.	.	4	.	6	3	.	.	6	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	4	14	6	.	.	6	3	6	3	.	.	4	2	3	2	.	.	3	2	2	2
.	1	28	8	12	6	.	.	16	3	4	5	.	.	10	1	7	1	.	4	9	3	2	2
.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
.	.	5	2	8	5	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
.	.	6	.	5	3	.	.	3	4	6	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	37	6	31	9	.	.	15	3	24	5	.	.	10	.	10	3	.	.	12	3	9	2
.	.	2	.	3	1	.	.	3	2	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	18	4	15	3	.	.	12	2	7	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	3	.	3	.
34	16	14	8	8	10	21	8	4	3	4	6	3	1	2	1	2	2	.	.	1	1	1	3
.	.	9	4	27	17	.	.	2	1	5	9	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	12	3	18	5	.	.	4	2	11	4	.	.	5	.	1	2	.	.	4	.	2	7
.	.	4	1	5	9	.	.	3	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	3	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	2	2	3	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	2	.	.	.
.	.	31	4	10	2	.	.	12	6	8	3	.	.	5	3	2	1	.	.	4	2	3	.
.	.	7	1	4	4	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	4	2	4	3	.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	2	.	4	3
1	.	14	.	8	.	.	.	6	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.
.	.	12	.	6	3	.	.	7	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	1	19	3	13	8	2	1	5	2	.	3	.	.	2	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	3	1	6	6	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	.	1	.	1	4
51	46	622	259	494	390	28	28	294	116	262	188	4	16	175	81	150	113	4	10	289	139	195	163

Sentences of Death, Transportation, and of Imprisonment of

Names of County and Town Gaols.	Sentences.																							
	Death.		For Life.		Above 15 Years		15 Years and above 10.				10 and above 7.				7 Years.				2 Years and upwards.			
	20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	1	16	2	10	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	3	.	.	.	1	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	.
Grangegorman Penitenty.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	.	.	2
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	2	.	31	.	.	.	1	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	1	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	4	.	2	.	3	2	4	.	1	.
„ Town,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kerry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	5	.	.	.	2	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	2	2	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
King's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	2	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	4	1	6	1	.	.	3	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	1	1
Louth,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.
Meath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	2	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	5	.	6	.	17	.	20	2	.	.	1	.
Tyrone,	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	2	.	2	.
Waterford County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	5	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wexford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	1	1	.	4	1
Wicklow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	4	1	.	.	.	.
Total,	.	1	2	2	1	.	8	.	16	.	28	2	74	15	61	7	136	31	14	.	37	4

the Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year 1853.

SENTENCES.																																			
18 Months.				12 Months.						9 Months.				6 Months.				3 Months.						2 Months.											
16 Years & above 10.		20 Years & above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	.	1	8	4	11	1	19	7	.	.	54	15	31	6	1	.	17	5	34	6						
.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	1	5	3	.	.	4	3	9	5	.	.	5	1	11	3						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	10	3	.	.	3	2	6	5						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	9	4	.	.	.	.	9	3						
1	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	8	2	3	1	8	1	13	5	16	3	.	.	10	1	12	7	.	.	7	1	11	8						
.	.	3	.	.	.	34	.	14	4	2	.	1	3	16	5	26	4	.	.	42	19	62	14	.	.	70	12	84	22						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	17	9	12	4	30	27	37	29	.	.	29	32	26	18	.	.	18	15	24	14						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	13	3	.	.	.	.	6	1						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	7	.	.	.	9	3	13	4	.	.	9	.	6	4						
1	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	12	.	.	1	14	.	15	3	.	.	11	4	26	22						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	39	.	.	.	14	.	57	.	.	.	35	.	89							
.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	18	.	1	.	.	.	26	.	44	.	2	.	62	.	71	.	11	.	186	.	165	.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	4	3	1	.	.	.	1	.	9	1						
.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	8	4	.	.	8	3	6	.	.	.	6	4	4	2						
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	5	.	.	.	5	1	4	1	.	.	4	2	5	.						
1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	14	2	6	3	.	.	17	1	8	2	1	.	18	.	14	6						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	6	.	.	.	3	2	3	4	.	.	1	2	7	2						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	5	.	.	1	2	5	4	.	.	2	2	3	1						
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	1	.	.	1	3	.	6	2	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	1	6	.	10	1						
1	.	5	1	.	.	5	.	8	2	3	1	8	1	13	5	16	3	.	.	10	1	12	7	.	.	7	1	11	8						
.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	10	2	18	2	22	2	.	.	23	4	13	3	.	.	11	3	13	4						
.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	2	.	2	2	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	3	3	.	.	5	.	16	.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	13	4	.	.	19	.	85	13	.	.	7	.	144	5						
.	.	3	.	.	.	4	2	3	.	.	.	6	3	3	1	8	3	.	.	4	6	14	6	.	.	44	10	21	14						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	6	.	.	1	7	1	6	4	.	.	1	2	9	14						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	5	1	.	.	6	2	6	4	.	.	5	2	11	12						
.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	5	2	.	.	5	.	4	.	4	4	.	.	2	.	5	2	.	.	9	1	4	3						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	1	.	6	8	4	3	.	.	2	1	3	.						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	1	4	.	1	.	5	1	9	6	.	.	2	1	3	3						
3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	3	.	6	1						
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	4	3	2	2	.	.	1	4	7	2						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	6	4	.	.	6	3	11	5	.	.	7	1	5	20						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	3	.	5	2	.	.	6	3	12	5	.	.	6	1	9	3						
1	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	.	1	.	.	.	6	2	11	7	2	.	21	16	29	19	.	.	18	11	25	14						
4	.	2	1	.	.	22	2	12	3	7	.	7	1	25	6	15	8	4	.	96	13	42	22	5	1	64	9	36	22						
.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	1	1	.	.	.	4	.	3	4	.	.	10	.	4	6	.	.	5	.	12	2						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	1	2	4	1	.	.	3	4	2	3	.	.	4	.	4	7						
.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	3	5	.	.	1	.	1	1						
.	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	3	.	.	11	.	7	.	.	.	9	.	6	1						
3	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	4	8	2	.	.	.	4	1	8	2	.	.	7	4	7	8	.	.	9	2	5	6						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	4	.	5	5	.	.	1	.	4	2						
16	1	36	4	.	1	118	8	130	49	60	17	77	27	237	79	356	157	10	2	524	171	592	268	18	2	585	134	782	334						

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and of IMPRISONMENT of the

NAMES OF COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SENTENCES.																	
	1 Month.						14 Days.						7 Days.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	2	62	14	47	19	.	.	32	16	45	18	1	.	21	8	34	20
Armagh,	1	1	24	4	30	15	1	.	11	5	14	6	2	2	12	2	12	4
Carlow,	.	.	8	5	18	6	.	.	5	2	10	2	.	1	3	4	6	4
Cavan,	.	.	2	1	13	5	.	.	1	.	11	3	.	.	8	.	8	2
Clare,	8	6	113	4	31	.	4	1	44	5	8	5	.	.	7	3	9	3
Cork County,	12	2	164	26	82	16	19	6	116	20	33	9	10	6	39	16	42	6
„ City,	6	4	46	54	39	46	4	4	63	28	24	20	6	3	37	22	30	46
Donegal,	.	.	2	1	10	2	.	.	.	1	6	3	1	.	1	.	1	2
Down,	1	1	40	5	26	20	1	.	14	1	11	3	1	.	6	3	3	2
Dublin County,	2	2	38	11	55	26	33	20	133	71	91	97	13	10	41	16	39	52
Grangegorman Penitenty.	.	9	.	97	.	261	.	190	.	679	.	845	.	48	.	169	.	308
Richmond Bridewell,	14	.	216	.	171	.	148	.	1095	.	327	.	53	.	319	.	184	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	12	2	11	6	1	.	4	1	13	5	2	.	2	3	6	5
Galway County,	8	3	4	2	14	6	3	1	2	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	47	16	183	21	34	7	1	1	12	1	4	12	7	1	54	4	23	5
Kerry,	56	40	265	72	91	25	18	15	66	22	39	9	15	8	44	13	23	6
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	5	1	14	3	.	.	9	2	4	3	1	.	5	1	6	3
„ Athy,	.	.	7	2	8	3	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2
Kilkenny County,	1	1	21	6	18	9	.	.	20	3	14	3	2	2	23	16	10	9
„ City,	8	6	113	4	31	18	4	1	44	5	8	5	.	.	7	3	9	3
King's,	.	.	17	3	19	2	.	.	6	1	7	6	.	.	2	1	6	3
Leitrim,	1	.	21	4	15	7	.	.	9	2	5	3	1	.	4	2	9	3
Limerick County,	.	12	49	19	246	23	.	.	15	5	27	3	.	.	12	7	28	13
„ City,	56	34	51	26	58	31	38	41	102	98	106	52	62	35	38	42	66	4
Londonderry,	.	.	6	3	14	9	.	.	5	3	7	4	.	.	2	.	20	38
Longford,	.	.	16	2	30	21	.	.	10	2	14	2	2	.	3	.	1	2
Louth,	.	.	13	3	7	8	.	.	5	6	5	5	.	.	10	5	7	5
Drogheda,	.	.	2	.	4	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	1
Mayo,	.	.	15	2	13	.	.	1	9	1	5	1	.	1	2	1	6	.
Meath,	.	.	14	4	20	9	1	.	7	2	5	5	.	.	15	.	9	4
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	6	3	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	1	.
Queen's,	.	.	7	1	20	4	.	.	9	4	9	1	.	.	6	4	2	2
Roscommon,	3	1	31	11	24	19	1	1	4	3	10	4	.	.	12	.	10	2
Sligo,	2	1	5	.	15	1	.	.	2	.	5	1	.	.	3	1	4	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	11	5	26	21	42	26	17	6	22	14	34	27	9	3	19	11	23	17
„ Clonmel,	35	1	383	18	68	59	10	3	157	21	40	25	40	2	244	18	48	23
Tyrone,	1	.	25	5	46	14	.	.	11	5	7	4	.	.	6	4	9	3
Waterford County,	.	.	9	2	10	3	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	2	.	2	4
„ City,	.	.	16	.	3	4	1	.	11	.	.	1	1	.	14	.	.	3
Westmeath,	.	.	26	2	12	4	.	.	28	.	7	2	.	.	11	1	8	.
Wexford,	9	2	61	18	36	24	2	3	35	5	10	10	7	3	32	9	19	8
Wicklow,	.	.	8	4	14	5	.	.	7	1	13	4	.	.	12	4	10	5
Total,	288	149	2,126	480	1,470	769	357	294	2,136	1,037	985	1,212	239	125	1,130	396	735	622

Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year 1853—*continued.*

SENTENCES.																																			
48 Hours.						24 Hours.						Unlimited.						Other Periods.						TOTAL.											
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years & above 10.		20 Years & above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.							
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
.	.	11	10	10	14	.	.	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	33	11	73	29	8	2	247	82	310	131						
.	.	.	.	10	12	.	.	.	.	20	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3	68	16	115	73						
.	4	.	.	3	4	1	1	12	3	25	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	6	32	17	87	35						
.	.	.	2	9	15	.	.	.	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	3	85	35						
1	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	210	20	125	34						
.	.	.	.	16	3	.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	2	.	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	14	506	100	394	86						
2	1	20	23	29	23	.	.	12	21	28	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	12	275	231	256	225						
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	3	.	1	.	8	4	46	12						
.	.	.	.	13	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	3	1	84	14	85	46						
2	1	17	7	28	36	.	.	12	2	26	45	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	34	275	111	307	284						
.	17	.	79	.	236	.	.	.	9	.	25	.	.	.	17	.	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	264	.	1110	.	1906						
9	.	87	.	128	.	1	.	67	.	70	.	.	.	30	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	238	.	2103	.	1298	.						
.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	30	9	51	23						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	33	9	49	14						
.	.	8	.	6	5	.	.	6	.	4	1	1	2	46	3	47	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	56	21	325	33	138	45						
.	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	6	1	6	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	63	432	113	212	64						
.	.	4	.	4	6	.	.	2	1	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	33	9	51	25						
.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	2	3	.	2	.	.	5	4	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	17	35	21						
.	.	3	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	3	.	5	1	5	7	14	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	87	34	99	35						
1	.	2	.	5	3	.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	210	20	125	52						
3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	91	16	99	26						
.	.	1	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	8	1	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	43	12	74	29						
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	110	32	565	64						
18	12	52	26	44	18	8	9	23	8	31	14	46	24	88	64	92	72	.	.	.	.	.	.	278	155	466	283	460	218						
.	.	.	2	1	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	24	11	70	74						
.	.	.	1	18	7	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	.	31	12	38	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	74	21	133	74						
.	.	.	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44	15	50	37						
.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	4	7	3						
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	1	7	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	39	16	45	9						
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	13	6	14	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	64	15	72	41						
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	28	11						
.	.	3	.	3	.	.	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42	17	59	15						
4	3	2	5	.	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5	72	25	78	59						
2	1	3	.	7	1	.	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	7	31	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	34	12	87	22						
.	.	3	1	11	2	.	.	.	.	12	3	.	.	.	.	16	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	14	119	77	213	144						
1	1	18	.	4	.	2	.	19	2	1	1	.	.	83	9	37	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	97	8	1145	98	340	196						
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	68	14	94	35						
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	10	25	23						
.	.	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	54	.	14	7						
1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	93	4	52	12						
2	3	14	7	11	10	3	1	7	1	4	4	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	12	181	48	116	85						
.	.	3	1	.	2	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	10	1	15	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	47	12	70	37						
46	43	262	165	411	439	16	12	194	54	284	155	57	28	322	132	417	249	1	.	35	11	78	29	1,032	656	7,856	2,694	6,619	4,367						

Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage,

County and Town Gaols.	Without Parents.						Without Father.						Without Mother.						Step-children.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years & above 10.		20 Years & above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	.	.	18	4	25	6	2	1	37	18	35	13	1	.	24	3	12	6	.	.	4	3	5	3
Armagh,	.	.	8	6	8	6	1	.	16	2	24	10	.	.	5	.	6	4	.	.	3	.	5	1
Carlow,	.	.	9	.	17	10	1	.	4	4	6	7	.	.	1	2	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	.	.	7	1	30	13	.	.	4	1	30	13	.	.	4	2	35	13	.	.	3	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	56	3	20	5	1	.	18	3	22	5	.	.	12	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	2	3	144	12	46	18	.	3	71	13	30	8	.	.	46	4	8	5	.	.	9	2	4	2
„ City,	.	.	67	11	38	17	2	.	31	5	34	22	1	1	45	3	36	14	1	.	3	1	4	1
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	6	4	.	.	4	1	10	3	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	14	3	8	12	2	1	6	4	5	10	.	.	3	1	7	2	.	.	1	3	2	3
Dublin County,	3	.	38	18	58	64	5	1	25	8	26	31	1	1	13	5	21	10	.	.	4	1	1	4
Grangegorman Penit.	.	9	.	197	.	303	.	37	.	109	.	127	.	3	.	54	.	106	.	3	.	15	.	9
Richmond Bridewell,	12	.	463	.	250	.	29	.	222	.	218	.	1	.	96	.	61	.	.	.	13	.	8	.
Fermanagh,	3	.	6	2	10	.	.	.	3	1	6	.	.	.	2	1	4	.	.	.	3	.	2	.
Galway County,	.	.	18	1	11	1	2	.	2	3	2	.	.	.	7	1	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	1
„ Town,	2	.	36	3	5	3	2	.	43	8	15	9	.	2	14	2	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	.	.	36	3	24	10	3	4	40	17	33	14	1	1	23	2	9	1	.	.	2	.	3	1
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	9	2	13	7	.	.	4	1	13	4	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	2	2	1	2	.	.	2	2	2	3	.	.	1	1	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	2	.	16	.	13	4	.	.	11	5	12	3	.	.	6	.	4	2	1	.	2	.	5	2
„ City,	.	.	36	3	20	5	1	.	18	3	22	5	.	.	12	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	.	.	10	1	24	2	.	.	9	1	7	.	.	.	7	2	1	4	.	.	1	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	2	1	1	1
Limerick County,	1	.	71	3	32	7	1	1	21	12	10	9	.	.	53	19	7	8	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	24	18	38	22	28	16	36	14	21	16	13	19	21	18	44	21	28	16	29	17	36	32	18	14
Londonderry,	.	.	5	.	7	5	.	.	3	2	6	4	.	1	7	.	5	6	.	.	2	1	.	6
Longford,	2	.	17	6	28	16	1	.	19	5	33	26	1	.	12	9	16	11	.	.	3	.	1	.
Louth,	.	.	4	1	16	7	.	.	4	3	6	2	.	.	2	1	8	2	.	.	.	1	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	3	1	4	4	.	.	5	1	11	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	.	16	.	5	2	1	.	11	4	21	4	.	.	7	1	4	.	1	.	3	.	5	1
Meath,	.	.	12	.	7	2	.	.	6	1	5	3	.	.	4	1	6	4	.	.	2	2	1	.
Monaghan,	.	.	3	.	3	3	.	.	3	.	6	.	.	.	6	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	6	.	5	8	.	.	6	5	3	4	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	5	2	4	2	.	.	2	1	10	4	.	.	1	.	6	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	7	.	25	2	18	17	2	1	15	5	17	9	3	.	11	2	13	5	.	2	.	.	.	1
„ Clonmel,	29	2	163	14	75	8	8	1	64	18	30	12	4	.	63	3	7	2	1	.	6	1	4	1
Tyrone,	.	.	8	.	6	6	.	.	12	1	14	1	.	.	7	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Waterford County,	.	.	8	5	9	7	.	.	4	4	2	5	.	.	4	1	8	5	.	.	10	.	6	7
„ City,	2	.	35	.	4	7	2	.	3	.	4	4	2	.	5	.	1	3	.	.	3	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	11	2	7	1	.	.	7	2	3	2	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	1	1
Wexford,	.	.	27	3	15	10	3	1	24	1	11	6	1	.	13	3	12	8	.	.	3	.	2	2
Wicklow,	.	.	1	.	8	3	.	1	2	1	9	.	.	.	2	1	3	1	.	.	1	.	1	2
Total,	89	32	1,455	333	909	629	107	67	808	292	775	407	38	27	576	152	392	252	33	22	131	63	80	66

Residence, Education, and Religion.

Illegitimate.						Abandoned by Parents.						Absconded from Parents.						Belonging to											
																		County or Borough.						Other Localities.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years & above 10.		20 Years & above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	2	.	3	.	.	.	5	.	1	1	.	.	11	5	9	15	5	1	126	39	114	43	.	.	7	1	27	2
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	14	2	16	9	.	.	8	.	10	6	1	.	30	7	44	22	.	.	25	3	30	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	5	4	9	1	.	.	9	9	27	6	1	.	10	1	17	12
.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	9	2	30	12	.	.	.	.	10	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	2	.	6	6	1	.	97	9	45	8	.	.	6	1	10	2
.	.	8	2	1	.	.	.	48	11	7	.	.	.	18	2	8	5	4	2	286	42	93	27	2	1	58	4	11	11
.	.	16	5	2	1	.	.	18	6	4	1	1	.	30	3	13	15	5	1	127	13	84	45	.	.	83	13	47	26
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	11	4	49	12	.	.	4	.	3	2
2	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	20	5	15	3	2	1	36	7	26	20	.	.	9	5	6	6
.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	5	1	7	13	1	1	16	10	26	38	7	1	57	12	87	43	7	4	73	25	75	90
.	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	25	.	20	.	.	.	49	.	228	.	38	.	146	.	228	.	33	.	367	.	512
.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	43	.	16	.	1	.	47	.	39	.	46	.	322	.	231	.	42	.	723	.	206	.
.	.	4	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	10	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	.	10	4	26	.	.	.	8	2	14	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	1	.	2	.	39	5	9	3	.	.	2	.	6	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	65	7	15	4	.	.	28	6	12	10
.	.	5	1	.	1	.	2	16	3	8	2	.	.	13	2	20	7	5	10	117	33	85	30	1	.	10	.	4	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	6	1	.	15	3	24	5	1	.	13	1	15	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	6	20	9	.	.	13	12	14	11
.	1	3	1	1	.	2	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	2	.	1	1	5	1	34	4	25	8	.	.	14	2	13	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	6	6	1	.	97	9	45	8	.	.	6	1	10	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	26	3	34	7	.	.	9	3	10	4
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	3	1	1	.	3	1	1	2	1	.	3	1	6	1	1	1	5	.	1	3
6	2	10	6	6	8	14	4	18	24	10	12	.	.	28	4	48	12	212	140	346	210	296	180	66	15	120	73	104	38
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	12	2	14	15	.	1	10	1	21	23
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	20	7	15	21	4	.	62	17	119	49	.	.	12	4	21	24
.	.	1	1	2	5	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	2	.	.	8	7	22	7	.	.	6	.	13	11
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	5	14	5	.	.	2	3	6	4
.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	9	2	9	1	.	.	4	2	2	.	1	2	35	11	42	9	.	1	4	5	3	.
.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	5	.	2	2	.	.	3	.	6	3	1	.	24	5	23	8	.	.	7	.	7	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	13	4	.	.	9	3	20	5	.	.	3	.	4	3
.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	3	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	17	4	12	14	.	.	6	1	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	3	1	4	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	14	.	8	1	9	5	66	9	47	32	4	2	3	.	10	5
.	.	2	.	1	.	13	.	70	6	18	3	1	.	34	4	9	2	49	4	341	28	72	45	12	1	19	4	34	2
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	10	2	1	3	1	.	65	14	93	30	.	.	19	6	24	14
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	2	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	19	8	19	12	.	.	12	4	7	17
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	3	4	.	.	12	.	3	11	2	.	43	.	10	6
.	.	2	.	1	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	30	4	16	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	1	7	2	4	.	.	.	8	2	4	3	.	.	3	1	6	3	15	3	75	16	50	21	2	1	17	.	11	11
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	1	8	3	17	5	.	.	.	.	11	3
15	5	72	21	38	26	37	14	324	86	135	84	5	1	316	103	291	398	392	213	2,767	741	2,055	1,016	141	60	1,451	557	850	901

Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage,

County and Town Gaols.	Wholly Illiterate.						Knew Alphabet and Spelling.						Read imperfectly.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	5	1	56	25	43	24	.	.	15	6	20	9	.	.	42	9	37	6
Armagh,	1	.	24	4	30	16	.	.	16	4	23	8	.	.	12	2	17	12
Carlow,	1	.	11	10	33	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	3
Cavan,	.	.	7	1	30	10	.	.	2	1	10	5	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	.	.	54	4	32	7	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	23	3	14	1
Cork County,	3	3	99	28	15	9	3	.	139	10	56	16	.	.	42	9	10	11
„ City,	5	1	101	16	67	38	.	.	43	6	19	6	.	.	26	4	24	9
Donegal,	1	.	9	3	27	8	.	.	2	1	10	1	.	.	3	.	9	4
Down,	2	1	10	5	9	19	.	.	8	1	1	1	.	.	15	5	10	5
Dublin County,	6	5	37	15	47	43	5	.	25	9	30	23	2	.	24	11	24	40
Grangegorman Penit.	.	67	.	323	.	335	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	147	.	247
Richmond Bridewell,	78	.	546	.	154	.	2	.	64	.	8	.	4	.	96	.	50	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	5	4	17	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	3	.	2	2	8	.
Galway County,	2	.	25	1	8	.	.	.	11	4	4	2	.	.	5	.	1	1
„ Town,	4	2	54	7	18	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	3	.	3
Kerry,	6	5	58	21	36	20	.	5	33	9	20	5	.	.	27	3	18	2
Kildare, Naas,	1	.	9	2	17	7	.	.	10	1	13	3	1	.	7	1	4	4
„ Athy,	.	.	11	14	15	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	4	17	5
Kilkenny County,	1	1	23	4	17	5	4	.	6	2	9	4	.	.	6	.	5	3
„ City,	.	.	34	4	32	7	1	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	23	3	14	1
King's County,	.	.	14	4	24	3	.	.	11	2	6	6	.	.	8	.	8	1
Leitrim,	.	.	3	.	3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	.	.	3	.	1	1
Limerick County,	2	1	76	15	21	11	.	.	41	14	6	1	.	.	8	5	7	7
„ City,	180	144	304	208	204	196	60	11	96	42	102	6	38	.	24	30	76	12
Londonderry,	3	1	6	2	5	12	.	.	9	1	14	15	.	.	3	.	7	7
Longford,	1	.	34	9	35	27	2	.	15	8	36	27	1	.	10	2	33	15
Louth,	.	.	8	6	18	12	.	.	2	.	7	5	.	.	3	1	7	.
Drogheda,	.	.	5	7	3	4	.	.	3	1	5	2	.	.	2	.	3	3
Mayo,	1	3	17	11	23	4	.	.	7	5	6	3	.	.	3	.	4	2
Meath,	1	.	12	2	10	7	.	.	3	.	5	1	.	.	8	1	5	3
Monaghan,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	5	.	.	7	.	12	3
Queen's County,	.	.	6	3	5	9	.	.	11	.	10	3	.	.	5	2	1	4
Roscommon,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	7	4	5	2	.	.	4	1	12	1	.	.	3	.	6	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	12	7	22	7	20	23	.	.	9	1	11	3	1	.	23	1	9	6
„ Clonmel,	39	4	92	25	36	13	22	1	83	4	10	12	.	.	46	4	36	14
Tyrone,	1	.	50	11	62	27	.	.	4	1	4	.	.	.	18	8	29	12
Waterford County,	.	.	15	10	8	12	.	.	9	2	5	10	.	.	3	.	4	5
„ City,	.	.	6	.	1	5	1	.	16	.	3	3	1	.	17	.	7	6
Westmeath,	1	.	12	3	8	3	.	.	2	1	1	2	.	.	8	.	5	.
Wexford,	11	1	11	1	9	10	4	1	36	13	30	11	1	2	25	1	7	9
Wicklow,	.	1	6	2	5	3	.	.	1	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	7	4
Total,	368	248	1,879	821	1,152	958	107	19	753	152	507	202	52	4	615	262	545	472

Residence, Education, and Religion—*continued.*

Read and Write.						Religion.																	
						Protestant.						Presbyterian.						Roman Catholic.					
10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	20	.	41	6	3	.	62	20	62	23	1	.	12	.	16	5	1	1	59	20	63	17
.	.	3	.	4	2	.	.	15	4	28	12	.	.	4	.	4	2	1	.	36	6	42	24
.	.	7	.	7	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	19	10	42	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	86	2	36	13
.	.	23	2	9	2	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	103	9	55	8
.	.	64	3	23	2	.	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3	340	46	102	38
.	.	40	8	33	18	.	.	4	2	6	4	.	.	2	1	1	.	5	1	206	32	125	67
.	.	.	.	7	1	.	.	1	.	3	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	.	13	4	48	12
.	.	12	1	12	1	1	.	10	3	10	3	.	.	5	.	4	1	1	1	30	9	18	22
1	.	44	2	61	27	1	.	7	7	7	10	.	.	.	.	3	.	13	5	123	30	152	133
.	2	.	43	.	158	.	2	.	27	.	59	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	486	.	681
4	.	339	.	226	.	6	.	42	.	28	.	1	.	1	.	4	.	81	.	1002	.	405	.
.	.	4	.	11	.	1	.	6	2	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	12	4	26	.
.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	37	5	14	3
.	.	20	3	9	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	93	13	27	13
.	.	9	.	15	3	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	10	127	33	86	29
.	.	2	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	28	4	37	13
.	.	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	18	32	19
.	.	13	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	48	6	36	10
.	.	23	2	14	3	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	106	6	59	10
.	.	2	1	6	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	6	42	11
.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	7	1	7	4
.	.	23	.	15	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	148	34	49	24
.	.	22	3	18	2	6	4	32	12	36	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	272	151	434	271	364	202
.	.	4	.	11	2	.	.	3	1	3	10	.	.	5	.	11	11	3	1	14	2	20	17
.	.	16	1	36	4	.	.	2	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	72	21	137	71
.	.	1	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	14	7	31	17
.	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	8	20	9
.	.	7	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	39	16	44	8
.	.	7	3	10	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	27	6	30	11
.	.	3	.	12	.	.	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	10	.	17	8
.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23	5	16	16
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	.	11	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	5	33	4
.	.	15	.	17	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	7	69	6	57	37
.	.	137	3	24	6	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	61	5	359	32	106	47
.	.	12	.	22	5	.	.	25	6	33	19	.	.	5	.	6	1	1	.	54	14	78	24
.	.	4	.	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31	12	26	29
.	.	15	.	3	3	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	52	.	14	17
.	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	30	4	16	5
1	.	20	1	15	2	2	.	6	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	1	15	4	86	16	59	29
.	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	3	25	8
6	2	927	76	726	270	21	6	294	86	271	183	2	.	36	1	53	22	510	267	4,030	1,212	2,596	1,726

Ages, Religion, and Education of the

County and Town Gaols.	Felons.																									
	Number Committed		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
			10 Years and under		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	46	36	.	.	4	1	25	14	9	15	4	3	4	3	12	9	27	22	7	5	11	4	19	18	16	14
Armagh,	121	101	6	2	22	9	40	32	20	40	19	10	14	8	36	38	50	46	35	17	26	8	44	35	51	58
Carlow,	186	165	1	1	18	3	59	29	54	69	25	25	29	28	14	6	172	99	.	.	32	7	22	19	132	139
Cavan,	93	56	.	.	.	.	20	10	33	15	25	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	79	32	.	.	4	.	25	4	19	20	16	3	15	5	.	.	79	32	.	.	54	10	12	8	13	14
Cork County,	164	27	.	.	14	4	26	5	51	7	42	4	31	7	.	.	164	27	.	.	26	3	30	9	108	15
,, City,	389	209	4	2	32	15	107	76	189	84	36	21	21	11	11	10	378	199	.	.	104	70	130	68	155	62
Donegal,	36	8	.	.	.	.	13	1	13	3	4	1	6	3	4	2	29	6	3	.	11	2	4	3	21	3
Down,	154	110	2	.	33	2	45	24	38	40	10	10	26	34	38	27	89	61	27	22	55	10	42	41	57	59
Dublin County,	471	245	.	.	76	12	156	51	133	115	59	35	47	32	34	32	433	213	4	.	172	53	70	47	229	145
Grangegorman P.	.	590	.	.	.	22	.	126	.	227	.	132	.	83	.	118	.	472	.	.	.	112	.	198	.	280
Richmond B.,	432	.	1	.	50	.	135	.	122	.	29	.	20	.	49	.	304	.	10	.	205	.	38	.	115	.
Fermanagh,	110	33	7	.	17	2	31	11	23	8	13	7	19	5	43	17	65	16	2	.	45	5	25	7	40	21
Galway County,	70	47	.	.	.	.	6	4	12	7	20	16	32	20	.	.	70	47	.	.	20	12	6	.	44	35
,, Town,	76	39	.	.	10	4	20	2	20	21	3	4	6	5	2	.	74	39	.	.	20	12	30	13	26	14
Kerry,	381	216	3	2	121	26	149	46	50	64	25	26	33	52	1	1	380	215	.	.	114	13	46	6	221	197
Kildare, Naas,	113	50	1	.	15	5	25	8	42	20	13	4	19	13	2	1	111	49	.	.	13	2	17	4	37	22
,, Athy,	41	52	.	.	2	6	20	9	8	19	4	5	7	13	4	6	37	46	.	.	5	1	16	4	21	37
Kilkenny County,	99	73	1	.	7	3	28	16	30	27	16	10	17	17	8	6	91	67	.	.	23	3	14	11	62	59
,, City,	79	32	.	.	4	.	25	4	19	20	16	3	15	5	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	85	13	.	.	8	2	14	3	36	5	16	2	11	1	7	1	78	12	.	.	9	2	23	2	53	11
Leitrim,	55	40	.	.	7	6	28	9	7	14	6	5	7	6	2	2	53	38	.	.	16	.	18	2	21	38
Limerick County,	40	16	.	.	.	.	17	5	13	6	6	3	4	2	1	2	39	14	.	.	12	3	21	5	7	8
,, City,	192	110	.	.	12	8	24	16	42	25	32	14	82	47	6	2	186	108	.	.	23	2	40	4	129	104
Londonderry,	57	45	3	1	9	6	17	15	12	15	16	8	.	.	10	6	31	28	16	11	18	10	20	14	19	21
Longford,	108	81	.	.	11	2	44	31	35	18	7	11	11	19	1	.	107	81	.	.	22	3	24	10	62	68
Louth,	174	87	.	.	5	4	51	21	44	30	31	14	43	18	14	2	157	85	3	.	40	7	16	10	118	70
Drogheda,	43	29	.	.	1	3	13	4	16	14	7	9	6	3	2	.	41	29	.	.	6	.	5	4	32	25
Mayo,	526	236	.	.	51	27	131	51	143	67	85	37	116	54	6	4	520	232	.	.	46	21	42	12	438	203
Meath,	21	7	.	.	1	.	3	1	12	3	3	2	2	1	.	1	21	6	.	.	6	1	10	2	5	4
Monaghan,	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	1	.	10	.	.	.	15	1	.	.	11	.	4	.	.	1
Queen's County,	272	176	.	.	17	13	51	24	107	79	72	40	25	20	15	13	257	163	.	.	57	11	82	51	133	114
Roscommon,	35	8	.	.	3	.	10	2	13	2	5	3	4	1	.	.	35	8	.	.	11	.	8	2	16	6
Sligo,	55	42	1	.	6	2	11	7	24	23	10	5	3	5	5	5	50	36	.	1	15	3	5	5	35	34
Tipperary, Nenagh,	248	215	4	.	55	20	106	62	49	86	13	24	21	23	8	2	240	213	.	.	64	11	36	49	148	155
,, Clonmel,	934	481	25	9	279	47	369	131	147	179	29	36	85	79	8	3	926	478	.	.	190	41	92	52	652	388
Tyrone,	121	69	1	.	29	4	39	22	29	19	11	15	12	9	34	21	55	46	6	1	32	5	21	22	42	40
Waterford County,	56	24	.	.	4	1	17	1	20	12	9	2	6	8	.	.	56	24	.	.	12	2	2	1	42	21
,, City,	91	108	1	.	27	6	48	29	7	39	5	22	3	12	1	4	90	104	.	.	14	7	16	10	61	91
Westmeath,	102	63	.	.	5	1	21	5	36	33	18	15	22	9	2	1	100	62	.	.	20	5	19	11	63	47
Wexford,	215	206	3	.	57	13	64	53	44	54	13	32	34	54	17	15	198	191	.	.	45	8	38	54	132	144
Wicklow,	127	108	.	1	17	3	44	26	25	47	9	12	32	19	7	4	120	104	.	.	28	4	16	22	83	82
Total,	6,712	4,285	64	18	1031	282	2,077	991	1,751	1,591	783	630	915	734	407	368	5,628	3,719	113	57	1633	473	1123	835	3,639	2,849

Prisoners Committed during the year 1853.

MISDEMEANANTS.

Number Committed.		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	.
1,443	775	13	1	172	44	360	155	494	347	194	154	210	74	556	315	667	374	220	86	439	52	488	245	536	478
246	126	4	1	20	6	61	35	96	48	39	22	26	14	90	40	122	73	34	13	61	11	72	21	113	98
103	43	.	1	14	4	29	11	30	12	11	4	19	11	10	2	93	41	.	.	23	1	14	5	66	37
199	88	.	.	.	.	40	15	60	33	50	25	49	15	20	10	179	8	.	.	20	10	30	15	149	53
651	332	3	.	171	15	264	81	104	116	23	42	86	78	3	5	661	341	.	.	145	18	134	73	385	255
1,678	735	24	8	200	66	476	76	364	219	297	218	317	148	102	27	1,576	708	.	.	299	34	110	64	1269	637
493	514	6	4	186	123	139	184	78	96	63	58	35	33	6	12	484	502	3	.	179	106	140	131	174	277
237	109	1	.	18	4	109	25	128	33	55	27	76	20	27	13	345	93	15	3	89	5	47	13	251	91
256	179	.	.	15	2	52	44	124	81	22	25	43	27	71	48	123	105	62	26	121	8	65	73	70	98
470	371	5	1	25	9	125	110	191	178	80	39	44	34	56	45	402	326	12	.	212	92	59	69	199	210
.	3,776	.	13	.	285	.	629	.	1739	.	803	.	307	.	456	.	3,318	.	2	.	821	.	1193	.	1762
4,129	.	44	.	703	.	728	.	1244	.	440	.	289	.	300	.	3,138	.	2	.	1666	.	301	.	1531	.
184	68	3	.	10	1	49	21	69	24	27	16	26	6	42	17	142	51	.	.	86	6	27	21	71	41
470	256	14	4	46	19	60	34	79	56	184	75	87	68	8	3	459	253	3	.	74	53	68	42	328	161
338	153	1	.	86	16	96	29	58	48	49	25	67	35	4	1	334	152	.	.	96	18	128	26	114	109
444	118	.	.	53	7	160	28	127	44	46	14	52	26	14	.	430	118	.	.	266	24	44	5	134	89
173	97	.	.	1	6	40	22	63	34	31	18	33	17	6	5	167	92	.	.	36	6	34	10	37	43
111	98	.	.	11	9	19	12	44	40	12	12	25	25	7	6	104	92	.	.	14	3	23	16	73	79
311	214	8	5	49	21	77	28	76	51	46	51	55	58	7	4	304	210	.	.	98	11	37	28	176	175
651	332	3	.	171	15	264	81	104	116	23	42	86	78	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
197	98	.	.	17	14	64	20	83	32	23	20	10	12	2	3	195	95	.	.	15	3	32	10	148	82
234	67	2	3	16	4	71	15	95	18	26	15	24	12	1	.	233	67	.	.	26	20	20	7	168	60
219	123	.	.	27	4	79	35	57	52	38	23	18	9	2	1	217	122	.	.	32	11	75	27	112	85
2,251	1,126	.	.	112	78	732	412	718	324	210	200	479	112	92	52	2,159	1,074	.	.	64	8	122	64	2065	1054
199	90	.	.	7	3	35	23	78	30	53	22	26	12	37	20	114	44	48	26	40	17	65	20	94	53
339	106	3	.	22	8	112	20	121	21	29	15	52	42	10	1	329	105	.	.	107	6	53	16	179	84
221	108	.	.	21	10	60	31	63	32	37	15	40	20	20	4	196	101	5	3	68	11	18	6	135	91
152	75	.	.	17	12	29	18	40	21	36	17	30	7	.	.	152	75	.	.	11	.	37	24	104	51
386	139	3	5	58	22	83	34	107	34	39	19	96	25	9	1	376	138	1	.	51	27	20	18	315	94
99	33	2	.	13	6	13	11	35	7	24	5	12	4	7	4	92	29	.	.	32	3	29	7	38	23
137	81	.	.	12	.	28	10	47	20	33	45	17	6	9	5	124	73	4	3	40	.	61	6	36	75
197	84	.	.	13	11	20	12	94	20	52	30	18	11	11	6	186	78	.	.	29	17	30	24	138	43
337	193	2	.	62	21	106	40	77	57	30	34	60	41	6	5	331	188	.	.	70	11	41	20	226	162
217	69	3	2	26	9	67	14	58	13	23	10	40	21	12	9	205	60	.	.	66	9	38	11	113	49
344	171	2	2	44	14	109	48	104	57	41	30	44	20	9	2	334	169	1	.	166	14	87	44	91	113
1,274	638	82	46	374	175	326	238	292	97	85	35	115	47	13	11	1,261	627	.	.	261	159	139	92	874	387
349	109	.	.	32	6	110	34	110	37	44	16	53	15	77	41	244	58	27	7	137	11	74	39	137	55
262	201	.	.	35	5	78	33	79	78	38	46	32	39	.	.	262	201	.	.	50	4	8	5	204	192
55	175	.	.	4	.	14	26	27	113	6	31	4	5	1	4	54	171	.	.	19	25	11	35	25	115
345	134	1	.	65	.	55	8	145	85	47	29	32	12	3	2	342	132	.	.	121	8	62	15	162	111
220	84	.	.	26	5	74	17	49	36	18	12	53	14	14	3	206	81	.	.	53	4	35	21	132	59
122	69	.	.	14	5	28	15	38	27	18	7	24	15	6	4	116	65	.	.	28	9	26	12	68	48
20,893	12,357	229	96	2,968	1,064	5,441	2,734	6,050	4,526	2,642	2,346	2,904	1,575	1,670	1,187	17,458	10,610	437	170	5,410	1,656	2,904	2,573	11260	7,779

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners

County and Town Gaols.	Vagrants.																									
	Number Committed		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
			10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards		Protestant.		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	68	49	1	.	7	3	12	6	16	10	7	3	25	17	21	20	41	24	6	5	20	2	13	10	45	37
Armagh,	20	17	2	2	3	1	5	4	4	3	3	6	3	1	4	2	15	4	1	1	1	.	4	2	15	15
Carlow,	72	40	1	5	11	4	16	9	13	7	10	5	21	10	6	1	66	39	.	.	17	4	3	2	52	34
Cavan,	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
Clare,	39	42	13	3	5	6	9	3	.	13	2	4	10	13	.	2	39	42	.	.	19	7	8	15	12	22
Cork County,	458	231	32	6	86	20	81	25	102	55	76	50	81	75	19	9	439	222	.	.	146	19	54	27	258	185
,, City,	389	190	8	6	140	36	121	21	68	49	28	37	24	41	4	1	385	189	.	.	64	16	87	36	248	128
Donegal,	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	1	2	.	2	1	.	1	6	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	6
Down,	42	23	1	1	16	1	14	1	4	6	4	3	3	11	9	4	31	17	2	2	10	3	14	10	18	10
Dublin County,	469	508	45	33	96	44	126	136	84	149	32	76	86	70	18	43	451	462	.	3	134	111	70	98	265	299
Grangegorman P.	.	4696	.	251	.	732	.	116	.	1191	.	782	.	629	.	257	.	4431	.	8	.	875	.	1124	.	2697
Richmond B.,	2740	.	193	.	1216	.	318	.	337	.	233	.	343	.	133	.	2605	.	5	.	718	.	227	.	2740	.
Fermanagh,	8	5	.	.	2	.	2	1	3	2	1	.	.	2	.	2	8	3	.	.	1	1	.	1	7	3
Galway County,	52	79	.	.	4	1	14	26	30	44	8	3	.	5	.	.	52	79	.	.	10	.	6	4	36	75
,, Town,	281	133	51	20	149	26	45	9	6	19	1	17	29	42	.	.	281	133	.	.	80	16	96	31	105	86
Kerry,	331	326	84	66	132	84	60	27	12	18	7	27	36	103	.	1	331	325	.	.	3	1	6	4	322	321
Kildare, Naas,	23	4	.	.	11	.	5	.	3	2	1	.	3	2	1	.	22	4	.	.	4	.	7	.	12	4
,, Athy,	4	1	.	.	3	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	2	.	2	.	.	1
Kilkenny County,	18	4	.	.	8	.	4	.	1	2	4	1	1	1	.	1	18	3	.	.	3	.	4	.	11	4
,, City,	39	42	13	3	5	6	9	3	.	13	2	4	10	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	9	7	.	2	.	.	3	1	4	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	7
Leitrim,	20	14	.	.	8	3	9	6	.	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	18	13	.	.	2	.	1	.	17	14
Limerick County,	237	72	27	16	41	22	87	13	42	8	23	5	17	7	.	.	237	72	.	.	8	.	29	11	200	61
,, City,	612	336	56	34	81	30	88	46	118	18	84	72	185	136	18	14	594	322	.	.	48	21	114	56	450	259
Londonderry,	35	31	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	9	15	12	13	7	3	6	24	14	8	11	9	4	12	7	14	20
Longford,	11	84	1	.	1	.	2	28	.	39	1	9	6	8	.	.	11	84	.	.	1	.	.	15	10	69
Louth,	13	9	.	.	.	.	3	3	3	2	3	3	4	1	.	.	13	9	.	.	2	.	3	.	8	9
Drogheda,	37	147	.	.	16	29	7	76	7	31	3	9	4	2	3	6	34	141	.	.	4	.	7	39	26	108
Mayo,	69	46	.	.	7	5	13	9	18	5	13	11	13	6	1	.	68	46	.	.	5	1	8	2	56	43
Meath,	25	9	.	.	3	.	6	3	8	4	5	2	3	.	1	.	24	9	.	.	2	.	6	2	17	7
Monaghan,	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
Queen's County,	7	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	1	4	2	1	.	2	7	9	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	10
Roscommon,	37	54	7	7	9	3	10	17	7	4	1	8	3	15	.	1	37	53	.	.	4	2	.	1	33	51
Sligo,	13	25	.	.	2	1	.	.	3	6	5	7	3	11	.	.	13	25	.	.	4	.	.	.	9	25
Tipperary, Nenagh,	102	75	15	6	23	5	22	19	20	29	7	8	15	8	8	.	94	75	.	.	17	6	18	6	67	63
,, Clonmel,	437	60	14	2	40	6	136	17	184	3	25	3	38	9	4	1	433	58	.	.	87	15	43	17	307	28
Tyrone,	6	11	.	.	.	.	2	1	3	6	.	2	1	2	.	3	5	8	1	.	1	1	1	2	4	8
Waterford County,	31	11	.	.	3	.	17	.	4	5	3	1	4	5	.	.	31	11	.	.	11	1	.	.	20	10
,, City,	123	75	3	9	56	2	28	20	14	18	19	11	3	15	.	12	123	63	.	.	5	4	10	5	108	66
Westmeath,	13	25	.	.	2	1	2	1	2	10	.	7	7	6	1	.	12	25	.	.	2	1	2	2	9	22
Wexford,	131	147	20	12	32	13	35	23	18	47	11	19	15	33	7	8	128	138	.	1	21	10	19	24	91	113
Wicklow,	31	11	.	.	4	.	12	1	7	1	3	4	5	5	1	1	30	10	.	.	4	1	4	.	23	10
Total,	7,055	7,880	587	484	2312	1085	1396	1723	1150	1840	645	1171	1029	1319	265	398	6,743	7,191	23	31	1460	1123	879	1,553	5,629	4,944

Committed during the year 1853—*continued.*

Number Committed		Drunkards.																							
		Ages.												Religion.						Education.					
		10 Years and under.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 30.		31 to 40.		40 and upwards.		Protestant		Roman Catholic.		Presbyterian.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Illiterate.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
311	302	.	.	1	1	31	24	115	146	63	47	101	84	94	124	162	148	55	30	112	22	92	69	107	211
81	70	.	.	.	.	8	12	30	36	37	20	6	2	20	16	59	50	2	4	6	4	40	30	35	36
194	37	.	.	.	.	11	2	109	21	34	6	40	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	66	5	12	3	116	29
125	100	.	.	.	.	10	15	50	60	40	20	25	5	10	6	115	94	.	.	15	10	25	15	85	75
49	10	.	.	.	.	9	4	26	3	6	1	8	2	.	.	49	10	.	.	16	5	24	3	9	2
41	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	2	21	5	14	.	.	.	41	7	.	.	10	.	6	2	25	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	17	.	.	.	.	11	.	15	3	8	4	9	.	6	.	37	17	.	.	6	.	11	.	26	17
91	46	.	.	.	.	13	3	31	20	20	9	27	14	34	17	45	26	12	3	40	7	21	16	30	23
213	203	.	.	7	.	30	48	79	. 94	48	25	49	36	20	23	191	177	2	3	106	83	19	39	88	81
.	2958	.	.	.	39	.	396	.	1357	.	697	.	469	.	385	.	2573	.	.	.	756	.	912	.	1290
1436	.	.	.	3	.	60	.	570	.	596	.	207	.	126	.	1305	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
79	38	.	.	.	.	1	4	42	29	27	2	9	3	17	12	62	26	.	.	17	4	18	9	44	25
18	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	.	.	3	4	1	.	.	18	4	.	.	6	.	2	.	12	2
141	106	.	.	1	.	9	7	66	58	21	32	38	7	.	.	141	106	.	.	17	15	31	18	93	73
103	29	.	.	.	.	20	11	50	12	10	4	23	2	.	.	103	29	.	.	60	2	2	.	41	27
55	35	.	.	.	.	2	4	25	17	18	9	10	5	2	1	53	34	.	.	7	9	13	11	35	15
44	9	.	.	.	.	2	1	26	4	7	3	9	1	2	1	42	8	.	.	11	2	13	1	20	6
59	2	.	.	.	.	14	.	23	.	15	1	7	1	.	.	59	2	.	.	17	.	8	1	34	1
49	10	.	.	.	.	9	4	26	3	6	1	8	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
67	15	.	.	.	.	14	.	22	3	23	6	8	6	1	1	66	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	67	15
70	20	.	.	.	.	9	6	39	5	7	6	15	3	.	1	70	19	.	.	41	.	16	2	13	18
61	2	.	.	.	.	3	.	32	.	17	2	9	.	.	.	61	2	.	.	37	1	15	.	9	1
384	144	.	.	.	.	84	32	102	49	92	24	106	39	36	22	348	122	.	.	62	6	84	14	238	124
215	180	.	.	.	.	24	36	61	63	98	72	32	9	29	33	153	110	33	37	82	29	78	68	55	83
130	25	.	.	.	.	20	7	61	9	15	5	34	4	1	.	129	25	.	.	19	1	37	6	74	18
95	79	.	.	.	.	10	5	34	58	24	8	27	8	8	4	87	75	.	.	41	4	20	3	34	72
220	80	.	.	.	.	4	.	114	.	72	47	30	33	11	.	209	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
24	16	.	.	.	.	4	2	10	13	4	.	6	1	.	.	24	16	.	.	5	2	6	3	13	11
50	6	.	.	.	.	2	.	31	3	14	3	3	.	.	1	50	5	.	.	16	1	18	2	16	3
129	48	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	20	60	23	19	5	10	4	113	42	6	2	5	.	47	5	77	43
153	15	.	.	.	.	8	2	96	5	34	7	15	1	16	.	137	15	.	.	39	1	42	2	71	12
24	7	.	.	.	.	3	3	10	2	9	.	2	2	.	.	24	7	.	.	7	.	1	1	16	6
27	16	.	.	.	.	7	1	18	3	1	8	1	4	2	1	25	15	.	.	8	.	2	1	17	15
267	56	.	.	2	.	40	15	101	31	31	5	93	5	3	2	264	54	.	.	109	17	67	23	91	16
615	204	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
98	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
27	2	.	.	.	.	5	.	18	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	27	2	.	.	5	.	.	.	22	2
306	294	.	.	.	6	.	55	.	204	.	14	.	15	8	8	298	286	.	.	.	25	.	49	.	220
123	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	75	48	35	12	13	.	3	2	120	58	.	.	40	2	16	3	67	55
106	31	.	.	.	1	9	8	52	14	14	5	31	3	6	1	100	30	.	.	34	7	8	3	64	21
95	5	.	.	.	.	9	1	69	2	11	.	6	2	1	.	94	5	.	.	13	.	18	3	64	2
6,418	5,312	.	.	14	47	495	708	2,298	2,395	1,542	1,128	1,042	782	466	665	4,831	4,293	110	79	1,075	1,020	812	1,317	1,808	2,655

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Alphabet.		Advanced to									
			Spelling.		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	134	98	52	35	7	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	64	42	20	14	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	98	40	20	10	4	3	3	1	.	.	.	.
Clare,	86	28	14	13	.	15	.	7	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	357	59	217	21	12	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	28	7	18	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	74	110	5	37	18	13	11	.	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	137	60	45	25	60	15	6	.	4	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	213	.	107	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	68	40	20	23	14	15	30	.	.	.	.	.
Galway County,	80	.	80	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	138	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kerry,	98	29	64	20	11	5	1	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	131	53	38	29	20	.	4	.	2	.	.	.
„ Athy,	118	115	21	19	7	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	283	239	96	24	50	16	16	4	.	.	.	.
„ City,	86	28	14	13	.	15	.	7	.	.	.	.
King's County,	15	30	13	15	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Leitrim,	131	63	39	34	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	81	24	26	17	13	5	3	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	44	25	26	14	18	11	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	16	14	9	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	26	24	15	12	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	135	133	15	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	24	.	17	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	124	20	16	9	10	6	2	1	.	.	.	.
Meath,	79	112	20	80	41	27	9	5	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	4	57	3	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's,	98	91	39	35	41	32	16	13	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	117	110	51	21	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	172	122	69	40	34	22	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Clonmel,	210	129	147	98	26	31	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	211	70	90	40	39	20	33	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	45	15	45	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	36	50	8	8	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	57	21	21	10	11	4	9	3	11	3	4	.
Wexford,	56	21	56	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wicklow,	209	131	38	28	9	7	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total,	4,083	2,210	1,698	802	480	279	151	41	17	3	4	.

* No School kept.

Education.

Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Spelling.		Advanced to								Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
						Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
5	3	.	.	106	56	19	3	5	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.
.	.	.	.	74	47	41	24	5	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
50	30	.	.	31	20	16	12	4	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	13	3	6	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
38	3	86	3	220	10	21	6	12	.	9	.	.	.	110	1	68	3
.	.	.	.	7	6	4	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
12	21	28	39	63	92	18	21	15	.	7	.	3	.	9	29	11	42
9	.	13	20	105	25	47	20	14	.	10	.	.	.	8	.	26	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
65	.	41	.	310	.	85	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	174	.	51	.
2	.	2	2	71	29	46	24	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	10	.
.	.	.	.	24	.	.	.	15	.	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
34	.	.	.	96	.	60	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	67	21	46	6	8	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
40	14	27	10	43	22	18	4	5	.	1	.	.	.	17	6	2	2
90	86	.	.	19	17	19	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
80	97	41	98	85	24	60	9	10	2	2	.	.	.	10	6	3	7
.	.	.	.	13	3	6	3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	15	.	.	35	18	20	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	9	.
.	.	86	29	15	23	12	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3
.	.	39	2	26	2	13	2	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	23	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
7	2	.	.	10	9	10	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	10	.	.	11	8	3	7	4	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.
10	6	.	.	28	30	4	3	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	16	.	11	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
.	.	96	4	21	18	4	5	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	11
9	.	.	.	40	12	30	9	5	.	.	.	.	.	5	3	.	.
1	35	.	.	25	17	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	11	.	.
2	11	.	.	98	102	69	60	21	24	8	5	.	.	.	13	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31	42	.	.	57	13	42	6	6	.	.	.	.	.	9	7	.	.
42	35	27	25	145	110	53	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	68	32	24	45
37	.	.	.	482	215	305	158	.	.	115	.	15	.	47	57	.	.
40	3	9	7	103	40	33	25	30	2	7	.	.	.	33	5	.	8
.	8	.	.	55	7	55	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
23	42	.	.	24	30	8	22	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
1	1	.	.	15	6	3	2	5	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.
.	18	.	.	78	7	78	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
162	96	.	.	29	11	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	5	.	.
794	578	495	239	2,683	1,053	1,308	525	231	45	175	7	23	.	567	205	220	126

Education.

County and Town Gaols.	Began Reading.		Advanced to						Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.	
			Writing.		Arithmetic.		Rule of Three.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Antrim,	101	31	21	3	4	.	.	.	4	1	.	.
Armagh,	102	69	48	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	25	13	10	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	78	39	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cork County,	69	9	18	7	7	.	.	.	34	.	10	2
„ City,*	23	13	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	152	126	58	.	44	.	15	.	28	60	7	66
Dublin County,	123	50	28	.	20	.	6	.	10	.	59	10
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	264	.	81	.	.	.	.	.	131	.	52	.
Fermanagh,	74	16	30	9	10	.	.	.	18	4	16	3
Galway County,	27	.	14	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	106	.	.	.
Kerry,	34	13	3	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	38	12	12	6	9	.	2	.	15	4	.	2
„ Athy,	34	28	13	14	.	.	.	.	21	24	.	.
Kilkenny County,	60	20	25	3	4	.	.	.	20	11	11	6
„ City,	78	39	10	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
King's County,	5	3	3	.	1	.	1	.	.	3	.	.
Leitrim,	55	11	30	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	23	11
Limerick County,	37	2	30	2	.	.	.	.	2	.	5	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	8	4	8	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	11	3	5	.	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.
Louth,	48	28	9	.	4	.	.	.	2	.	.	.
Drogheda,	18	.	10	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	11	3	4	5	3	1	.	.	.	.	4	2
Meath,	36	21	6	1	.	.	.	.	30	20	.	.
Monaghan,	24	6	14	.	7	.	3	.	.	6	.	.
Queen's,	131	56	65	39	48	8	16	.	2	9	.	.
Roscommon,*	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	45	17	16	4	.	.	.	.	29	13	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	120	55	.	.	.	.	.	.	120	55	.	.
„ Clonmel,	532	197	.	.	125	.	31	.	376	197	.	.
Tyrone,	49	20	29	5	11	.	9	.	.	4	.	11
Waterford County,	32	4	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
„ City,	32	11	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.
Westmeath,	43	13	12	5	18	7	11	1	2	.	.	.
Wexford,	44	8	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
Wicklow,	64	37	11	11	.	.	.	.	53	26	.	.
Total,	2,733	982	749	157	336	16	105	1	1,008	463	187	113

* No School kept.

Education.

Began Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		Began Rule of Three.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
78	26	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	62	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	34	4
45	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
83	.	14	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
56	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
41	2	9	1	.	.	32	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
26	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
121	.	38	.	29	.	14	.	40	.	6	.	4	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
26	.	18	.	4	.	.	.	4	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
196	.	58	.	.	.	103	.	35	.	173	.	16	.	134	.	23	.	9	.
41	14	9	2	6	.	15	5	11	7	22	.	8	.	6	.	8	.	.	.
13	.	4	.	9	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
20	6	6	.	1	.	13	.	.	6	8	.	5	.	3	.	.	.	2	.
29	.	.	.	.	.	29	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
42	10	20	2	6	.	10	6	6	2	11	.	4	.	6	.	1	.	6	.
56	.	2	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	11	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	.
5	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
85	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	78	.	11	.	3	.	.	.	8	.	.	.
19	.	6	.	.	.	13	.	.	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	5	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10	.	3	.	.	.	7	.	.	.	7	.	4	.	3	.	.	.	.	.
106	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8	.	3	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	5	.	3	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
9	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	7	7	5	.	1	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
76	5	.	.	.	.	76	5	.	.	10	.	.	.	10	.	.	.	4	.
5	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
37	20	25	12	10	16	2	2	.	.	18	.	16	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
86	12	15	.	.	.	71	12	.	.	7	.	2	.	5	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	355	115	125	.	230	115	.	.	.	.
110	7	72	.	15	.	23	.	.	.	10	.	8	.	2	.	.	.	2	.
19	.	19	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	51	.	33	.	18	.	.	.	4	.
8	4	8	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
43	4	28	3	12	1	3	.	.	.	15	9	7	5	8	4	.	.	5	.
41	.	27	.	.	.	14	.	.	.	24	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	10	.
73	14	13	.	.	.	60	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1,621	164	419	21	107	17	502	49	181	22	856	137	262	5	435	119	40	.	100	4

CASES of SICKNESS and LUNACY and

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	SICKNESS AND LUNACY.						DISEASES.																							
	Slight Indisposition.		Hospital Cases.		Criminal Lunatics.		Abscess.		Affections of Head.		Age and Debility.		Anthrax.		Apoplexy.		Asthma.		Attempt at Suicide.		Bronchitis.		Burns.		Cancer.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Antrim,	490	153	19	12	.	.	5	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Armagh,	84	110	41	84	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.				
Carlow,	65	35	25	24	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	1	.	.	.	.				
Cavan,	30	20	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Clare,	176	161	31	46	1	2	2	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Cork County,	9,000	4,230	239	140	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	10	.	.	.	.				
,, City,	773	521	73	48	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.				
Donegal,	163	.	41	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.				
Down,	100	80	82	44	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	1	.	.	.	4	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	1	.				
Dublin County,	70	29	212	53	16	25	.	.	8	6	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	11	2	.	.	.	.				
Grangegorman Pent.	.	5,150	.	625	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69	.	.	.	.				
Richmond Bridewell,	4,954	.	1,648	.	50	.	.	.	57	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	89	.	.	.	.	.				
Fermanagh,	82	26	93	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Galway County,	.	.	222	131	1	1	.	.	.	.	40	12	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
,, Town,	6	3	19	17	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Kerry,	20	9	127	98	.	.	1	1	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Kildare, Naas,	56	41	15	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.				
,, Athy,	22	129	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Kilkenny County,	100	56	81	26	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	10	.	.	.	.				
,, City,	176	161	31	46	1	2	2	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.				
King's County,	100	180	47	28	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Leitrim,	460	370	43	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.				
Limerick County,	60	46	43	13	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
,, City,	604	446	66	38	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Londonderry,	150	99	20	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Longford,	.	.	31	43	4	2	3	5	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.				
Louth,	.	.	16	12	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.				
Drogheda,	68	91	14	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.				
Mayo,	313	92	62	37	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.				
Meath,	311	54	299	23	.	1	.	.	.	.	7	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.				
Monaghan,	40	20	16	6	2	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Queen's County,	28	15	20	24	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.				
Roscommon,	106	101	108	90	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Sligo,	80	50	46	40	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	2	.	.	.	.				
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	54	58	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.				
,, Clonmel,	1,011	659	284	117	1	.	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	16	9	.	.	.	.				
Tyrone,	15	9	81	79	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Waterford County,	235	215	40	30	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
,, City,	53	57	19	12	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	10	.	.	.	.				
Westmeath,	204	122	19	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Wexford,	352	200	46	24	1	.	.	.	23	2	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40	24	.	.	.	.				
Wicklow,	282	134	3	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.				
Total,	20,844	13,874	4,389	2,163	96	44	30	11	88	8	157	58	17	10	5	2	13	6	.	1	242	158	.	.	1	.				

of Diseases during the Year 1853.

Diseases—*continued.*

Cephalalgia.		Cholic.		Consumption.		Delirium Tremens.		Diarrhœa.		Disease of Brain.		Disease of Heart, Chest, and Lungs.		Disease of Knee and Hip.		Disease of Liver and Stomach.		Dropsy.		Dysentery.		Dyspepsia.		Dysuria.		Epilepsy.		Epistaxes.		Excoriation.		Eye Injuries.		Fever.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
.	.	8	1	7	.	3	.	28	10	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	40	13	75	24	3	1	3	4	1	.	.	6	.	6	1
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	16	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	18
.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	4	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
.	.	.	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	11	20	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	9
.	.	.	.	25	15	.	.	95	53	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	21	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70	20
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	19
1	.	1	.	2	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	10	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	3	2	1	.	28	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	5
.	.	.	.	.	12	.	.	.	46	.	.	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18
.	.	.	.	.	.	50	.	104	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	181	.
.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27	8	.	.	.	1	5	.	.	.	.	75	48
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	4
.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	59	41	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	18	17
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	10
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12	8	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	6	10	3	13	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	2	1	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
2	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
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.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	18	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	2	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	57	10
.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	2	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	3
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	5
.	.	5	6	.	.	2	.	29	15	1	.	.	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	4	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	.	4	1	.	47	10
.	.	2	3	1	.	1	.	13	10	1	.	3	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	12	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	11	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	14	41	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	5
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	52	26	.	.	15	3	.	1	9	7	.	.	5	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	4
.	.	7	6	.	.	.	.	23	20	.	.	1	1	.	.	6	4	.	.	.	.	61	13	.	.	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	29	15
5	.	30	24	59	33	62	.	539	279	5	.	30	23	9	3	133	44	15	2	223	201	208	84	58	2	20	16	2	.	4	2	6	.	694	297

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy and of

County and Town Gaols.	Diseases—*continued.*																																			
	Gastric Disturbance and Fever.		Gonorrhœa.		Hydrocele.		Hysteria.		Inflammation (slight).		Inflammation of Chest and Lungs.		Influenza.		Intemperance.		Lunacy.		Malingering.		Neuralgia.		Ophthalmia.		Parturient.		Piles.		Pleurites.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.						
Antrim,									6	35	3			33	12				41	5						7	6	1							
Armagh,																	7	3	1	3						4	23							
Carlow,				1										11	11	1								2										
Cavan,																																				
Clare,	2										1	3					1	2					2		6											
Cork County,											12	13					3	1											3	1						
,, City,																																				
Donegal,													12				1									1										
Down,	1	1		1	9		1																7												
Dublin County,																	16	25					9	2	1											
Grangegorman Pent.														32					7						48											
Richmond Bridewell,																	50																			
Fermanagh,																																				
Galway County,													10	6			1	1					4	1	10	2										
,, Town,												1	1	1			2	2					2		1											
Kerry,																	1						4	6	2											
Kildare, Naas,											1	1					1						1													
,, Athy,																																				
Kilkenny, County,																	1						5	4	7											
,, City,	2										1	3					1	2					2		6											
King's County,																																				
Leitrim,				1	4								2	2				1							2											
Limerick County,					3	2					2	4	24	6			1																			
,, City,													8	3																						
Londonderry,												1	2					1					2		2	1										
Longford,													3	1			4	2						2	1	2										
Louth,																							2		5											
Drogheda,													2					2																		
Mayo,				1									2					1					1		1	2										
Meath,											1						1	1					2													
Monaghan,			3	2									7	4									2	1		2										
Queen's County,														2			5	4							4											
Roscommon,																	9	5							7											
Sligo,			1	4				4	3								7	10							1											
Tipperary, Nenagh,			7			1							8	1			7	4					1	3	5											
,, Clonmel,			3	2				3		6	2	86	20			1		2					6	6	5		3								
Tyrone,	1	3										1				6	4						1	2											
Waterford County,																																				
,, City,																							2		2	5	3									
Westmeath,								19																												
Wexford,																	1						4	3	2	1										
Wicklow,								14		9	4	52	16										3	2												
Total,	6	4	8	25	11		1	40	42	6	33	32	264	117	1		127	71	44	15			55	32	127	25	37	4	1							

Diseases during the Year 1853—*continued.*

Diseases—*continued.*

Pneumonia.		Rheumatism, Pains, and Aches.		Scrofula.		Skin Disease.		Unspecified Diseases.		Small-pox.		Sprains.		Syncope.		Syphilis.		Tonsils Inflamed.		Tumours.		Ulcers.		Wounds and Contusions.		Constipation.		Jaundice.		Hæmorrhage.		Erysipelas.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M	F.
1	.	78	18	17	1	13	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	16	9	5	.	.	18	4	4	.	32	28	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	84	110	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	176	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8,989	4,241	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	803	535	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	5	.	.	.	1	.	163	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	.	50	5	100	80	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	52	10	29	5	37	6	70	29	.	1	.	.	.	.	8	2	.	.	3	2	.	.	9	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	28	.	15	.	.	.	5,480	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	52	.	94	.	251	.	4,954	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	285	.	.	.	86	.	218	.	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	82	26	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	6	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	8	3	.	.	.	.	20	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	.	.	1	.	23	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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.	.	8	4	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	6	.	.	.	.	27	9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
1	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	176	161	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	1	1	.	.	1	1	116	182	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.
.	.	1	5	2	1	18	1	458	372	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	3	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1
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.	1	1	1	.	.	3	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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2	.	.	.	.	1	9	2	314	93	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	12	.	.	.	.	10	1	6	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5	.	2	1	2	.	145	.	312	54	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	3	.	.	.	.	4	1	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	4	2	4	.	7	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.	.	.	26	15	142	125	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	22	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	83	50	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	3
4	.	.	.	3	1	1	1	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	15	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6	2	9	.	.	.	.	.	1,013	662	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	17	.	.	.	.	14	6	11	.	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	1
.	.	1	1	3	2	2	5	17	12	1	1	.	.	.	.	17	17	.	.	1	.	5	3	3	4	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
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3	5	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	10	.	.	.	.	10	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	27	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	23	.	.	.	.	29	7	.	.	32	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	3	2	5	2	51	23	2	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	8	.	.	.	.	62	38	.	.	103	70	.	.	.	.	.	.
.	.	10	7	3	3	54	14	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	6	.	.	.	.	16	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23	10	287	105	166	33	684	91	19,112	13,269	3	6	1	.	1	.	492	273	9	5	92	2	501	106	86	13	174	103	6	2	1	2	8	5

DEATHS, and their CAUSES,

COUNTY AND TOWN GAOLS.	Age and Debility.		Apoplexy.		Asthma.	Bronchitis.		Childbed.	Cholera.	Constipation.	Consumption.		Delirium Tremens.	Disease of Brain.		Disease of Chest.	Disease of Heart.		Disease of Liver and Stomach.	Diarrhœa.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.
Antrim,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Armagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Carlow,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cavan,	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Clare,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Cork County,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Donegal,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Down,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dublin County,	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Richmond Bridewell,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fermanagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Galway County,	2	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Town,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Kerry,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kildare, Naas,	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Athy,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kilkenny County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
King's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Leitrim,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Limerick County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Londonderry,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Longford,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Louth,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Drogheda,	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mayo,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Meath,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Monaghan,	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queen's County,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Roscommon,	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sligo,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tipperary, Nenagh,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
„ Clonmel,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tyrone,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Waterford County,	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ City,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westmeath,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Wexford,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Wicklow,	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Total,	17	5	3	1	3	3	1	1	1	33	13	3	1	1	1	2	1	3	3	2

during the Year 1853.

Disease of Lungs.		Dropsy.		Dysentery.		Epilepsy.		Erysipelas.		Executed.		Fever.		Fracture of Skull.		Gastric Fever.		Hæmorrhage.		Hernia.		Inflammation of Bowels.		Inflammation of Lungs.		Itch.		Jaundice.		Laryngitis.		Mania.		Paralysis.		Phrenitis.		Scrofula.		Starvation.		Suicide.		Water on Chest.		Total.	
M.		M.		M.	F.	M.		M.		M.		M.	F.	M.		M.		F.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		M.		F.		M.		M.		M.	F.
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APPENDIX I.

REPORTS ON SEPARATE PRISONS.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN GAOL, AT KILMAINHAM.—VISITED 1ST, 17TH, AND 24TH DECEMBER, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	7	3
Poor do.,	5	–
Felons convicted,	50	12
Misdemeanants do.,	4	2
Felons untried,	14	11
Misdemeanants do.,	5	1
Vagrants,	14	13
Revenue laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	27	19
Lunatics,	1	8
Total,	128	69—197
Of whom sick in Hospital,	8	10

RETURN of the STATE on the Days of Inspection, 1st, 17th, and 24th December, 1853.

		17th Dec.	1st Dec.
Total No. in the Gaol of all classes, 24th December, 1853,	210	211	204
Do. do., same date in 1852,	180	196	250
Do. do., „ 1851,	227	259	249
Do. do., „ 1850,	280	286	263
Total No. Workhouse Prisoners, 24th December, 1853,	1	1	2
None in custody same dates of 1852, 1851, or 1850.			
Committals of Workhouse Prisoners since 1st January, 1853, to 24th December, 1853,	11		
Re-commitments of do., do., do.,	1		

		17th Dec.	1st Dec.
No. of Vagrants in gaol, 24th Dec., 1853,	24	40	29
Do. do., do., 1852,	16	26	53
Do. do., do., 1851,	58	87	68
Do. do., do., 1850,	62	61	56

North District.
Dublin Prisons.
County of Dublin Gaol.

Vagrants committed since 1st Jan., 1853, to 24th Dec., 1853, 953
Do. do., do., same period, 1852, 1,887
Do. do., do., „ 1851, 5,412
Do. do., do., „ 1850, 6,580

Re-commitments of Vagrants for Three Years, viz.:—

		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Total.
1853, to 24th Dec.,	Males,	26	12	4	4	46
„ „	Females,	36	13	6	11	66—112
1852,	Males,	84	33	15	20	152
„ „	Females,	54	29	9	36	128—280
1851,	Males,	171	67	42	125	405
„ „	Females,	79	37	22	76	214—619

Prisoners committed during the year.

Class.	Males.	Females.
For Felony,	224	75
Petty larceny, &c. (summary),	247	170
Misdemeanants, do.,	443	356
Under Revenue Laws,	3	2
Under Poor Law Act,	10	1
By Courts Martial,	3	–
Under Vagrant Act,	469	508
Drunkards,	213	203
Lunatics, under the Act for Insanity,	11	12
Total,	1,623	1,327
Average daily number,	128	70
Highest at any one time,	174	112
Lowest do.,	101	50
Average daily number in Hospital,	8	4

Ages, Religion, and Education of the Prisoners Committed during the year.

	Felons.		Misdemeanants.		Vagrants.		Drunkards.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number committed,	471	245	470	371	469	508	213	203
10 years and under,	–	–	5	1	45	33	–	–
11 to 15,	76	12	25	9	96	44	7	–
16 to 20,	156	51	125	110	126	136	30	48
21 to 30,	133	115	191	178	84	149	79	94
31 to 40,	59	35	80	39	32	76	48	25
40 and upwards,	47	32	44	34	86	70	49	36
Protestant,	34	32	56	45	18	43	20	23
Roman Catholic,	433	213	402	326	451	462	191	177
Presbyterian,	4	–	12	–	–	3	2	3
Read and write,	172	53	212	92	134	111	106	83
Read only,	70	47	59	69	70	98	19	39
Illiterate,	229	145	199	210	265	299	88	81

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

SENTENCES of DEATH, TRANSPORTATION, and IMPRISONMENT, of the Total Number committed during the year.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Death,	–	–	3 months,	81	18
For life,	2	–	2 months,	88	54
Above 15 years,	–	–	1 month,	202	114
15 years, and above 10,	4	–	14 days,	465	501
10 and above 7,	11	1	7 days,	200	232
7 years,	1	3	48 hours,	134	116
2 years,	6	–	24 hours,	188	193
18 months,	8	–	Unlimited,	1	–
12 months,	16	4			
9 months,	3	–	Total,	1,434	1,240
6 months,	24	4			

OFFENCES of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	18	–	42	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions—Felons,	–	–	33	5	65	16
Ditto, ditto, Misdemeanants,	–	–	13	1	14	1
Summary convictions,	5	1	119	34	188	172
Vagrants,	45	33	140	77	82	103
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	6	1
Twice imprisoned,	3	1	17	6	17	9
Three times imprisoned,	–	1	5	1	6	3
Four times imprisoned,	–	1	3	2	4	4
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	3	6	–	11

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION, and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of JUVENILES committed during the Year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Life,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Above fifteen years,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fifteen years, and above ten,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Ten years, and above seven,	–	–	1	–	2	1
Seven years,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Two years,	–	–	–	–	4	–
Eighteen months,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Twelve months,	–	–	2	–	4	1
Nine months,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Six months,	–	–	4	–	12	–
Three months,	–	1	14	–	15	3
Two months,	–	–	11	4	26	22
One month,	2	2	38	11	55	26
Fourteen days,	33	20	133	71	91	97
Seven days,	13	10	41	16	39	52
Forty-eight hours,	2	1	17	7	28	36
Twenty-four hours,	–	–	12	2	26	45
Total,	50	34	275	111	307	284

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion, for Six Months.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	3	–	38	18	58	64
Without father,	5	1	25	8	26	31
Without mother,	1	1	13	5	21	10
Step-children,	–	–	4	1	1	4
Illegitimate,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Abandoned by parents,	1	–	5	1	7	13
Absconded from parents,	1	1	16	10	26	38
Belonging to county or borough,	7	1	57	12	87	43
,, other localities,	7	4	73	25	75	90
Wholly illiterate,	6	5	37	15	47	43
Know alphabet and spelling,	5	–	25	9	30	23
Read imperfectly,	2	–	24	11	24	40
Read and write,	1	–	44	2	61	27
Religion—Protestant,	1	–	7	7	7	10
,, Presbyterian,	–	–	–	–	3	–
,, Roman Catholic,	13	5	123	30	152	123

DISEASES during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Fever,	8	5
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	28	4
Phthisis,	3	1
Bronchitis and Chest affections,	11	2
Rheumatic and Neuralgic,	52	10
Ophthalmia and diseases of the Eye,	9	2
Scrofulous and other ulcers,	29	5
Venereal,	8	2
Wounds and contusions,	9	1
Cutaneous affections,	37	6
Small-pock,	–	1
Parturition,	–	1
Piles,	2	1
Delirum tremens,	1	–
Hysteria,	1	–
Affections of head,	8	6
Attempt at suicide,	–	1
Tumours,	3	2
Lunacy,	16	25
Debility,	3	3
Total,	328	78

CASES of SICKNESS and LUNACY during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Slight Indisposition,	70	29
Hospital cases,	228	–
Criminal Lunatics,	18	25

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

DEATHS, and their Causes, during the Year.

Cause.	Males.	Females.
Bronchitis,	2	–
Dysentery,	3	–
Phthisis,	2	2
Total,	7	2

COMMITTALS and RE-COMMITTALS during the past Year.

	Males.	Females.
Once,	74	69
Twice,	18	17
Thrice,	8	13
Four times, and more,	8	31
	108	130
Equal to	172	330

PUNISHMENTS for Prison Offences during the Year.

	Males.	Females.
Dark cells,	92	10
Stoppage of diet,	105	60
Total,	197	70

Number attending School during the Year—Males, 399; Females, 135. Average number attending daily—Males, 32.

EDUCATION.

			Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Writing.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Advanced to Rule of Three.		Too old, or otherwise prevented.		Unwilling to learn.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Began Alphabet,	137	6	45	25	46	15	6	–	4	–	–	–	9	–	27	20	137	60
„ Spelling,	105	25	–	–	47	20	14	–	10	–	–	–	8	–	26	5	105	25
„ Reading,	123	50	–	–	–	50	28	–	20	–	6	–	10	–	59	–	123	50
„ Writing,	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	26	–
„ Arithmetic,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
„ Rule of Three,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	399	135	45	25	93	85	48	–	60	–	10	–	27	–	116	25	399	135

STOCK.

Blankets,	251 pairs	Jackets,	267
Sheets,	63 „	Trowsers,	199
Rugs,	166	Caps,	178
Bed-ticks,	216	Shoes,	198 pairs.
Shirts,	323		

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

A MONTHLY RETURN of Prisoners committed for the Year 1853.

Class of Prisoners.	Criminals.	Drunkards.	Debtors.	Vagrants.	Total.
January,	124	21	2	159	306
February,	108	25	7	118	258
March,	125	32	3	194	354
April,	135	28	5	139	307
May,	129	23	6	53	211
June,	132	39	2	41	214
July,	158	50	5	33	246
August,	156	49	4	33	242
September,	108	42	6	22	178
October,	130	36	4	39	209
November,	115	31	7	61	214
December,	137	40	–	85	262
Total,	1,557	416	51	977	3,001

A RETURN of the Daily Average Number of Prisoners Confined; with the Highest and Lowest Number at any one time; and the Total Number of Committals, for Ten Years, ending 31st March, in each Year.

	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER CONFINED.									
	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
April,	$107\frac{28}{30}$	$83\frac{6}{30}$	$100\frac{9}{30}$	$98\frac{28}{30}$	$144\frac{7}{30}$	$185\frac{1}{2}$	301	216	265	210	–
May,	$99\frac{3}{4}$	$83\frac{8}{31}$	$106\frac{28}{31}$	$102\frac{14}{31}$	$145\frac{26}{31}$	176	318	$228\frac{5}{31}$	262	$232\frac{1}{31}$	–
June,	$112\frac{1}{4}$	$92\frac{6}{30}$	$109\frac{13}{30}$	117	$183\frac{4}{30}$	197	299	$233\frac{4}{30}$	289	$231\frac{23}{30}$	–
July,	$92\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{7}{31}$	$97\frac{7}{31}$	$132\frac{15}{31}$	$148\frac{14}{31}$	$189\frac{1}{2}$	$277\frac{10}{31}$	$260\frac{4}{31}$	333	$205\frac{18}{31}$	–
August,	$123\frac{1}{2}$	$88\frac{14}{31}$	$104\frac{18}{31}$	$133\frac{11}{31}$	$147\frac{10}{31}$	211	237	$299\frac{6}{31}$	310	$220\frac{17}{31}$	–
September,	$163\frac{3}{4}$	$134\frac{11}{30}$	$113\frac{8}{30}$	$139\frac{18}{31}$	$175\frac{1}{30}$	227	$269\frac{25}{30}$	$308\frac{14}{30}$	286	$230\frac{18}{30}$	–
October,	$161\frac{1}{4}$	$126\frac{13}{31}$	$96\frac{6}{31}$	$132\frac{5}{31}$	$178\frac{8}{31}$	228	$261\frac{3}{31}$	$255\frac{18}{31}$	271	$196\frac{28}{31}$	–
November,	$110\frac{11}{30}$	100	$81\frac{18}{30}$	$111\frac{22}{30}$	$144\frac{15}{30}$	219	$260\frac{24}{30}$	$287\frac{10}{30}$	258	$219\frac{14}{30}$	–
December,	$124\frac{1}{31}$	102	83	$117\frac{13}{31}$	$136\frac{4}{31}$	247	$254\frac{29}{31}$	290	$242\frac{20}{31}$	$207\frac{23}{31}$	–
January,	–	$129\frac{7}{31}$	100	$88\frac{22}{31}$	$121\frac{30}{31}$	154	$227\frac{12}{31}$	$257\frac{15}{31}$	$302\frac{21}{31}$	$252\frac{22}{31}$	$214\frac{25}{31}$
February,	–	$86\frac{21}{29}$	103	$101\frac{3}{28}$	$126\frac{12}{28}$	193	301	$245\frac{11}{28}$	$310\frac{25}{28}$	$296\frac{24}{28}$	$212\frac{25}{28}$
March,	–	$87\frac{26}{31}$	105	$106\frac{28}{31}$	$147\frac{10}{31}$	216	345	$252\frac{23}{31}$	$277\frac{31}{31}$	268	$235\frac{10}{31}$
Daily Average No. for year	$116\frac{6}{12}$	$101\frac{3}{12}$	$99\frac{1}{2}$	$123\frac{5}{12}$	164	$228\frac{1}{4}$	267	$272\frac{5}{12}$	$277\frac{1}{3}$	$218\frac{3}{12}$	

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

County of Dublin Gaol.

YEARS.	Highest Number of Prisoners confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Prisoners confined at any one time.	Highest Number of Males confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Males confined at any one time.	Highest Number of Females confined at any one time.	Lowest Number of Females confined at any one time.
1843-44, . .	204	79	156	48	62	22
1844-45, . .	151	68	88	42	63	17
1845-46, . .	140	72	86	47	44	19
1846-47, . .	164	83	120	64	59	24
1847-48, . .	244	110	191	78	71	29
1848-49, . .	360	149	261	114	97	42
1849-50, . .	361	189	250	121	117	51
1850-51, . .	369	154	249	134	109	45
1851-52, . .	358	198	264	119	142	52
1852-53, . .	321	176	217	116	114	52

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Committals for Ten Years, ending on the 31st March in each Year, from 1843 to 1853.

DATE.	Drunkards.	Beggars.	Other Committals.	TOTAL.
From 1st April, 1843, to 31st March, 1844,	544	–	1,317	1,861
Do., 1844, to do., 1845,	482	–	1,273	1,755
Do., 1845, to do., 1846,	562	–	1,296	1,858
Do., 1846, to do., 1847,	405	–	1,315	1,720
Do., 1847, to do., 1848,	499	856	1,828	3,183
Do., 1848, to do., 1849,	372	2,742	2,322	5,436
Do., 1849, to do., 1850,	397	4,808	1,692	6,897
Do., 1850, to do., 1851,	388	7,764	2,050	10,202
Do., 1851, to do., 1852,	359	3,638	2,012	6,009
Do., 1852, to do., 1853,	398	1,350	1,776	3,524
Increase, ...	39	–	–	–
Decrease on the last year, . .	–	2,288	236	2,485

Upon an analysis of the above tables, a striking difference presents itself in the number of the committals, which stand thus for the years 1852 and 1853.

	1852.	1853.
Males, . .	2,185	1,623
Females, . .	1,888	1,327
Total, . .	4,073	2,960

This difference is almost entirely accounted for by the diminution in the class of vagrants, who have been latterly sentenced to fourteen days of imprisonment instead of to shorter terms as formerly. There is a slight increase observable in the committals of males for felony and for drunkenness, and a decline in cases of petty larceny and misdemeanors, in which latter categories there is also to be found some improvement on the part of the females.

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On the other hand, an examination of the re-committals discloses the remarkable fact, that 108 *males re-committed* represent only 172 committals, while 130 *females* produce an amount of no less than 330, thus showing the frequent return to gaol of prisoners of the latter sex, which is, doubtless, attributable to the inadequate accommodation of their department, and to the consequent imperfection of restrictive and deterrent discipline.

The total accommodation of the prison consists of 92 single cells, 4 solitary cells, 4 rooms with beds, and 13 day-rooms. Of the 92 cells, 28 are allocated to females (of whom there were 63 on one of the days of my inspection) divided into two classes only, one embracing old offenders, vagrants, and women nursing children, and the other the whole of the remainder, composed of criminals of every degree of guilt indiscriminately.

Classification is observed among the males as far as is compatible with the means at the disposal of the authorities; but where there are but 64 cells to receive 136 males (the number confined at the period of one of my visits), nothing more than an approximation to due division can be effected. No alteration has taken place since the last inspection by my colleague, except the erection of a carpenter's shop. The sewerage is effective, the supply of water ample, and the building maintained in good repair under the charge of the county surveyor, with the exception of the flagging, which in parts is so worn and uneven as to be almost dangerous.

In conclusion, it is my pleasing duty to state that I found cleanliness and order throughout, and some important improvements in the general supervision of the establishment, particularly with regard to the night-rounds and patrol, which latter would be rendered more certain by adopting the check of a tell-tale clock. I would also suggest the use of sheets in every part of the prison, as a measure both of health and economy.

Employment and Schools.—Industrial employment and manufacture are carried on here with some activity, but almost exclusively for the consumption of the gaol; the external sales comprising only mats, broken stones, and picked oakum. The trades are maintained chiefly by those sentenced to long terms, except in the case of prisoners who are already instructed in some branch of handicraft. The manufactures consist of corduroy, calico for linings, sheeting, and check for female gaol dresses. All the clothing and shoes are made within the walls, and all minor repairs in carpentering, mason work, plastering, painting, and glazing are executed by the prisoners at a comparatively inconsiderable expense. The annexed Return exhibits a balanced account, with regard to which it is necessary to observe, that all the articles entered as *sold*, except those specified above, are transferred to the Board of Superintendence for the use of the prison, at the value attached, such value being measured by the lowest prices at which they could be obtained by contract.

Dr. EMPLOYMENT of Prisoners and Profit thereon for the Year ending 31st December, 1853. *Cr.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
COIR MATMAKING.						
Cost of Materials, &c.,	75	8	8			
Prisoners for making,	3	3	4			
	78	12	0			
WEAVING RUG MATS, &c.						
Cost of Materials for Mats,	19	17	7½			
,, Cotton, Warps, Weft, &c.,	17	19	0			
Paid for Check, Warps, &c.,	1	10	0			
Paid Prisoners for Weaving,	2	8	2			
	41	14	9½			
PICKING OAKUM AND ROPE.						
Cost of Materials,	8	18	5			
Paid Prisoners for Picking,	2	18	11½			
	11	17	4½			
STONE BREAKING.						
Cost of Materials,	78	6	4			
SHOEMAKING.						
Cost of Materials,	34	0	8			
Paid Prisoners for making,	2	16	0			
	36	16	8			
TIN WORK.						
Cost of Materials,	4	7	11			
Paid Prisoners for work,	0	18	0			
	5	5	11			
GLAZING, &c.						
Cost of Materials, Glass, &c.,	1	16	6			
,, Putty and Oil,	0	8	6			
	2	5	0			
CONTRA.						
Mats sold for Cash,	75	4	6½			
Stock, February,	10	7	0			
	85	11	6½			
	78	12	0			
				6	19	6½
Mats Sold for Cash and Stock,	22	7	0½			
Calico, Corduroy, and Check Sold do.,	29	14	5			
	52	1	5½			
	41	14	9½			
				10	6	8
10 Cwt. Oakum sold for Cash,	7	10	3			
12½ Ton Rope, &c., Teazed,	24	15	0			
	32	5	3			
	11	17	4½			
				20	7	10½
920 Ton Stone Sold,	105	17	10			
	78	6	4			
				27	11	6
89 Pair Men's Shoes sold for Cash,	29	10	2			
54 ,, Women's do. do.,	9	3	8			
227 ,, Soled and Heeled do.,	3	15	6			
	43	9	4			
	36	16	8			
				6	12	8
43 Dozen Tin Porringers sold,	6	1	0			
Cash, repairing,	1	12	9			
	7	13	9			
	5	5	11			
				2	7	10
Cash for Glazing 301 square feet,	6	15	7			
	2	5	0			
				4	10	7
				£78	16	8

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The boys attend the school for two hours, and the turnkey in charge appears to be actuated by an anxious desire to fufil his duty. Copy-books are required, not only for the proper teaching of penmanship, but for measuring proficiency. The registry of progress is somewhat imperfect in its form, and it would be desirable that the chaplains should examine the pupils from time to time, and thus test the accuracy of the entries of advancement. There is no registry kept in the female department, in which indeed systematic educational instruction can scarcely be said to exist.

Dietary and Contracts.—No complaints were made to me at any of my numerous visits to the gaol of the provisions, which undergo due inspection on the part of the Chaplains.

Males—Breakfast, 2 oz. of rice, 6 oz. of Indian meal, and half pint new milk; dinner, 14 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—1¾ oz. of rice, 5¼ oz. of Indian meal, and half pint new milk; dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

One pint of gruel in lieu of milk to those committed for one month or under.

Contracts.—Bread, white, per lb., 1$\frac{5}{12}$*d.*; brown, per lb., 1$\frac{5}{10}$*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 14*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½*d.*; salt, per stone, 3½*d.*

The cost of the dietary per day for each prisoner on the 24th of December, in the four last years, stood thus:—1850, 2½*d.*; 1851, 2⅓*d.*; 1852, 2$\frac{27}{100}$*d.*; 1853, 2$\frac{19}{32}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The forms of the above prescribed by the Queen's Bench are strictly observed and carefully filled. The total expense of the prison, including dietary, salaries, &c., for the last three years, reached the annexed amounts—1851, £2,773 2*s.* 9½*d.*; 1852, £2,698 7*s.* 10*d.*; 1853, £2,474 13*s.* 3½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. H. Nixon, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Same, Protestant Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. S. Simpson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	55	7	8
Rev. John Smith, Roman Catholic do.,	55	7	8
Dr. J. Thornhill, Surgeon,	80	0	0
Mr. Robert Allison, Governor,	250	0	0
Thomas Flewett, Head Turnkey, Clerk, and Storekeeper,	60	0	0
Thomas Myles, 1st Turnkey,	52	0	0
Michael Doyle, do.,	52	0	0
Richard O'Neill, do.,	52	0	0
Thomas Reid, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
James Reynolds, do., and Tailor,	30	0	0
William Bigger, do., and Weaver,	30	0	0
James Gordon, do., and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
Christopher Dunn, Cook,	30	0	0
John Kirwan, Hospital Turnkey,	30	0	0
Catherine Judge, Matron,	32	10	0

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	£	*s.*	*d.*
Frances Judge, Assistant Matron, . . .	25	0	0
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse, . . .	12	0	0
Total, ...	£1,061	13	0

Officers on Gaol allowance.

Thomas Reid, 2nd Class Turnkey.
James Reynolds, do., and Tailor.
William Bigger, do., and Weaver.
James Gordon, do., and Shoemaker.
John Kirwan, Hospital Turnkey.
Frances Wood, Hospital Nurse.

2 lb. of white bread and 1 quart of milk each.

Several changes have taken place in the staff since the last inspection, and lower salaries have been allocated to the new appointees.

The Deputy-Governor having resigned, the High Sheriff appointed Mr. T. Flewett. Three turnkeys and one hospital turnkey having been dismissed, and one turnkey having resigned, the vacancies were filled up by the Board of Superintendence as follows:—One turnkey as master tailor; one turnkey as shoemaker; one turnkey as master weaver; one turnkey for the hand hard-labour class; and one hospital attendant.

Visits paid by Officers during the year.

Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain, .	152
Surgeon, ...	190
Presbyterian Chaplain, ...	157
Roman Catholic Chaplain, ...	115

Hospital.—No alteration has been made in the hospital accommodation, which, though limited in proportion to the numbers confined in the gaol, has not been found insufficient. The apartments respectively allocated to the male and female patients are clean and adequately ventilated. The numbers in hospital from the 1st of December, 1852, to the 1st of December, 1853, 299; total number of days, 7,087; cost of medicine, £35 11*s.* 2*d.*

There were one male and six female lunatics, whose removal would be highly desirable, those of the latter sex in particular pressing very unduly upon their already over-crowded department.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Viscount St. Lawrence, High Sheriff.	Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq
James Hans Hamilton, Esq., M.P.	William Rathborne, Esq.
Hon. St. John Butler.	Henry J. M'Farlane, Esq.
Charles Cobbe, jun., Esq.	William Caldbeck, Esq.
Hans H. Woods, Esq.	John Brenan, Esq.
Alexander Kirkpatrick, Esq.	Thomas Baker, Esq.
	Charles Colthurst, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly in sufficient numbers for the transaction of general business, and for the payment of all salaries, contracts, and bills; but the final audit takes place before Easter Term, at which presentments are made.

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General Observations.

My colleague, at the conclusion of his Report, dated in February last, having alluded to an inquiry (then pending) into various grave infractions of discipline, I feel bound to state briefly, that the investigation referred to was conducted throughout with great care and ability by the Board of Superintendence, who had requested our presence and that of the High Sheriff, Viscount St. Lawrence. These proceedings resulted in a reprimand and caution to the Governor, and in the dismissal of four turnkeys; the resignation of the Deputy-Governor having previously taken place, in consequence of an examination of certain charges brought against him, which we held it our duty to institute.

It is but justice to Mr. Allison, the Governor, to remark, that though undoubtedly a general laxity of discipline was found to prevail, some of the irregularities which were proved to exist were fairly attributable to his absence on leave, while labouring under the effects of a severe disease, as, unfortunately, the Local Inspector no longer possesses that vigour and energy which are indispensable to the efficient discharge of his important and onerous functions.

A fifth turnkey having subsequently resigned from ill health, and the High Sheriff with commendable public spirit, having waived his right of nomination, and delegated it to the Board of Superintendence, the latter supplied the vacancies by the appointment of well-qualified officers—three of them being tradesmen—and adopted other decisive measures for correcting the evils which had been brought to light, and for insuring the maintenance of a more stringent administration for the future.

While I thus refer with great pleasure to the conduct of the Board, upon this and upon all other occasions when the interests of the prison were concerned, I cannot refrain from expressing my just regret that the defects of the building are such as to render it impossible to establish or to carry out the improvements of modern prison management. I am unwilling to urge the adoption of any particular plan, but I would throw out for reconsideration, as the matter has already been under discussion more than once, that by erecting a building exclusively for the occupation of females, within the space lying between the boundary wall and the workhouse, and by adding a third story to the lower wings, a large amount of accommodation could be obtained, and the separate system could be applied to the great majority of the prisoners of both sexes, even on the presumption that the numbers should continue to maintain their present average. It is reasonable to hope, however, that the gradual and normal decrease of offenders which is found to favourably affect almost every prison in Ireland, will operate here; a result which may be expected to be further improved by the deterrent qualities of "separation" as contrasted with "association."

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Bridewell.—Visited the 24th of January, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

No. of Class.	Convicted at Commissions and Sessions.				Committed by Magistrates.								Total Number in Custody.	Number of Cells.	Remarks.
	Transportation.	Penal Servitude.	For Felony.	Misdemeanours.	Larceny and Summary Convictions.	Under Poor Law Act.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	For Trial.	Further Examination.	Deserters.			
1,	.	.	6	2	15	1	23	5	.	.	.	.	57	19	Reception ward and Laundry.
2,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	2	11	6	
3,	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	15	10	For classification of untried Prisoners.
4,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11	
5,	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	13	.	.	14	10	
6,	1	.	25	5	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	46	38	General weaving on partial separation.
7,	.	.	7	4	5	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	9	General trades.
8,	1	21	11	7	14	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54	33	All re-committals.
9,	.	.	10	3	37	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50	25	Juveniles 16 years & under.
10,	.	.	8	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	8	Kitchen and Bakery.
11,	.	.	2	.	5	.	40	.	.	.	.	.	47	18	Juveniles 16 years & under.
12,	.	.	7	.	11	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	18	Treadmill class.
13,	.	.	3	.	23	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	18	Capstan Mill class.
14,	.	.	5	2	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	16	Tradesmen and Labourers.
15,	.	.	2	.	7	.	45	.	.	.	.	.	54	18	Mostly feeble and infirm.
Hospital, 16,	.	1	9	3	30	2	6	.	3	2	1	.	57	3	and 6 Wards with 60 Beds.
In the Morning,	2	23	98	28	174	5	119	5	3	28	9	2	496	267	
Discharged,	.	.	1	1	7	.	9	4	.	1	3	.	26	.	
	.	.	97	27	167	.	110	1	.	27	6	.	470	.	
Committed,	.	.	.	.	9	.	8	2	.	.	.	.	19	.	
Confined at Night,	2	23	97	27	176	5	118	3	3	27	6	2	489	267	
Ditto, on same day of 1853,	9	.	106	55	250	7	123	4	3	29	14	.	600	267	
Difference, .	Dec. 7	Inc. 23	Dec. 9	Dec. 28	Dec. 74	Dec. 2	Dec. 5	Dec. 1	.	Dec. 2	Dec. 8	Inc. 2	Dec. 111	.	

The above state of the prison exhibits a decrease in every class of convicted offenders amounting to no less than 111, as compared with the number in custody on the corresponding day of last year; and if the increase of government prisoners under sentence of penal servitude, who were awaiting their re-

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moval, be taken into account, the difference would be about one-fourth less upon the total number in custody on the 24th of January, 1853.

This remarkable diminution corresponds with an equally large decline experienced in the number of committals during the last year; but while this reduction in both cases is a subject of congratulation, as an evidence of the progressive improvement of the country, it is, on the other hand, to be deplored that such a result should be confined to the adult offenders, and that the aggregate of juveniles continues to increase, as demonstrated by the following returns:—

NUMBER of MALE JUVENILES in Confinement on the 24th of January, 1854, as to Parentage, Education, Religion, &c.

	Criminals.			Vagrants.			
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	Gross Total.
Total No. in Custody,	1	83	84	4	50	54	138
PARENTAGE:							
Having Parents,	.	24	24	3	15	18	42
Without Parents,	.	21	21	.	21	21	42
Without Father,	1	18	19	1	10	11	30
Without Mother,	.	9	9	.	4	4	13
Step-children,	.	11	11	.	.	.	11
Abandoned by Parents,	.	7	7	.	4	4	11
Absconded from Parents,	.	18	18	.	7	7	25
BELONGING TO:							
Dublin City or County,	1	47	48	2	11	13	61
Other Localities,	.	36	36	2	39	41	77
EDUCATION:							
Wholly illiterate,	.	4	4	1	3	4	8
Know Alphabet and Spelling,	.	24	24	3	20	23	47
Read imperfectly,	.	16	16	.	11	11	27
Read and Write,	1	39	40	.	16	16	56
RELIGION:							
Protestants,	.	2	2	.	2	2	4
Roman Catholics,	1	81	82	4	48	52	134

OFFENCES of the foregoing Number of JUVENILES.

Total No. in Custody,	1	83	84	4	50	54	138
Felons untried,	.	4	4	.	.	.	4
Misdemeanants untried,	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Felons convicted,	.	12	12	.	.	.	12
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	4	5	.	.	.	5
Summary convictions,	.	61	61	.	.	.	61
Workhouse offenders,	.	1	1	.	.	.	1
Vagrants,	.	.	.	4	50	54	54

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HOW OFTEN IMPRISONED.

	Criminals.			Vagrants.			Gross Total.
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	Total.	
Once,	1	19	20	.	4	4	24
Twice,	.	17	17	1	7	8	25
Thrice,	.	10	10	.	1	1	11
Four times,	.	2	2	1	3	4	6
Five times and upwards,	.	35	35	2	35	37	72

The foregoing two tables refer only to juveniles of sixteen years of age and under, and show the extraordinary proportion which they bear to the adult prisoners in custody. Of 489, the total number of prisoners confined on the day of inspection, 138 were juveniles, and of these eighty-four were convicted of criminal offences, chiefly larcenies, and fifty-four were vagrants.

The annexed returns afford similar information as to the number committed during the year ending on the 31st of December last, but embrace the ages up to twenty years, and furnish the re-committals.

RETURN of the Number of MALE JUVENILES Committed during Half-year from 1st July to 31st December, 1853, and giving their Parentage, Localities they were from, Education, and Religion.

	Criminals.				Vagrants.				Gross Total.
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	
Total Number Committed,	24	421	367	812	64	624	70	758	1,570
PARENTAGE:									
Having Parents,	16	138	122	276	30	106	6	142	418
Without Parents,	2	116	93	211	10	347	39	396	607
Without Father,	6	104	101	211	23	118	7	148	359
Without Mother,	.	50	43	93	1	53	18	72	165
Step-children,	..	13	8	21	.	.	.	.	21
Abandoned by Parents,	3	17	10	30	2	26	6	34	64
Absconded from Parents,	1	29	39	69	.	18	.	18	87

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Return of the Number of Male Juveniles committed—*continued.*

	Criminals.				Vagrants.				
	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	10 Years and under.	11 Years to 16.	17 Years to 20.	Total.	Gross Total.
BELONGING TO:									
Dublin City or County,	20	221	223	464	26	101	8	135	599
Other Localities,	4	200	144	348	38	523	62	623	971
EDUCATION:									
Wholly Illiterate,	19	217	129	365	59	329	25	413	778
Know Alphabet and Spelling.	.	33	6	39	2	31	2	35	74
Read Imperfectly,	1	42	42	85	3	54	7	64	149
Read and Write,	4	129	190	323	.	210	36	246	569
RELIGION:									
Protestants,	2	25	24	51	4	17	4	25	76
Roman Catholics,	21	396	339	756	60	406	66	732	1,488
Presbyterians,	1	.	4	5	.	1	.	1	6

Offences of the above Number of Juveniles, and how often Imprisoned.

Total Number of Committals,	24	421	367	812	64	624	70	758	1,570
Felons for trial discharged,	.	13	34	47	.	.	.	.	47
Misdemeanants for trial discharged,	.	2	9	11	.	.	.	.	11
Felons convicted,	.	26	30	56	.	.	.	.	56
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	12	14	27	.	.	.	.	27
Summary convictions,	23	364	280	667	.	.	.	.	667
Workhouse offenders,	.	4	.	4	.	.	.	.	4
Number of times imprisoned during half-year:—									
Twice,	1	45	22	68	5	42	10	57	125
Thrice,	1	9	4	14	2	23	3	28	42
Four times,	.	3	.	3	1	11	1	13	16
Five times and upwards,	.	.	.	.	1	38	2	41	41

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified, for same period.*

	Ages.		
	10 Years and under.	16 Years and above 10.	20 Years and above 16.
Felons convicted,	.	52	87
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	22	27
Felons and Misdemeanants committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions (not convicted),	.	30	80
Summary convictions,	49	664	749
Vagrants,	193	1,316	318
Workhouse offenders,	.	4	.
Twice imprisoned,	6	87	32
Three times imprisoned,	3	32	7
Four times imprisoned,	1	14	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	1	38	2

* The Re-committals of Vagrants are only given for the half-year from 1st July to 31st December.

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SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION and of IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the Year.

	Ages.		
	10 Years and under.	16 Years and above 10.	20 Years and above 16.
Ten years, and above seven,	.	2	6
Seven years,	.	2	31
Two years,	.	.	1
Eighteen months,	.	.	2
Twelve months,	4	10	18
Nine months,	.	1	.
Six months,	.	26	44
Three months,	2	62	71
Two months,	11	186	165
One month,	14	216	171
Fourteen days,	148	1,095	327
Seven days,	53	319	184
Forty-eight hours,	9	87	128
Twenty-four hours,	1	67	70
Unlimited,	.	30	80
Total,	238	2,103	1,298

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion.

Without Parents,	12	463	250
Without Father,	29	222	218
Without Mother,	1	96	61
Step-children,	.	13	8
Abandoned by Parents,	5	43	16
Absconded from Parents,	1	47	39
Belonging to County or Borough,	46	322	231
,, other Localities,	42	723	206
Wholly Illiterate,	78	546	154
Know Alphabet and Spelling,	2	64	8
Read imperfectly,	4	96	50
Read and Write,	4	339	226
Religion—Protestant,	6	42	28
,, Presbyterian,	1	1	4
,, Roman Catholic,	81	1,002	405

In comparing the number of juveniles (including in that category all below the age of twenty-one years, the legal determination of minority), with the adult offenders committed during the same period, the proportion stands thus:—812 juveniles to 997 adults in the criminal offenders; and 785 to 259 in the vagrants.

Of the former, 464 were from the city and county of Dublin, and 348 from other localities; and of the vagrants, 135 were found to be derived from Dublin, and 623 from other quarters, principally from the more distant parts of the South and West of Ireland.

Of the total number of both, representing 1,570 committals, 418 had parents, 607 had none, 359 had fathers, 165 mothers, and twenty-one were step-children; sixty-four had been abandoned by their parents, and eighty-seven had absconded from them.

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Of the criminal offenders, sixty-eight were twice committed within the half-year, fourteen three times, and three four times; while of the vagrants fifty-seven were committed twice, twenty-eight three times, thirteen four times, and forty-one five times and upwards. In fact, the majority of these boys are habitual inmates of this prison; a condition, however, not to be wondered at, as the most of them have no homes, nor any shelter except the workhouse. Numerous instances are known to exist, and many are at present to be found in this bridewell of well-conducted and right-principled children who manifest a sincere desire to go into the poorhouse, but are debarred from this relief by their dissolute parents, who prefer a life of license, and are impatient of restraint. Again, many of the utterly destitute, who are *never* committed but for begging, are proved to possess the fortitude of resisting the temptations of crime, and the contamination of those, with whom they are unavoidably intermixed in the prison, and in the haunts of vice to which the wretched resort outside. Means are provided by the Board of Superintendence, in such cases, for sending home those, whose locality and claims are ascertained, and some gladly avail themselves of this aid, which, however, is necessarily of limited operation.

All the juvenile criminals and vagrants, up to the age of sixteen years, attend school from ten to half-past one daily, and receive religious instruction for half an hour after dinner. A few of them, however, who are hardened in crime and incorrigible, are excepted, as they not only reject all moral and religious instruction, but create mischief by their presence, and lead the better disposed into disorder. These youths are confined in single cells, except during the time set apart for exercise, meals, and working; and if any of them have been frequently re-committed, they are kept separately during the first and last week of their sentence, except during the time of exercise only.

At present the criminals and vagrants are divided into two classes; but the accommodation afforded for either is utterly inadequate to the maintenance of the necessary classification, especially for the criminal class, which supplies twenty-five cells only for an average of sixty prisoners. Ten of these cells have been fitted up with gongs for the separate confinement of the worst characters; but, except during the summer, they cannot be made use of for that purpose, unless the means of heating them be provided. The subject has been submitted to the Board of Superintendence, and has been referred to the borough engineer for his report, with a view to the adoption of a better plan, the present apparatus (Perkins's patent), having long been condemned, as both inefficient and expensive.

NORTH DISTRICT.—DUBLIN PRISONS. *Richmond Bridewell.*

PERIODS of IMPRISONMENT of the Number Committed during the year 1853.

	Further Examination, (discharged.)	Trial, (not convicted.)	Felons and Misdemeanants.	Vagrants.	Drunkards.	Lunatics.	Convicts under Rule of Transportation.	Convicts under Penal Servitude.	Total.
15 years, and above 10,	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	.	5
10 and above 7, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	17	.	17
7 years, . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	30	.	30
Penal servitude, . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22	22
2 years, . . .	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	3
18 months, . . .	.	.	7	.	.	.	.	.	7
12 months, . . .	.	.	49	.	.	.	.	.	49
9 months, . . .	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	4
6 months, . . .	.	.	129	.	.	.	.	.	129
3 months, . . .	.	.	246	.	.	.	.	.	246
2 months, . . .	.	.	677	.	.	.	.	.	677
1 month, . . .	.	.	637	182	.	.	.	.	819
14 days, . . .	.	.	569	1,979	.	.	.	.	2,548
7 days, . . .	.	.	630	565	.	.	.	.	1,195
48 hours, . . .	.	.	551	13	66	.	.	.	630
24 hours, . . .	.	.	248	1	1,370	.	.	.	1,619
Unlimited, . . .	329	352	6	.	.	50	.	.	737
Total, . .	329	352	3,756	2,740	1,436	50	52	22	8,737

AGES, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of the Number of Prisoners Committed in 1853.

Total number committed,	329	352	3,756	2,740	1,436	50	52	22	8,737
AGES:									
10 years and under, .	2	.	45	193	.	.	.	.	240
11 to 15, . . .	26	8	753	1,316	3	.	4	.	2,110
16 to 20, . . .	68	49	863	318	60	.	22	15	1,395
21 to 30, . . .	121	170	1,350	337	570	17	17	5	2,587
31 to 40, . . .	67	87	459	233	596	16	5	1	1,464
41 and upwards, .	45	38	292	343	207	17	4	1	947
RELIGION:									
Protestant, . . .	48	43	339	133	126	10	10	2	711
Roman Catholic, .	276	306	3,404	2,605	1,305	38	42	20	7,996
Presbyterian, . .	5	3	13	2	5	2	.	.	30
EDUCATION:									
Read and write, .	146	237	1,828	718	.	43	31	17	.
Read only, . . .	63	21	339	227	.	.	4	1	.
Illiterate, . . .	120	94	1,639	2,740	.	7	17	4	.
VAGRANTS:									
Born in Dublin, .	.	.	.	656	.	.	.	.	.
Other Localities, .	.	.	.	2,084	.	.	.	.	.

I would call special attention to the last table in support of the statement made above *as to the increasing proportion of juvenile offenders.* During the year 1852 the aggregate of convicted juveniles of all classes amounted to 1,874, while in 1853 it reached the sum of 2,199, being an excess of 325, which is accounted for by the large advance in the number of vagrancy cases, the totals of this category being in 1852 1,136, and in

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1853 1,509, a rise of no less than 373. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that within the last classification of minority, the period from sixteen years of age to twenty-one, there is a diminution of more than *one-half* under this heading; the vagrants for 1853 being as 1,104 to 2,351—a difference, doubtless, to be ascribed to the absorption in general employed of those whose age renders them more capable of labour.

The next schedule affords the means of comparing the difference in the number of committals for the last three years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number of Male Prisoners Committed and in Custody in the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	Class of Offence.	Number of Committals.			Difference.			
					1852.		1853.	
		1851.	1852.	1853.	Incr.	Decr.	Incr.	Decrease
GENERAL.	Felony and Misdemeanour (by the Court),	423	349	358	.	74	9	.
	Under Larceny Act,	2,097	1,727	1,270	.	370	.	457
	Misdemeanants,	2,102	2,182	2,128	80	.	.	54
	Sentenced to Transportation,	66	51	52	.	15	1	.
	„ to Penal servitude,	.	.	22	.	.	22	.
	Total, Criminal Offences,	4,688	4,309	3,830	.	379	.	479
	Lunatics,	54	50	50	.	4	.	.
	Vagrants,	3,142	3,481	2,740	.	4,661	.	741
	Drunkards,	1,652	1,619	1,436	.	33	.	183
	Total Convicted,	14,536	9,459	8,056	.	5,077	.	1,403
	For further examination (discharged)	378	325	329	.	53	4	.
	„ Trial (not convicted),	290	340	352	.	50	12	.
	Gross Total,	15,204	10,124	8,737	.	5,080	.	1,387
	Average number confined daily,	516	508	489	.	8	.	19
	Highest number,	641	628	613	.	13	.	15
	Lowest number,	398	397	353	.	1	.	44
	Average number in Hospital daily,	32	61	55	29	.	.	6
	„ „ of Lunatics „	14	4	3	.	10	.	1
	Total number of deaths in the year,	15	15	11	.	.	.	4
VAGRANTS.	Average number of Vagrants committed daily,	26	11	9	.	15	.	2
	„ „ confined daily,	72	79	95	7	.	16	.
	Highest number confined any one day,	161	148	167	.	13	19	.
	Country Vagrants,	7,502	3,022	2,284	.	4,480	.	738
	Dublin City or County Vagrants,	640	459	456	.	181	.	3

RETURN showing the Number of Committals and Re-committals of the Convicted Criminal Offenders in 1853.

Re-committed once,	314	persons,	628	committals.
„ twice,	122	„	366	„
„ thrice,	30	„	120	„
„ four times,	11	„	55	„
„ five times,	4	„	24	„
„ six times,	3	„	21	„
	484		1,214	

			North District.
Committed once in the year, but in prison previously, .	735	735	
	1,219	1,949	Dublin Prisons.
Committed once this year, and never in prison before, .	1,857	1,857	*Richmond Bridewell.*
	3,076	3,806	

RETURN showing how often the Number of 1,219 Individuals given in above Return have been Committed upon Convictions of Criminal Offences.

Individuals.	How often in Prison.	No. of Committals.	Individuals.	How often in Prison.	No. of Committals.
460	Twice,	920	11	15 times,	165
210	3 times,	630	8	16 ,,	128
130	4 ,,	520	6	17 ,,	102
85	5 ,,	425	4	18 ,,	72
74	6 ,,	444	1	19 ,,	19
59	7 ,,	383	1	20 ,,	20
45	8 ,,	360	3	22 ,,	66
36	9 ,,	324	1	26 ,,	26
30	10 ,,	300	1	27 ,,	27
22	11 ,,	242	1	30 ,,	30
16	12 ,,	192	1	33 ,,	33
5	13 ,,	65			
9	14 ,,	126	1,219		5,619

RETURN of the Number of Punishments for Breach of Discipline and Prison Rules, carried into effect in the Year 1853.

Description of Punishment.	No. of Days' Duration.	No. Punished.	Remarks.
Confined in Solitary Cells on Bread and Water, . . .	1	143	One pound of Bread per diem is the allowance of food for prisoners on Bread and Water. Half diet consists of 4 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and ¼ pint milk for breakfast, and 7 oz. of bread and half a pint of new milk or gruel for dinner.
Do., Do., Do.,	2	36	
Do., Do., Do.,	3	452	
Do., in Separate Cells on Do.,	1	38	
Do., Do., Do.,	2	3	
Do., Do., Do.,	3	28	
Do., Do., on half diet,	1	90	
Do., Do., Do.,	2	42	
Do., Do., Do.,	3	54	
Do., Do., half dinner,	1	54	
At their respective labour on half diet, ...	1	297	
Do., Do., Do.,	2	30	
Do,, Do., Do.,	3	30	
Do., Do., half breakfast,	1	280	
Do., Do., half dinner,	1	150	
Locked up without decrease of diet, ...	1	49	
Solitary, on Bread and Water, .	7	1	
Do., Do., Do.,	14	1	
Total, . .	—	1,776	

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268 Cells divided into 15 Classes.
1 Dormitory for 20 Vagrants.
20 Airing yards.
1 Hospital containing 6 Wards, and 2 Rooms with 62 Beds.
3 Baths in Reception Ward.
1 Church used by all the Chaplains.
1 Kitchen.
1 Bakery.
1 Laundry.
10 Solitary Cells.
1 General Store.
1 Do. for manufactured Goods.
1 Matting Weaving Room.
2 Store-rooms attached to Weaving Class.
1 Prisoners' Clothes Store.
2 Stores for Coir-yarn and other raw materials.
5 Store-rooms for Wheat and Flour connected with Capstan Mill.
1 Straw loft.
1 Flour and Oatmeal Store.
1 School-room.
1 Carpenter's Workshop.
1 Smith's Forge.
1 Turner's Workshop.
1 Brushmaker's Workshop.
5 Wooden Sheds used as Workshops.

STOCK.

	No.		No.
Pairs Blankets,	586½	Shirts,	1,550
Pairs Sheets,	81½	Jackets,	836
Rugs,	618	Trowsers,	708
Hammocks or Cots,	455	Caps,	614
Bed-ticks,	229	Pairs Shoes,	655

EMPLOYMENT AND SCHOOLS.

On the day of Inspection the Prisoners were engaged as follows:—

Brushmaking,	2	Weaving Mats,	4
Baking,	5	„ Matting,	6
Carpentering,	3	„ Calico,	3
Cleaning,	28	„ Check,	1
Cooking,	4	„ Corduroy,	1
Capstan Mill,	61	„ Bed Rugs,	1
Fire Engine,	19	„ Blankets,	1
Labouring,	1	„ Frieze,	1
Laundry,	4	„ Sacking,	1
Mat making,	51	„ Wool Mats,	1
Mat picking,	39	Warping,	1
Masonry work,	2	Winding,	6
Making tufts,	6	Whitewashing,	2
Painting,	1	Wardsmen,	19
Picking Cocoa fibre after School, &c.,	110	Other works,	5
Smiths' Work,	3	In Hospital,	57
Splicing Coir-yarn,	7	Unemployed in Reception Ward,	21
Shoemaking,	7		
Tailoring,	5	Total,	489

NOTE.—The Treadmill is undergoing repair.

The following is a Return of the Articles manufactured and made in the Prison during the past Year, viz.:—

735 yards of Corduroy.
2,575½ do. striped & plain Calico.
472½ do. Sacking.
541 do. Frieze.
36 pairs Blankets.
175 Bed Rugs.
432 pairs of Shoes made.
90 Jackets do.
119 pairs Trowsers do.
34 Jackets made for Convicts.

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DUBLIN PRISONS.

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37 Vests made for Convicts.	559 Bass Brooms.
40 pairs Trowsers do.	202 Scrubbing Brushes.
1,006 Jackets repaired.	384 Quart Tins.
2,086 pairs Trowsers do.	501 Pint do.
1,209 pairs Shoes do.	72 Tin Measures.
21 Hammocks made.	46,640 Nails, different sizes.
80 Bed-ticks do.	48,400 Shoe Nails.
7½ pairs Sheets do.	68 Sets of Hammock chains.
11,040 yards of Matting.	24 Window chains.
1,001 Brush Mats, 7,825 lbs.	77 Sets chains repaired.
869 Rope do. 2,849 lbs.	367 Tins do.
1,075 Wool and Rug bordered Mats, 4,326 square feet.	36 Rollers made.
	60 Bolster cases do.

All the articles of bedding and clothing used in the establishment are now manufactured and worked up with the aid of the prison labour, presentments being made at each Michaelmas Term in anticipation of what may be required for the ensuing year. The value of these articles, when supplied to the gaol, is measured according to the prices at which they can be procured by contract, and whatever profit may arise therefrom is accounted for as if sold to the public. In most of these articles there is very little profit; but in manufacturing them means are afforded of employment for prisoners, and of teaching them habits of industry, with which they generally are so little acquainted on their committal.

SCHOOL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1853.

January 1st—Remaining at School of Juvenile Felons,		
Misdemeanants, and Summary Convictions,	68	
Admitted during the Year,	400	468
First Committals,	205	
„ Re-committals,	263	
Confined from 14 days to 2 months each,	199	
Do. from 2 to 12 months each,	269	
AGES.		
From 7 to 12 years each,	6	
„ 12 to 16 „	40	
RELIGION.		
Protestants,	18	
Roman Catholics,	450	
DEGREE OF EDUCATION ON ADMISSION TO SCHOOL.		
Wholly illiterate,	3	
Knew the Alphabet only,	45	
Spelling,	164	
Could Read, Write, or Cypher,	256	
Advanced from Alphabet to Spelling,	32	
„ Spelling to Reading,	51	
„ Reading to Writing,	35	
„ Writing to Arithmetic,	31	
Unwilling to learn,	75	
Otherwise prevented from various causes,	244	

NORTH DISTRICT.

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JUVENILE VAGRANTS ADMITTED TO SCHOOL FOR SEVEN MONTHS ENDING AS ABOVE.

First Committals,	235	
„ Re-committals,	462	—697
Total,		1,165
Vagrants confined for 7 days each,	90	
Do. for 14 days each,	586	
Do. for 1 month,	21	

AGES.

From 7 to 12 years each,	90
„ 12 to 16 „	607

RELIGION OF JUVENILE VAGRANTS.

Protestants,	18
Roman Catholics,	679

DEGREE OF EDUCATION ON ADMISSION TO SCHOOL.

Wholly illiterate,	39
Knew the Alphabet only,	126
Spelling,	146
Could Read, Write, or Cypher,	386
Advanced from Alphabet to Spelling,	65
„ Spelling to Reading,	34
„ Reading to Writing,	46
„ Writing to Arithmetic,	27
Unwilling to learn,	127
Otherwise prevented, principally owing to short periods of imprisonment,	398

GENERAL VIEW OF THE FOREGOING.

ON ADMISSION.

Wholly illiterate and Alphabet, 213—Spelling, 310—Reading, 264—Writing, 196—Arithmetic, 173—Rule of Three, 9—Total, 1,165.

ADVANCEMENT AS FOLLOWS.

Advanced to Spelling, 107—Reading, 85—Writing, 81—Arithmetic, 58—Rule of Three, 25—Unwilling to learn, 202—Otherwise prevented, 607—Total, 1,165.

Special Catechetical Instruction has been given to Men and Boys during the year, totally independent of the above, amounting to 2,996; Gross Total, 4,161.

The greatest number at School for one day was,	112	
The least „ „ „	50	
	2)	162
Average daily attendance,		81

January 24th, 1854—On the visit of the Inspector-General this day, the number of Boys at School was, 67

First Committals,	12
„ Re-committals,	55

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I have received from Mr. Hamill, the schoolmaster, a detailed report of the difficulties and dangers to which the juveniles under his charge are exposed, and of his own exertions to obviate these evils. I am bound to state, and I do so with great pleasure, that Mr. Hamill is a most able, zealous, and faithful officer, and that he takes a paternal interest in the improvement, both moral and educational, of his pupils. He has lately been appointed to the office of assistant chief warder, as a recognition of his tried integrity.

Dietary.—Breakfast—For a first-class prisoner—8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout; ½ pint of new milk.

Dinner—For a first-class prisoner—14 oz. wholemeal bread; 1 pint new milk, five days in the week; 1 pint oatmeal gruel, in lieu of milk, two days in the week.

All prisoners committed for periods of one calendar month and under, received one pint of gruel in lieu of milk, and 14 oz. of bread for dinner; but when a visitation of cholera was apprehended, the Board of Superintendence, at the recommendation of the medical officers, adopted a modification in the whole dietary by using half rice in the stirabout, and by substituting white for brown bread, and new milk for gruel. The original dietary, however, has since been resumed, with the exception of the gruel, which the medical officers deem it still advisable to suspend, in consequence of the tendency to bowel complaints which prevailed during the winter.

No complaints were made to me of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the appointed officers.

The prices of provisions and other articles contracted for by the Board of Superintendence, were, during the year, as follows:—Oatmeal, 13*s.* per cwt.; new milk, 5½*d.* per gallon; buttermilk, 2*d.* per gallon; beef and mutton, 4½*d.* per lb.; salt, 1*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; Whitehaven coals, 14*s.* 9*d.* per ton; soap (yellow) 20*s.* per cwt.; soap (brown) 24*s.*; candles, 5*s.* 3*d.* per dozen lbs.; blankets, 1*s.* 8d. per lb.; linen, 8*d.* per yard; straw, 1*s.* 1*d.* per cwt.

The bread is baked in the prison, and is of excellent quality; the wheat is bought sometimes by contract, and sometimes to the best advantage in the market, by the Local Inspector, and is manufactured into wholemeal and flour with the power of the capstan-mill.

The following is an Account of the Mill and Bakery Department, made up for the past year:—

BAKERY in Account with RICHMOND BRIDEWELL.

Dr.				£	*s.*	*d.*
To Amount of Stock, 1st January, 1853,				67	4	3
,,	Wheat bought to 31st Dec., 1853,	£1,170	9 6			
,,	Flour do. do.	1,302	8 9			
				2,472	18	3
,,	Barm do. do.	49	14 0			
,,	Salt do. do.	3	10 0			
,,	Coals,	28	4 6			
				81	8	6
	Carry forward,			2,621	11	0

		£	s.	d.
North District.	Brought forward, . . .	2,621	11	0
	To Amount of Keeping of Horse, . . . £39 0 0			
	,, Repairing of Cart, . . . 11 14 0			
Dublin Prisons.	,, Incidents, ... 3 19 8			
		54	13	8
Richmond Bridewell.	,, Wages of Miller, . . . 52 0 0			
	,, Wages of Master Baker, . . 55 15 0			
	,, Wages of Assistant Baker, . 26 0 0			
		133	15	0
		2,809	19	8
	To Balance, being the Profits on the Capstan-Mill and Bakery,	248	11	9½
		£3,058	11	5½

Cr.

By Produce of Bakery from 1st of January to 31st December, 1853:—			
Bread baked and delivered to			
Richmond Bridewell, 48,094 4 lb. loaves, at 6½*d.* per .	£1,302	10	11
Grangegorman Prison, 50,587 ,, ,, .	1,370	1	3½
Total, 98,681 4 lb. loaves,	2,672	12	2½
By Amount received for Bran and Screenings sold to parties, as per Ledger, ...	24	5	4
	£2,696	17	6½
By Amount of Stock in Mill, Bakery, and Store on the 1st of January, 1854, as per Account detailed in Ledger, . .	361	13	11
	£3,058	11	5½

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench for the gaol books are strictly observed, and the accounts have been closed for the year. The entire stock of the manufactured articles and raw materials was taken by the chief warder and storekeeper in the presence of the Local Inspector, who made entries of them himself, and the result is as certified in the subjoined schedules.

"I have carefully audited the manufacture accounts of this prison, which are now closed for the year 1853.

"The stock of materials and manufactured goods on hands on the 31st of December, 1853, was taken in my presence, and I approved of its valuation, which, for unmanufactured materials, was at first cost price, and for manufactured articles at about 25 per cent. under the present selling prices; and having taken up the balance certified by myself on the 31st of December, 1852, I checked the invoices of all materials purchased since, and minutely followed out all the details to the close of December, 1853. I am now able to certify that the accounts are correct in every particular, and stood, on the 1st of January, 1854, as follows:—

Dr.	£	s.	d.	*Cr.*	£	s.	d.
Stock on hands, .	999	5	7½	Debts due by the concern to the Board of Superintendence, . . .	516	7	3
Debts due to the concern by the Board of Superintendence, . . .	291	4	3½	To the public, . . .	387	15	4
Debts due to the concern by the public, . .	156	19	5½	To the Board, for extra bread issued to prisoners at exhausting labour, .	12	15	10
Debts due to the concern by the Governor, . .	54	8	5¼	To produce of old stores sold,	10	7	0
				To balance, being profits on manufactures, .	574	12	5
	£1,501	17	10		£1,501	17	10

"Charles Peter Gavin, Local Inspector."

Abstract Account of the Industrial Employment of Prisoners in Richmond Bridewell, and of the Profit thereon, for the Year 1853 :—

Heading of Account in Leger.	Amount of Stock on 1st January, 1853.			Amount of Materials bought in 1853.			Amount of Earnings paid to Prisoners.			Total.			Amount of Sales.			Amount of Stock on 1st January, 1854.			Total.			Profit on the Prisoners' Labour.			Profit on Sale of Goods.			Total.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tinware,	2	8	0	8	18	4	0	14	2	12	0	6	8	1	2½	9	7	10½	17	9	1	1	8	3	4	0	4	5	8	7
Brushes,	36	16	5	5	10	10	1	5	2½	43	12	5½	40	16	3	20	9	7	61	5	10	2	10	5	15	2	11½	17	13	4½
Corduroy and calicoes,	36	19	11½	77	14	0	2	19	3¼	117	13	2¾	87	9	7	59	16	10	147	6	5	6	12	9½	23	0	4¾	29	13	2¼
Linen,	8	18	10	11	4	0	–			20	2	10	0	19	3	19	14	3	20	13	6	–			0	10	8	0	10	8
Linsey,	21	6	9½	–			–			21	6	9½	19	12	8	6	2	1	25	14	9	–			4	7	11½	4	7	11½
Rugs,	9	11	3	19	12	2	1	10	0¼	30	13	5¾	17	5	0	23	19	8	41	4	8	3	0	1¼	7	11	1	10	11	2¼
Sheeting,	5	14	8	–			–			5	14	8	1	10	0	5	6	5	6	16	5	–			1	1	9	1	1	9
Woodenware,	0	9	9	0	10	5	–			1	0	2	1	0	2	–			1	0	2	–			–			–		
Mats and matting,	694	4	10½	837	10	9½	44	11	1	1,576	6	8¾	1,219	11	3¾	751	11	10	1,971	3	1¾	113	11	7¾	281	4	9¼	394	16	5
Shoes and repairs,	11	14	5½	105	6	10½	9	12	10¾	126	14	2¾	119	8	6	46	9	10	165	18	4	19	8	8	19	15	5¼	39	4	1¼
Clothing and repairs,	1	2	9	51	9	8¾	5	10	0¼	58	2	6	94	17	9	–			94	17	9	10	18	10½	25	16	4½	36	15	3
Frieze,	13	4	4	47	2	2	0	11	10	60	18	4	48	7	6	33	3	6	81	11	0	1	7	7½	19	5	0½	20	12	8
Nails,	0	15	3	5	13	0	1	8	6	7	16	9	12	11	7	0	15	0	13	6	7	2	17	0	2	12	10	5	9	10
Sacking and hammocks,	6	12	0	3	19	0½	0	16	6¼	11	7	6¾	19	17	1	2	6	8	22	3	9	1	15	2¼	9	1	0	10	16	2¼
Chains,	–			3	12	4	–			3	12	4	6	0	6	–			6	0	6	–			2	8	2	2	8	2
Blankets,	–			39	1	7	0	15	0	39	16	7	22	4	0	19	2	7	41	6	7	1	10	0	–			1	10	0
Frames,	0	19	6	–			–			0	19	6	–			0	19	6	0	19	6	–			–			–		
Oakum,	10	1	10	–			–			10	1	10	16	10	9	–			16	10	9	–			6	8	11	6	8	11
	861	0	8	1,217	5	3	69	14	6¾	2,148	0	5¾	1,736	3	1¼	999	5	7½	2,735	8	8¾									
																			2,148	0	5¾									
																			587	8	3	165	0	6¾	422	7	8¼	587	8	3
Deduct cost of extra bread allowed to prisoners employed at exhausting labour,																			12	5	10							12	15	10
Nett amount of profit,																			574	12	5							574	12	5

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Officers and Salaries.

	No.	Office.	Annual Salary.	Amount. £	s.	d.	Remarks.
Non-resident Officers.	1	Local Inspector,	£200	100	0	0	The other half of the salaries of the Local Inspector & Medical Officers are charged to Grangegorman Prison.
	1	Protestant Chaplain,	50	50	0	0	
	1	Roman Catholic do.,	100	100	0	0	
	1	Presbyterian do.,	33 6s. 8d.	33	6	8	
	1	Physician,	300	150	0	0	
	1	Surgeon,	300	150	0	0	
Staff.	1	Governor,	400	400	0	0	
	1	Chief Warder,	80	80	0	0	Each Officer is allowed rations of 16 lbs. of bread & 14 pints of milk, ¾ lb. of soap, and ¾ lb. candles per week, with coals for a fire, and in the salary of each Warder is included £4 for a uniform suit of clothing for wearing in the prison.
	1	Registrar and Clerk,	90	90	0	0	
	1	Assistant do.,	52	52	0	0	
	1	Master of Works,	64	64	0	0	
	1	Storekeeper,	50	50	0	0	
	1	Schoolmaster and Assistant Chief Warder,	76	76	0	0	
	1	Assistant Schoolmaster,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Court Attendant,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Reception Warder, 1st class,	56	56	0	0	
	1	Gate-keeper, 1st class,	56	56	0	0	
	1	Hall Porter, 2d class,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Weaving Master, ,,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Tread-mill Warder, ,,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Capstan-mill do. ,,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Shot-drill do. ,,	44	44	0	0	
	1	Kit. & Bakery do. ,,	44	44	0	0	
	2	Hospital Warders, ,,	44 each.	88	0	0	
	11	Classification do. ,,	44 ,,	484	0	0	
	2	Watchmen,	40 & 30	70	0	0	
	1	Carter and Messenger,	26	26	0	0	
Total,	39			2,527	6	8	

Number of Visits paid by the undernamed Officers in 1853.—Charles P. Gavin, Esq., Local Inspector, 200; Rev. James Quinton, Protestant Chaplain, 155; Rev. William Brock, Roman Catholic Chaplain, 406; Rev. Joseph Hunter, Presbyterian Chaplain, 153; A. Banon, Esq., Physician, 323; Alex. Read, Esq., Surgeon, 237.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain is bound to attend every day, and to devote his undivided time and attention to the discharge of his duties. The other chaplains and the medical officers are bound to attend three times a week, and when specially required.

Several changes have been made in the prison staff since the last annual inspection. The chief warder, Mr. Courtney, who, from illness, was for a long time unable to attend to his duties, resigned, and one of the warders, Mr. Michael Delaney, was promoted to the vacant post. This officer has since passed his probation, and his appointment has, accordingly, received the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

Upon the resignation of the storekeeper, the assistant schoolmaster, Edward Roothe, was advanced to that office, and one of the first-class teachers of the National Board of Education was appointed in his place. Two warders were dismissed, and two others were reduced from the rank and pay of first to second-class for breaches of duty. Three other warders resigned, in

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order to go into other employments, and the gate-keeper (after thirty-six years' service) and the two hospital warders have been lately superannuated, on being duly certified, by the medical officers, to be incompetent for the discharge of their respective duties. Of the new warders, two were superseded on being found unfit, and two are yet under probation; all the others have been certified to be competent.

Upon the Board of Superintendence being made aware that the late master of works and the weaving master had entered into partnership, and taken premises in the neighbourhood for the purpose of carrying out the manufacture of matting and mats, the latter was forthwith superseded. The office of weaving master has been filled up by a qualified person, who has passed his probation; but the Board deferred filling up the vacancy of the master of works until they should have an opportunity of ascertaining whether the duties could be performed without the aid of such an officer. It soon, however, became manifest that it was impossible for the functions of so important an office to be discharged except by a very efficient person, whose whole time should be devoted to this single object, and, accordingly, after the lapse of four months, the Board determined to fill up the vacancy, but came to the conclusion that the person to be selected should be able to attend also to the duties of master carpenter, and of superintending the general works and repairs of the building. The master carpenter, who for the last four years gave general satisfaction, and had acquired a knowledge of all the requirements of the office, was accordingly nominated, on a probation of three months.

Another vacancy among the warders remains to be supplied, which has prevented the resumption of shot-drill, the officer assigned for this important duty having the charge of No. 8 class, containing fifty-four prisoners, including twenty-three under sentence of penal servitude, a charge which absorbs his entire attention.

A supernumerary warder is much needed to take the place of any officer who, from illness or other causes, is unable to attend to the discharge of his duties—such instances being of frequent occurrence.

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation consists of six wards, with sixty beds. Three of these are occupied by surgical patients, and the other three are appropriated to medical cases, including one set apart for lunatics. There are also two small rooms for peculiar cases, requiring entire separation. Extensive, however, as this accommodation may appear, it has been found inadequate to meet the exigencies of the prison during the last three years, and especially for the classification of the large increase of surgical cases, arising, to a considerable extent, from the limitation of hospital relief outside, and the difficulty which strangers from the country, when suffering under disease and infirmity, experience in obtaining admission into the poor houses. This difficulty leads commonly to mendicancy, and in many known instances to the commission of crime, for the purpose of procuring medical or surgical relief in prison.

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Although the number of cases admitted into the hospital last year shows a decrease of 849 as compared with the number received in 1852, yet the want of accommodation is much felt; many patients, whose cases require warmth and ventilation, being frequently placed in cells unsuited for their treatment. This evil, however, will soon be removed by the erection (now in course of progress, with the aid of prison labour), of two additional wards, to contain twenty beds, for which means have been provided at the recommendation of the late Board of Superintendence, as well as for a new kitchen, baths, and a water-closet for the use of each ward at night.

A RETURN of the Number of Medical and Surgical Patients admitted into Hospital in each of the last three years, and of the Slight Cases treated outside of the Hospital, with the Average, and the Daily Attendance, Number of Deaths, &c.:

Medical or Surgical.	Diseases treated in Hospital.	Number of Patients admitted.		
		1851.	1852.	1853.
Medical.	Fever, febrile, and catarrhal complaints,	181	409	181
	Bronchitis and other pulmonary affections,	48	24	89
	Diarrhœa and other affections of the stomach and bowels,	111	75	104
	Diseases of the liver, kidney, and heart,	4	10	41
	Affections of the head and nervous diseases,	5	13	57
	Diseases of debility,	10	34	42
	Rheumatic and other painful affections,	10	46	52
	Malingering,	0	5	7
	Total,	369	616	573
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	4,384	4,075	2,386
Surgical.	Venereal diseases, primary and secondary,	210	472	285
	Ulcers, inflammations, and abscesses, in various structures,	165	236	218
	Skin diseases in various forms,	75	205	251
	Scrofulous diseases in various structures and organs,	157	108	94
	Diseases of the urinary and genital organs, of the rectum, and hernia,	44	47	54
	Erysipelas, various forms, gangrenous diseases, and delirium tremens,	38	43	50
	Wounds, fractures, dislocations, and severe contusions,	29	27	37
	Tumours and cancerous diseases,	30	27	86
	Total,	748	1,165	1,075
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	4,438	4,579	2,568
	Gross total admitted into hospital,	1,117	1,781	1,648
	Slight cases treated out of hospital,	8,822	8,654	4,954
	Average under treatment in hospital daily,	32	61	55
	Number of deaths,	15	15	11
	Gross number of committals to the prison,	15,204	10,124	8,737
	Average number in custody daily,	516	508	489

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The medicines are supplied by a respectable apothecary, under an agreement made by the Grand Jury, some years ago, at £100 per annum. The medical comforts and hospital necessaries were purchased as required, and amounted last year to the sum of £17 14*s.* 2*d.*

The causes of the deaths during the year 1853 were:—

Fever,	2	Paralysis,	1	Jaundice,	1
Dysentery,	4	Consumption,	2	Fracture of skull,	1

Number of lunatics committed for the year 1853, and how disposed of:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1853,	1
Committed as dangerous lunatics under the Act,	50
Committed summarily,	13
Total,	64
Cured and given to their friends,	3
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum,	44
Discharged on expiration of sentence,	13
Died,	2
	62
Remaining on the 1st January, 1854,	2
Total,	64

The Board of Superintendence.

Alderman George Roe, D.L., J.P.	Alderman Edward Hudson.
„ John Reynolds, J.P.	„ Fergus Farrell.
„ R. H. Kinahan, J.P.	Councillor Richard Atkinson.
„ George Hoyte, J.P.	„ Cornelius Denehy.
Councillor T. Hutton, D.L., J.P.	„ John A. Curran.
„ Joseph Boyce, J.P.	„ Francis Pilsworth.

General Observations.—I am happy to bear testimony to the order and cleanliness which pervade this prison, and I entertain strong hopes that the adoption of a more firm and rigorous system of administration, and the removal of inefficient officers, are rapidly tending to place the establishment on a satisfactory basis. My colleague, at the conclusion of his Report last year, took occasion to refer to certain infractions of discipline then awaiting the adjudication of the Court, but their order being now promulgated, I subjoin it *in extenso.*

"QUEEN'S BENCH.

"We have read the reports of the Inspectors-General and of the Board of Superintendence respecting the case of Mr. Marques; and whilst we acquit him of the serious charges brought against him by Mr. Darling, we cannot but express our regret and disappointment at the lax state of discipline which has, for some time, prevailed in the Richmond Bridewell.

"To the negligence and misconduct of the subordinate officers of the prison this neglect is, we are aware, in a considerable degree imputable; and we, therefore, desire strongly to impress upon those with whom the appointment of these officers virtually rests, that the selection of properly qualified turnkeys and sub-officers is absolutely indispensable to the proper management and discipline of the gaol.

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"We also think it right to add, as an admonition to the governor of the bridewell, with a view to his future conduct, that, in our opinion, such a degree of vigilance and superintendence is required and to be expected from the keeper and head warder of every prison as should secure the diligent performance of their duties by the subordinates, whether turnkeys, gate-keepers, or others; and that we should not deem it a sufficient excuse, on the part of the keeper, for their negligence and non-performance of their duties, that he has no direct power of removal or promotion. For, as a superintendent, he has the power and the duty of reporting their conduct to the Board of Superintendence or the Inspectors, and so, through this Court, the means of their correction or removal.

"Dated this 9th December, 1853.

(Signed) "Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice.
"P. C. Crampton.
"Richard Moore."

It would be unbecoming in me to add any comments to this document, further than to call the special attention of the Board to that portion of it in which a strong opinion is expressed, that the "selection of properly qualified turnkeys is absolutely indispensable to the proper management and discipline of the gaol." To the power of selection conceded by the Lord Lieutenant, a very valuable condition has lately been attached, namely, that upon the expiration of three months' probation, certificates of the fitness of the officers whose appointment it is sought to confirm, shall be furnished to the Inspectors-General by the Local Inspector and the Governor, previous to confirmation on the part of his Excellency; and I would impress on these latter the stringent obligation which is imposed upon them of reporting, without fear, favour, or affection, the exact character of such probationers.

I would also remark, that in two particulars the discipline of the prison requires improvement. Firstly, with regard to the record of the execution of hard-labour sentences, which, in its present form, does not supply a sufficiently accurate statement of the amount of labour actually performed by each prisoner, and of the time occupied *daily* in its enforcement; and, secondly, as to the inadequacy of the night-watch. It appears that after lockings a patrol of turnkeys is maintained until half-past ten at night, and that subsequently the guarding of the prison is confided solely to *one watchman*, upon whose vigilance and fidelity there is absolutely no check, during a period never extending to less than seven hours and a half; (for the governor and deputy-governor rarely, if ever, make unexpected rounds,) and there is no tell-tale clock or other contrivance for measuring the activity and regularity of the single person charged with this very grave responsibility. I must not be understood to throw out imputations on the two individuals who fill the post of watchmen; but I am bound to express a strong doubt of the policy of placing so important a trust in their hands, and I submit that this duty should be discharged by the turnkeys in rotation, as being more reliable officers, and as offering, by their greater number, as well as by the value of

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their respective appointments, a more effectual security against negligence or collusion.

There is another subject, also, entirely connected with carrying out discipline, which has occasioned both surprise and regret to my colleague and myself. I allude to reports upon shot-drill furnished to the Board of Superintendence by the local medical officers, in which it is broadly laid down "that boys under sixteen years of age are not fit subjects for this punishment." During the last two years my colleague and myself have been in constant communication with the authorities of all the gaols of this kingdom, including, of course, the medical attendants, upon the results of their experience of this penal exercise; but, throughout that extensive correspondence, no allusion is found to the existence of such an objection—so that this doctrine has been now broached, for the *first time*, in the city gaol of Dublin; although, be it remembered, no fixed limit had hitherto been prescribed for the calibre of the balls, whereas, for the future, the employment of a greater weight than 10 lbs. is strictly prohibited. In point of fact, therefore, as 9 lbs. (being the nearest calibre in actual use by the Ordnance) will be henceforth the *extreme measure* of this punishment, it appears to me that the opinion above given would go to the extent that youths under sixteen years of age, if unable to perform this comparatively trifling amount of labour (which, indeed, could be further diminished by the adoption of even lighter shot), are to be exempted altogether from the execution of their sentences; and thus one of the most unmanageable and impracticable classes of offenders, upon whom this punitive deterrent might be expected to operate with the greatest advantage, would enjoy entire impunity.

Great powers are confided to the medical officers with regard to the modification and virtual abrogation of sentences; but as the confidence so reposed demands a corresponding discretion in their exercise, we are constrained to submit to the Board the necessity of obtaining further opinions upon this doctrine, which absolutely nullifies discipline, and partially supersedes the order of the Queen's Bench, issued after long consideration, and upon the concurrent experience of similar officers throughout Ireland, who have conscientiously recorded their testimony to the innocuousness of shot-drill when properly carried out, although the careful examination of each prisoner entails an amount of additional labour from which they would gladly have relieved themselves, if they were not actuated by a sense of duty.

Finally, although some important improvements have already been carried into effect, and others are either in progress or about to be executed—such as the extension of the hospital and the erection of a shed for vagrants—a reference to the schedules of "Accommodation" and of "Re-committals" (vide Nos. 10 and 11), will show how inadequate is the provision for the reception of the average number of inmates—being 268 cells for an ordinary total of 500 inmates—and how utterly the imperfect disci-

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pline now in operation has failed in preventing constant repetitions of crime.

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These evils have frequently been brought under the attention of the authorities, and I am not without hope that active measures will be taken for dealing with them. The lower prison, formerly occupied by the convicts, possesses great facilities for extension, and might be converted at an inconsiderable expense—when compared with the value of the advantages to be attained—into a complete building for carrying out "separation" upon the radiated plan, which affords the means of supervision by a very small staff of officers.

Great, however, as are these advantages, they apply solely to those who are already within the walls of the gaol; but it is with the population outside, either already criminal, or which, if it be left unaided, necessarily falls into crime, that the paramount difficulty presents itself; I allude more particularly to the juveniles, whose case has already been submitted, in a spirit of philanthropy and foresight, to the Corporation, by one of its members. It has been shown, in some of the foregoing schedules, that a large proportion of youthful delinquents is derived from vagrancy, which is a conventional offence, and taken *per se* does not imply *moral* guilt; while, on the other hand, they are debarred, by the obstructions which they encounter, from receiving full and immediate assistance as paupers. On their behalf, therefore, I would appeal to the municipal authorities, not claiming their interposition as a measure of mere economy—though in this point of view much might be urged—but placing it on the higher ground of relieving the city from the growth and nurture, within its precincts, of a class which ultimately becomes dangerous to society. I do not speak of the establishment of "Reformatories," which appear to fall more properly under the cognizance of the State; but to the adoption of Refuges, and of "Societies of Patronage," as the French designate them, in which shelter, food, and clothing are provided *gratis*, until a remunerative return is obtained, either by carrying on trades or other employments within the institution, or by transferring the youths to the care of benevolent individuals, who accept the charge.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman—Visited 16th February, 1854.

Prisoners in Custody on the above Day.

For trial,	21
Further examination,	4
Felons convicted,	93
Having goods in possession,	98
Assaults,	18
Wilful trespass,	6
Pawning illegally,	3
Selling spirits unlicensed,	1
Misdemeanants,	52
Beggars,	239
Drunkards,	7
Lunatics,	19
Total,	561
And children,	53

Average number of prisoners confined daily,	472
„ „ children „	46
Highest „ prisoners „	581
Lowest „ „ „	362
Highest „ children „	97
Number of prisoners sent to their respective homes during the year 1853, at an average cost of 2*s.* 11*d.* each,	201

The total of prisoners actually in confinement, as compared with the return made by my colleague at his inspection in last February, exhibits an increase of 78, while, on the other hand, the annexed table (3) shows a very large diminution in the number of committals, which amounted in the year 1852 to no less than 16,106.

The principal items of diminution are presented under the heading of "Drunkards," whose aggregate is 472 less than in the preceding year; a result affording matter of unmixed congratulation, and under that of "Vagrants," which, although showing a difference of 2,794, cannot, I regret to state, be taken as an evidence of proportionate improvement, inasmuch as the difference is solely attributable to the longer duration of punishments, the sentences latterly inflicted having been to terms of one, two, three, or four weeks' imprisonment, instead of for forty-eight hours, as heretofore. Again, I find that, during this month (February) the number of prisoners confined in one day reached the *highest amount* ever recorded since the opening of the gaol, namely, 611, an excess probably owing to the great increase in the price of provisions, for in the harvest months, when food and employment were easily attainable, the total fell to 417.

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Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	Ages.		
	10 Years and under.	16 Years and above 10.	20 Years and above 16.
Felons convicted,	–	26	88
Misdemeanants convicted,	3	134	438
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	–	52	104
Summary convictions,	10	117	125
Vagrants,	251	781	1,161
Twice imprisoned,	23	81	137
Three times imprisoned,	17	23	47
Four times imprisoned,	14	23	30
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	6	63	59

Sentences of Transportation and of Imprisonment of the Total Number of Juveniles Committed during the year.

Ten years, and above seven,	–	2	1
Seven years,	–	1	3
Two and four years,	–	–	2
Twelve months,	–	–	4
Six months,	–	8	39
Three months,	–	14	57
Two months,	–	35	89
One month,	9	97	261
Fourteen days,	190	679	865
Seven days,	48	169	308
Forty-eight hours,	17	79	236
Twenty-four hours,	–	9	25
Unlimited,	–	17	36
Total,	264	1,110	1,916

Condition of Juveniles as to their Parentage, Residence, Education, and Religion.

Without parents,	9	197	308
Without father,	37	109	127
Without mother,	3	54	106
Step-children,	3	15	9
Illegitimate,	–	2	–
Abandoned by parents,	3	25	20
Absconded from parents,	–	49	228
Belonging to county or borough,	38	146	228
,, other localities,	33	367	512
Wholly illiterate,	67	323	335
Know alphabet and spelling,	–	–	–
Read imperfectly,	2	147	247
Read and write,	2	43	158
Religion—Protestant,	2	27	59
,, Presbyterian,	–	–	–
,, Roman Catholic,	69	486	681

SENTENCES of TRANSPORTATION and IMPRISONMENT of the Total Number Committed during the year.

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Fifteen years, and above 10,	1	One month, . . .	1,092
Ten and above seven, .	4	Fourteen days, . .	4,111
Seven years, . . .	21	Seven days, . . .	1,735
Two and four years, .	18	Forty-eight hours, .	1,090
Eighteen months, . .	2	Twenty-four hours, .	2,965
Twelve months, . .	28	Unlimited, . . .	358
Six months, . . .	119		
Three months, . .	149	Total, . .	12,078
Two months, . . .	385		

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

AGES, RELIGION, and EDUCATION of the Prisoners Committed during the year.

	Felons.	Misdemeanants, and Petty Larceny	Vagrants.	Drunkards.
Number committed, . .	590	3,776	4,696	2,958
10 years and under, . .	–	13	251	–
11 to 15, ...	22	285	732	39
16 to 20, ...	126	629	1,161	396
21 to 30, ...	227	1,739	1,191	1,357
31 to 40, ...	132	803	732	697
40 and upwards, . . .	83	307	629	469
Protestant, ...	118	456	257	385
Roman Catholic, . . .	472	3,318	4,431	2,573
Presbyterian, . . .	–	2	8	–
Read and write, . . .	112	821	875	756
Read only, ...	198	1,193	1,124	912
Illiterate, ...	280	1,762	2,697	1,290

NUMBER of COMMITTALS and RE-COMMITTALS of Felons, Misdemeanants, &c., within the Year 1853.

Committed once,		1,681	persons,	1,681 committals.
,,	twice,	395	,,	790 ,,
,,	3 times,	155	,,	465 ,,
,,	4 ,,	93	,,	372 ,,
,,	5 ,,	40	,,	200 ,,
,,	6 ,,	32	,,	192 ,,
,,	7 ,,	12	,,	84 ,,
,,	8 ,,	11	,,	88 ,,
,,	9 ,,	7	,,	63 ,,
,,	10 ,,	1	,,	10 ,,
,,	11 ,,	2	,,	22 ,,
,,	12 ,,	1	,,	12 ,,
,,	13 ,,	1	,,	13 ,,
,,	15 ,,	1	,,	15 ,,
,,	19 ,,	1	,,	19 ,,
		2,433		4,026

1,681 of the above class were only only once committed, while 752 re-committals represent 2,345 committals, the proportion being approximative to that of the preceding year, which was as 788 to 2,458.

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DUBLIN PRISONS.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

Of the total number of beggars, 4,696, committed within the year, there were 988 born in the city of Dublin, 194 in the county of Dublin, and 3,514 in the provinces.

Lunatics.

Number of lunatics in custody on the 1st January, 1853,		6
Do. committed during the year,		58
		64
Number removed to Richmond Lunatic Asylum,	11	
Do. discharged convalescent,	31	
Do. died,	1	43
Number remaining in custody 31st December, 1853,		21

Punishments for Prison Offences during the Year.

Stoppage of diet,	220
Other punishments,	63
Total,	283

Accommodation.

Wards,	16	Church,	1
Yards,	17	Kitchen,	1
Day-rooms,	15	Laundries,	2
Cells, single,	173	Worksheds,	1
Do. double,	8	Hospital-rooms,	3
School-room,	1	Pumps,	5
Chapel,	1		

The sanitary condition of the prison has been improved to an important extent, not only by enlarging the sewerage and by establishing a more effective mode of flushing throughout the building, but by the erection of a new tank, calculated to filter and purify all the water required for the officers and prisoners.

EDUCATION.

		Advanced to Spelling.	Advanced to Reading.	Advanced to Writing.	Advanced to Arithmetic.	Unwilling to learn.	TOTAL.
Began Alphabet,	407	228	42	100	7	30	407
,, Spelling,	107	–	50	37	20	–	107
,, Reading,	172	–	–	142	30	–	172
,, Writing,	50	–	–	–	–	–	50
,, Arithmetic,	20	–	–	–	–	–	20
,, Rule of Three,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total,	756	228	92	279	57	30	756

Number attending school during the year, 756; average number attending daily, 46.

School instruction is given for several hours daily, but the registry of progress is imperfect and unsatisfactory in form, as it fails to exhibit the monthly advance of the pupils. A better record, however, is about to be established, and I trust that

the chaplains will, from time to time, examine the females, in order to test the accuracy of the entries of their proficiency.

Employment.

Sewing,	79	Cleaning,	19
Knitting,	31	Nursing,	47
Picking cotton,	44	In hospital,	28
Dressing flax,	72	In reception-ward,	20
Spinning,	9	Lunatics,	23
Weaving department,	24	Drunkards,	7
Shoemaking,	8	Untried,	26
In laundry,	46	Unemployed,	2
At school,	59		
Cooking,	7		561

Books and Accounts.—The books in this bridewell are very numerous, and the labour of keeping the registries is so great, from the daily influx of crowds summarily convicted and sentenced to short terms of imprisonment, that the rare occurrence of inaccuracies is matter rather of wonder than of censure, particularly when it is taken into consideration that the clerks have to deal with experienced offenders, who exert their utmost ingenuity in attempting to deceive and baffle the vigilance of the authorities.

The subjoined summary of accounts has been certified by the local inspector, a highly conscientious and painstaking officer.

Amount of return of work,	£604	6	0
„ cost „	348	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Profit on works,	£255	16	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The above profits do not include any work done for the prison or prisoners, but are derived solely from work executed for the public.

Dietary.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

1st Class.—Nil.

2nd Class.—Breakfast, 516. Dinner, 508. Supper, 46.

3rd Class.—Breakfast, 49. Dinner, 48.

Contracts.—Bread, $5\frac{9}{10}d.$ per 4 lb. loaf; oatmeal, 13*s.* per cwt.; meat, $4\frac{1}{4}d.$ per lb.; new milk, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per gallon; salt, 1*s.* 9*d.* per cwt.; coals, average, 17*s.* 9*d.* per ton; straw, 1*s.* 10*d.* per cwt.; soap, 24*s.* per cwt.; candles, 5*s.* 3*d.* per dozen lbs.

There were no complaints of the provisions.

Officers and Salaries.

Governor,	£200	0	0
Head Matron,	200	0	0
Deputy do.,	80	0	0
Store do.,	70	0	0
School do.,	40	0	0
Hospital do.,	40	0	0
Kitchen do.,	40	0	0
Laundry do.,	40	0	0

North District.	5 Class Matrons, each at . .	£40	0	0
	9 Do. do., second class, each at .	30	0	0
Dublin Prisons.	2 Servants, each at . . .	12	0	0
	1 Clerk, ...	90	0	0
Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.	1 Assistant Clerk and Storekeeper, .	60	0	0
	1 Court Registrar, . . .	70	0	0
	1 Hall Porter, ...	40	0	0
	3 Guardsmen, each at . . .	30	0	0

Thirty-one resident officers receive gaol allowance.

Non-Resident Officers' Visits for the Year 1853.

Local Inspector, . .	206	Presbyterian Chaplain, .	161
Protestant Chaplain, .	193	Physician, . . .	338
Roman Catholic do. .	622	Surgeon, ...	199

Hospital.—The building is scrupulously clean and well arranged; indeed, the remarkably small return of deaths annexed may be accepted as evidence that this department is carefully tended, when it is taken into consideration that a large proportion of the patients is derived from the most destitute and degraded classes, enfeebled by want, disease, and debauchery.

Cases of Sickness and Lunacy during the Year.

Slight indisposition, . .	5,150
Hospital cases, . . .	625
Criminal Lunatics, . .	1

Deaths and their Causes during the Year.

Consumption, . . .	3

Diseases during the Year.

Fever, ...	18
Febrile and Catarrhæ, . .	32
Bronchitis, . . .	69
Diarrhœa, . . .	46
Debility, ...	12
Rheumatism, . . .	28
Malingering, . . .	7
Labour cases, . . .	28
Abortion, . . .	11
Consumption, . . .	12
Pregnancy, . . .	9
Scrofula and Dropsical, . .	15
Heart, Brain, and Kidneys, .	8
Physician's, . . .	295
Surgical Cases, . .	330
Total, . . .	625

Board of Superintendence.

George Roe, D.L., J.P.	F. Farrell, Alderman.
Thomas Hutton, D.L., J.P.	E. Hudson, Alderman.
R. H. Kinahan, J.P., Alderman.	John A. Curran, T.C.
J. Boyce, J.P., Alderman.	Francis Pillsworth, T.C.
J. Reynolds, J.P., Alderman.	Richard Atkinson, T.C.
George Hoyte, J.P. Alderman.	Cornelius Denehy, T.C.

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Richmond Female Penitentiary, Grangegorman.

General Observations.—While I perform the pleasing duty of acknowledging the zeal and efficiency, with which the officers carry out the duties assigned to them, and of recording that industry, cleanliness, and order are maintained here, I am bound to state that the total inadequacy of the accommodation renders impossible any approximation to discipline of such a character as to produce ameliorative results. A reference to the schedule of "accommodation" will show that there are but 173 single cells for the reception of inmates, sometimes exceeding 600, and even if the Government prisoners, *i. e.*, those sentenced to transportation, were withdrawn from the portion of the building now assigned to them, the available room would barely suffice for a moiety of the average occupants. This space, limited as it is, is further narrowed by the presence of an undue number of infants and lunatics, the latter of whom, however, the Inspectors of Asylums are willing and anxious to remove as soon as they shall have vacancies at their disposal, and the difficulty of action is much aggravated by the laws affecting vagrants, and by the restrictions practically imposed upon admissions to the workhouse, which have the effect of throwing upon the prisons classes more fitted for places of relief than of punishment.

My colleague and myself have been compelled, in successive Reports, to notice the existence of this lamentable condition of things—hitherto without remedy or modification; but I am unwilling to dismiss the subject without giving expression to the hope that the municipal authorities will earnestly address themselves to the task of grappling with this great and growing social evil.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.—Visited 2nd November, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Number of prisoners in custody, 49; classified as follows:—

In Rent rooms,	20
Common-hall,	—
Paupers' Building,	19
Hatchmen's rooms,	5
Deputy Marshal's rooms,	1
Hospital,	4
Total,	49

of whom 8 were females.

Total number of Rent rooms in prison, 37, to accommodate one prisoner each; of these only 20 were occupied, as appears by the above return.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

Common-hall room, 1.—This room accommodates six prisoners, but is seldom occupied by more than two or three. It was unoccupied at the time of inspection.

Total Number of Paupers' rooms, 5, to accommodate six prisoners each; all occupied by the above 19 prisoners.

„ Hatchmen's rooms, 4, to accommodate four prisoners each. They were occupied by five prisoners.

„ Deputy Marshal's rooms, 3, to accommodate one prisoner each; one only being occupied.

„ Hospital rooms, 2; can accommodate six patients each.

„ Other rooms of no particular class, 5, which are used as female pauper rooms, as occasion may require—two of them being occupied by one female pauper each at present. They occasionally serve the purposes of an auxiliary hospital in certain descriptions of sickness, requiring quietness and separate treatment.

There were 8 persons occupying rooms in the upper yard, who do not pay rent. There were also in the same quarter three remanded, and therefore not paying rent.

The greatest number in custody at one time during the past year was 80, and the smallest 41. The total of committals in the year amounted to 359; but the dates of those which precede that period stand thus:—

1.	7th March, 1827.	9.	9th June, 1850.
2.	11th November, 1843.	10.	9th July, 1850.
3.	16th January, 1844.	11.	27th February, 1851.
4.	28th June, 1844.	12.	26th March, 1851.
5.	4th January, 1848.	13.	14th June, 1852.
6.	28th December, 1848.	14.	3rd September, 1852.
7.	31st July, 1849.	15.	7th September, 1852.
8.	4th May, 1850.	16.	27th October, 1852.

Dietary, &c.—Each pauper prisoner receives 2 lb. of bread, and 1½ pints of new milk, daily; also 2 oz. of soap and 1 candle, weekly. Each pauper room is supplied with a necessary allowance of coals weekly, viz., 2½ cwt. during the winter half year, and 1¼ cwt. during the summer half year.

The bedding of the pauper department consists of three blankets, one pair of sheets, and one rug, to each prisoner; together with one bedtick and bolster, filled with straw once every month.

Hospital.—The sanitary condition of the gaol, from its position, which affords adequate drainage, and from its ample supply of water, as well as from the care of the medical officer, is highly satisfactory. The report of the latter is as follows:—

"The number of persons who laboured under any disease requiring my attendance, was 158; that I prescribed for them 1144 times, and that the death was only 1. Thus each patient, on an average, had about 7¼ visits.

NORTH DISTRICT.

DUBLIN PRISONS.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

"I may remark that there has not been a single case of contagious fever, nor of cholera, in the prison during the year; and that the diseases were for the most part chronic, and generally brought in with the prisoners. Bronchitis in various degrees, occasionally diarrhœa or dysentery, more frequently obstinate constipation, ulcers, strictures, disease of prostate gland, diseases of skin, and some injuries, as contusions, two fractures, and a few cuts, were the cases that chiefly occurred.

"The prison may be considered, on the whole, as very healthful, and the cases not numerous, considering that so many of its inmates are persons of broken down constitutions, and suffering much mental distress, and in many instances, a total change in habits, diet, air, and clothing, &c."

Visits of Non-resident Officers.

Surgeon, . . .	139	Presbyterian Chaplain,	66
Protestant Chaplain, .	98	Roman Catholic do.,	90

Officers (Resident) and Salaries.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward Houston Caulfield, Marshal, . . .		870	8	8
Henry J. Smullen, Deputy Marshal,	£50	These Officers are appointed by the Marshal, and paid out of his own Salary.		
1st Hatchman, Patrick Fury,	£26			
2nd Do. John Smullen,	£26			
3rd Do. Francis Walker,	£26			
4th Do. Thomas Walpole, ...		40	0	0
5th Do. James Houston, ...		70	0	0
1st Night Watchman, Myles Neill, . . .		30	0	0
2nd Do. Do. Hugh White, . . .		24	0	0
Hospital Matron, Mrs. Eliza M'Ginty, . . .		31	10	0

Non-Resident.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector, Henry M. Hitchins, Esq., . .	—		
Physician and Surgeon, Charles Benson, M.D., .	114	18	0
Apothecary, David Lyons, ...	30	0	0
Protestant Chaplain, Rev. J. H. Le Fanu, . .	55	7	8
Roman Catholic Do., Rev. J. F. Ennis, . . .	60	0	0
Presbyterian Do., Rev. W. B. Kirkpatrick, . .	36	18	5
	£1,333	2	9

Allowance to Officers.

Coals—Marshal, 3 tons per annum.
Do. Deputy Marshal, 2 tons per annum.
Do. Five Hatchmen, each 5 tons per annum.
Do. Two Night Watchmen, each 5 tons per annum.
Do. Hospital Matron, 5 tons per annum.

General Observations.

The punishments during the past year amounted to but 22, a reduction attributable to the stringent carrying out of the new rules, which have conduced much to the improvement of discipline and morality, and which, especially by their preven-

North District.

Dublin Prisons.

Four Courts' Marshalsea.

tion of intemperance, have checked the tendency to violent and insubordinate conduct hitherto prevalent here. I, however, fully concur with my colleague in the propriety of altering the rule which exempts "remand" prisoners from the payment of continuous rent, thus extending a privilege to the fraudulent or obstructive debtor which is denied to those who are free from these imputations.

A complaint having been preferred to my colleague and myself by two prisoners against one of the hatchmen, for having falsely accused them of card-playing, and for having consequently procured the infliction of punishment upon them, we investigated the matter carefully, and came to the conclusion that the charge was sustained by the evidence of unimpeachable and disinterested witnesses, and that the officer was fully justified in the course pursued by him. Indeed, I feel bound to report, that many of the prisoners, in reply to our inquiries as to whether they had any complaints to make, took that opportunity of expressing their content, and their gratitude for the general treatment which they experienced.

A memorial was presented some months ago to the Judges of the Queen's Bench, setting forth the absence of certain necessaries in some of the paupers' rooms, and the want of due separation in the allocation of quarters to the females. The first were forthwith supplied; and with regard to the latter point, some propositions for furnishing the desired accommodation have been submitted; but I am unwilling to enter into any detail of them, entertaining as I do the hope that the constitution of this prison, as well as the laws to which it owes its occupants, will shortly be revised and remodelled. In the mean time it is proper to state, that some improvements in repairs and cleanliness have been effected in the existing building.

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.

St. Sepulchre's Manor Prison.—Visited October, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

As this jurisdiction still exists, I am bound to notice the gaol as a place of legal confinement, though its inutility has been frequently admitted. It consists of twelve rooms, in rather a dilapidated condition (including the pauper's hall), and three yards. There is an adequate supply of good water. Debtors, of whom there were but four incarcerated here during the year ending on the day of my visit, find their own furniture, food, firing, and other necessaries, there being no prison allowance.

J. Corry Connellan,
Inspector-General.

County of Antrim Gaol—Visited 22nd and 23rd September, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	6	2
Poor do.,	10	1
Felons convicted,	73	31
Felons untried,	23	24
Soldiers tried,	13	–
Deserters,	1	–
Revenue laws,	2	–
Drunkards,	2	–
Committed summarily,	92	31
Lunatics,	–	2
Total,	222	91—313
Of whom in hospital,	2	1

Number Committed from 1st January to 21st September, 1853, inclusive; distinguishing the Crimes for which they were charged, Sexes, and those committed from Belfast, from the rest of the county.

Crime.	From Belfast.		Rest of County.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Murder,	2	1	–	
Shooting at with intent to kill,	1	–	–	–
Arson,	1	–	–	–
Rape,	–	–	1	–
Burglary,	11	–	3	–
Sheep stealing,	–	–	2	–
Concealing birth,	–	–	–	1
Embezzlement,	10	1	6	3
Member of an illegal society,	1	–	–	–
Illegal procession,	–	–	11	–
Uttering base coin,	–	2	1	
Forcible possession,	–	–	1	–
Larceny from person,	17	42	14	8
Larceny (simple),	170	108	38	25
Having goods in possession, &c.,	34	11	8	7
Obtaining goods by false pretences,	8	1	1	–
Riot,	3	–	35	–
Assaults,	180	74	49	12
Misdemeanors,	359	258	60	13
Illegal pawning,	9	28	–	–
Purloining,	19	6	–	–
Attempt at suicide (after intoxication),	4	5	1	–
Breach of Excise Laws,	2	–	13	9
Desertion from the army,	9	–	9	–
Begging,	49	46	11	2
Drunkards,	205	205	24	9
	1094	788	288	89
Committed for debt,	140	19	29	2
Total,	1234	807	317	91

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NUMBER in CUSTODY, distinguishing JUVENILES from ADULTS, and the term of their imprisonment.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Upwards of 20.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
10 years and above 7,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
7 years,	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
2 years,	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
12 months,	–	–	1	–	9	–	3	5
9 months,	–	–	–	1	6	4	9	2
6 months,	–	–	9	1	17	3	37	9
3 months,	–	–	12	5	5	1	7	2
2 months,	–	–	7	3	7	1	15	5
1 month,	1	–	3	–	7	1	12	4
14 days,	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	7
7 days,	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6
48 hours,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
24 hours,	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
For trial,	–	–	6	1	6	2	9	19
Unlimited,	–	–	–	–	1	–	17	5
Total,	1	–	38	11	60	14	123	66

NUMBER CONFINED on 22nd September, 1851, 1852, and 1853, distinguishing the number committed from Belfast, from those committed from the rest of the county, also males and females.

	1851.			1852.			1853.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
From Belfast,	107	51	158	136	56	192	124	70	194
From rest of county,	119	34	153	87	29	116	98	21	119
Total,	226	85	311	223	85	308	222	91	313

Number of commitments during past year, viz., from 1st January, 1853 :—General crimes—from Belfast, males, 1,029; females, 602: from county, males, 293; females, 82—Total, 2,006. Drunkards—from Belfast, males, 205; females, 205: from county, males, 24; females, 9—Total, 443. Re-commitments—from Belfast, males, 341; females, 287: from county, males, 43; females, 13—Total, 684. Drunkards—from Belfast, males, 38; females, 96: from county, males, 2; females, 1—Total, 137. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 250; females, 136. Average—males, 218; females, 96. Boys sentenced to be whipped, 41. Punishments by governor since 1st January, 373.

A comparison of the returns furnished on the 22nd of September (one of the days of my inspection) in each of the three last years, exhibits an equality of numbers, which would, at first sight, lead to the presumption that the amount of crime remains stationary; but when the rapid advance of the population of Belfast is taken into consideration, an advance without parallel in this kingdom, it will be admitted that there is, if not an *actual*, a proportionate diminution. In the year 1841 the population was rated at 85,233, whereas, in 1851 it had pro-

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County of Antrim Gaol.

gressed to 110,061, and it is not to be doubted, that even since that recent period the increase has been rapid and normal. It is also worthy of remark, in support of this view, that there is a gradual decline in the commitment of offenders "from the rest of the county."

The Legislature having lately directed particular attention to the condition of juvenile criminals, it is to be hoped that the Report of the Select Committee will be followed up by special enactments, as the schedule which records their ages and punishments shows forcibly the necessity of public interposition; the subject being one of too great magnitude and gravity to be intrusted to the administration of private benevolence. With regard to drunkenness the tables still evidence the lamentable prevalence of this vice, and I regret to observe, under the heading of re-committals, the number of females returning to prison. I am fully aware that the separate system is stringently brought to bear upon prisoners of this sex, but its deterrent effects I conceive to be materially lessened by the amount of their diet, the excessive allowance over the maximum appointed by the Court of Queen's Bench being still continued, although commented upon in former Reports. Having consulted Dr. Purdon, the able and humane medical officer of the prison, I have his authority for stating, that a reduction to the prescribed quantity might be effected without the smallest injury to their bodily health; and I submit therefore, that the experiment might be safely tried, and that thus at least one advantage may be withdrawn, which, at their estimation, is probably considered to counterbalance many of the repulsive and distasteful elements of isolation.

I had also a communication with Dr. Purdon in reference to the policy of establishing a capstan-mill, with the double view of securing, by its application to grinding corn, unadulterated flour and meal, and of providing walking exercise for those who are engaged in trades, (except weavers, whose legs are in action), and for the stone breakers—the occupation of the latter being sedentary. Even females might be advantageously employed thus, the mill, of course, being set at a very light resistance. In many gaols the radiating yards have been latterly disused, as they have been found to harbour damp, and as from their shape and limited area, prisoners are apt to become listless and unwilling to move with sufficient briskness. By removing, therefore, the dividing walls, space adapted to this object could be provided within the iron railing; and by fitting the capstan bars with partitions, so as to prevent communication, without impeding the free circulation of air, the principle of "separation" would be maintained unbroken. A complaint having been made to me by a male prisoner that he had been roughly handled by some of the turnkeys, I proceeded forthwith to investigate all the circumstances, which had already been inquired into by the governor at the time, when the offence was alleged to have been committed, and I was thoroughly satisfied that the charge was without foundation. I was accompanied throughout my inspection by the local inspector, and by all the

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higher officers; and it is but justice to them, and to the members of the Board of Superintendence, to state, that I could convey no higher praise, when making an entry in the visitors' book, than by recording, that I found the prison in its "usual" condition; I will venture to add, that in all the requisites of such institutions—in order, cleanliness, ventilation, and in the observance of *strict*, but *humane* discipline, it has no superior in the empire.

The accommodation consists of 442 single cells, and 16 solitary.—Total, 458. Day-rooms, 5; hospitals, 2; baths, 3; kitchens, 1; laundry, 1; chapel, 1; yards, 38.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Brush-making,	1	Schooling,	31
Carpentering,	1	Shoemaking,	6
Cleaning and whitewashing,	2	Stone-breaking,	104
Cooking,	5	Tailoring,	8
Labouring,	6	Weaving,	12
Mat-making,	6	Winding,	2
Painting,	1	Unfit to work,	4
Plastering,	1		
Prison duties,	12	Total,	222
Pumping,	20		

FEMALES.

Knitting,	11	Spinning and carding,	5
Needle-work,	34	Washing,	14
Mangling,	1	Unfit to work,	3
Nursing,	6		
Prison duties,	2	Total,	91
Schooling,	15		

Employment is carried on here with considerable activity. In the year 1851, the gross amount of work was valued at £1,910 7*s.* 10½*d.*, the profit being £504 0*s.* 1*d.*, while in 1852, the gross total reached the figure of £2,375 2*s.* 1½*d.*, and the profit that of £929 5*s.*

The school department is conducted with great care, and a book is kept by the chaplains for the purpose of recording the ascertained improvement of prisoners who have been two months at least under tuition. The females are also instructed by the schoolmaster, but of course in the presence of the matron, or of her assistants.

Some very creditable specimens of progress in writing were produced, and the general registry is carefully filled; the *form* of it, however, requires amendment, as it does not exhibit the *gradual* advance, but only the final proficiency of each pupil, and as it does not separate distinctly those who are imprisoned for *very short periods*, and are therefore not in a condition to derive any benefit from teaching. Perhaps it may be right to throw out here, in connexion with education, that, as in prisons, where the separate system prevails, the subordinate officers are confined more constantly within the walls, than where the principle of "association" still exists; it would be desirable to

NORTH DISTRICT.

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supply them with the means of amusement and improvement, by establishing a small lending library of standard works, to be selected under the authority of the Board.

Dietary (where sentences exceed a month)—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint buttermilk; dinner, 1 lb. household bread, and 1 pint new milk; supper, 2 oz. oatmeal made into gruel.

To prisoners sentenced 14 days and under—Breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, and ½ pint buttermilk; dinner, 14 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. No supper to this class.

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected and observed upon by the chaplains.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1⅓*d.*, or 12*s.* 5*d.* per 112 lbs.; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—It is almost unnecessary to report, that special attention is bestowed upon these important records of gaol discipline and economy, and that the forms directed by the Queen's Bench are observed. The total cost of the gaol in 1851 was £3,157 8*s.* 5*d.*; and in 1852, £3,231 2*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Richard Oulton, Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Rev. Charles Allen, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. George Shaw, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Francis M'Kenna, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Thomas H. Purdon, Medical Attendant,	74	0	0
James Moore, Apothecary,		—	
John Forbes, Governor,	300	0	0
William Skillen, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Hugh Fisher, 1st Class Warden,	40	0	0
John M'Aninch, „	40	0	0
William Watson, 2nd Class Warden,	35	0	0
John Mullen, „	35	0	0
James Gorman, „	35	0	0
David Beatty, „	35	0	0
Thomas Haddock, 3rd Class Wardens,	30	0	0
John Coleman, „	30	0	0
Robert Ould, „	30	0	0
Thomas Kirkpatrick, „	30	0	0
John Martin, „	30	0	0
Robert Coleman, „	30	0	0
Francis Boyd, „	30	0	0
John Smyley, Watchman,	30	0	0
William W. Pinkerton, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mrs. Ash, Matron,	40	0	0
Miss Mullan, Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Mrs. Kernohon, Nursetender,	18	0	0
Mrs. Alderdice, Laundress,	25	0	0
George Campbell, Gas man,	41	12	0
Margaret M'Govery, Servant,	7	16	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 97; Surgeon, &c., 143; Protestant Chaplain, 113; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 114; Roman Catholic do., 106.

The *Hospitals*, which were scrupulously clean, contained but

North District.

County of Antrim Gaol.

3 patients—2 males and a female. Indeed the general supervision of all matters tending to the maintenance of health, together with regular medical attendance, and the absence of contact consequent upon separation, have hitherto conduced to the prevention, or at least to the mitigation of epidemic disease; no case of cholera having occurred within the walls in the year 1849, although it was rife in the immediate vicinity. The cost of medicines and hospital extras stood thus—in 1851, £23 12*s.*: extras, £8 14*s.* 1*d.*; and in 1852, £18 1*s.* 11*d.*: extras, £11 19*s.* 7*d.*

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly for the transaction of business. All payments are made by cheques; the bills, &c. &c., having been previously examined and certified by the local inspector and the governor.

John M'Neill, Esq.	Samuel G. Fenton, Esq.
Robert Thomson, Esq.	Rev. R. W. Bland.
Thomas Montgomery, Esq.	Charles O'Hara, Esq.
John Clarke, Esq.	James E. Leslie, Esq.
Thomas Verner, Esq.	George J. Clarke, Esq.
Conway R. Dobbs, Esq.	John Dickey, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballymoney.

Ballymoney.—1 male and 1 female prisoner; 68 in the last quarter; 374 in 1852. The house in fair order, but some repairs required, which, however, were about to be executed; the water and sewerage good. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £20 per annum. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. I regretted to find that *written* committals are sometimes not given. There was no visitors' book, nor any entry of inspections.

Antrim.

Antrim.—No prisoners; 131 in the last quarter; 538 in 1852. It is unnecessary to dwell on the defects of this wretched building, as a very liberal sum is about to be expended on the construction of a new bridewell, the plan of which has already received the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant. Keeper's salary, £20. Dietary, 4*d.* Petty sessions monthly, and transmittals correct. It is my duty to state that the registry is kept in a very slovenly manner, and that written committals were wanting in several cases.

Ballymena.

Ballymena.—No prisoners; 190 in the last quarter; 823 in 1852. The house clean, and the bedding sufficient; one of the pumps out of order; the weeds were about to be removed from the female yard. Salary and dietary the same as at the above bridewells. Petty sessions held once a fortnight, and the transmittals immediate. The local inspector very seldom visits, but the local magistrates discharge this duty. The keeper was lately appointed; his predecessor having been removed for drunkenness. The registry was not duly filled by the constabulary, although their signature is an indispensable check, and although it is expressly directed by an order which the Inspector-General issued at the instance and request of the Inspectors-General of Prisons.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Armagh Gaol.—Visited the 7th of July, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master Debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	2	–
Felons convicted,	25	16
Misdemeanants do.,	12	9
Felons untried,	1	4
Committed summarily,	20	7
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	62	36—98
Of whom sick in hospital,	1	–

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	8	2	8	6
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	9	1
Summary convictions,	1	–	4	2
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	3	–	2	3
Four times imprisoned,	1	–	3	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	2	–

The inmates of this gaol have undergone, I am happy to state, a large and progressive reduction, the numbers confined on the day corresponding to that of my inspection, during the three last years, being as follows:—July 7, 1850, 216; do., 1851, 175; do., 1852, 138; do., 1853, 98. The commitments during the past year stood thus:—males, 591; females, 338. Re-commitments—males, 25; females, 18. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 89; females, 51. Average—males, 70; females, 41. The punishments since January amounted to 31, all, except one, being inflicted by the authority of the Governor. There were three males under sentence of transportation, and one female.

In reference to the above return of committals and recommittals, it is proper to remark, that in gaols in which punitive labour, in conjunction with industrial employment, is strictly carried out among the male prisoners, a yet greater diminution is found to take place, particularly if such labour be of an irksome and distasteful character. Here there is no tread-wheel, nor shot exercise, nor any distinctive punishment for those sentenced to hard labour except stonebreaking, which is unequal in its operation, and is not always practicable.

With regard to the females, the necessity of an entire change having been fully recognised and most liberally provided for by the county authorities, no further observation is needed, as the additional building for their reception is progressing towards completion; and "separation" will be forthwith brought to bear

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

upon those hitherto incorrigible offenders of this sex, who make a gaol their home, and who become an annual charge upon the community for the maintenance of police and of legal process, if they are not taught to dread confinement in a thoroughly penal condition. I found, for instance, in custody two females who had been ten and twelve times recommitted respectively, besides many others who had less frequently returned. The prison was in a very creditable state of order and cleanliness throughout, although my coming was unexpected, and although the local inspector and governor were both absent on business, the latter being in attendance as a witness at the Monaghan assizes. I had the advantage, however, of meeting some of the members of the Board of Superintendence, who take an active interest, and feel a just pride in the administration; and in their company I examined every part of the establishment. The hospital for females having been pulled down, to make way for a portion of the proposed addition, there is now but one building common to both sexes, which will probably be sufficient, (except, perhaps, in the event of an epidemic,) as Dr. Robinson, the very zealous and efficient surgeon, treats all minor cases in the cells—a mode of practice which not only prevents contagion, but which maintains in its integrity the separate system, it being well ascertained that unless great vigilance and determination be shown by the medical officer, frequent attempts will be made on the part of prisoners placed "in separation" to feign illness, in order to procure their removal to the *society* of the sick-wards. Shortly before my visit a prisoner had forced his way into the corridor, through the door of one of the cells on the ranges set apart for males, the wooden panels being weak, and easily removable. As a matter of precaution, these doors will require to be strengthened, and additional security will be obtained by the constant presence of a turnkey, when the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44, is fully carried into effect, the power of communication between the prisoners and the officers being an indispensable requirement prescribed thereby.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weaving and attending,	10	Painting,	1
Mat-making,	3	Brush-making,	1
Shoemaking,	2	Prison duties,	12
Tailoring,	2		

FEMALES.

Sewing, including muslin work,	22	Knitting,	11
		Prison duties,	2

The profits upon works, as certified to the grand juries at the Spring and Summer Assizes in the present year, amounted respectively to £73 12*s.* 2*d.*, and £58 19*s.* 8*d.* Of the nine turnkeys four are regular tradesmen, namely, a tailor, a shoemaker, a weaver, and a carpenter, and one fills the offices of schoolmaster and storekeeper. The latter, who has been lately

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Armagh Gaol.

appointed, was absent, having been subpœnaed as a witness to attend at Monaghan. The registry of progress appears to be regularly kept, and instruction is given daily for two hours to the males. The females are taught spelling and reading by the Matron for more than an hour each day; but in the existing condition of this department no great advance can be reasonably expected. When, however, they have been transferred to the building now in preparation, they will, doubtless, participate in every advantage already extended to prisoners of the other sex.

The Dietary is according to regulation. There were no complaints, and the inspection of provisions is constant—the remarks of the chaplains being entered in a book specially allocated for the purpose.

Contracts.—Bread, per cwt., 15*s.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4$\frac{7}{8}$*d.*; salt, per stone, 2$\frac{1}{2}$*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench have been for some time in full operation here, and are strictly observed. The total expenses of the gaol, for the last three years, stand thus:—1850, £1,999 5*s.*; 1851, £1,520 0*s.* 2*d.*; 1852, £1,451 11*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John M'Kinstry, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. B. Wade, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. W. Henderson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Campbell, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
A. Robinson, Esq., Surgeon,		—	
Mr. M. Armstrong, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Mr. John M'Cutcheon, Governor,	144	0	0
Elizabeth Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
John Armstrong, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Wesley Dunn, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
John Jenkinson, Schoolmaster & Storekeeper,	30	0	0
John Agnew, Tailor,	28	0	0
Samuel Walker,	25	0	0
Thomas Nelson,	25	0	0
Alexander Wilson, Shoemaker,	25	0	0
Thomas Villers, Carpenter,	25	0	0
Henry Jenkinson, Weaver,	25	0	0
Margaret Walker, Infirmary Nurse,	15	0	0
Sarah M'Cutcheon, Sub-Matron,	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 162; surgeon, &c., 138; Protestant chaplain, 119; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 132; Roman Catholic do., 108; apothecary, &c., 178.

Board of Superintendence.

Acheson St. George.	George Robinson, Esq.
William Paton, Esq.	James Harden, Esq.
Henry L. Prentice, Esq.	John Hancock, Esq.
Maxwell Cross, Esq.	Robert Wright Cope, Esq.
Thomas Dobbin, Esq.	Joseph Atkinson, Esq.
Thomas A. Prentice, Esq.	Stewart Maxwell, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, in sufficient numbers for general business, and for the examination and payment of such bills, &c., as may be submitted to them by the local inspector.

North District.

County of Armagh Gaol.

The Hospital was very clean, and contained but one patient, a male. Cost of medicine—1850, £54 10*s.* 4*d.*; 1851, £45 4*s.* 2*d.*; 1852, £25 18*s.* 5*d.* Hospital necessaries, paid for by apothecary, who receives a salary of £20—1850, £3 12*s.* 7*d.*; 1851, £6 11*s.* 3*d.*; 1852, £1 7*s.* 8*d.*

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Lurgan.

Lurgan.—Four females and two males confined here; 153 in last quarter, of whom no less than 93 were for drunkenness, which is here on the increase; during 1852, 530. The house very clean, the cells well lighted, ventilated, and supplied with bedding, the water good, and the sewerage effective. Petty sessions, which rarely fail, fortnightly. Transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. Dietary—males, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; females, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ The local inspector visits from time to time, as do also the neighbouring magistrates, a very useful practice.

Markethill.

Markethill.—No prisoners; 39 last quarter; in 1852, 191. The house clean, and the bedding adequate. No water on the premises, nor allowance for the carriage of it. Petty sessions *monthly*, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector visits occasionally. Registry and committals correct. Dietary —$3\frac{1}{4}d.$ for both sexes.

N. T. Hamilton.

Newtownhamilton.—1 male and 1 female in custody; 80 last quarter; 33 for drunkenness; in 1852, 357. The house clean, but damp; one bed required. Dietary—$2\frac{3}{4}d.$ for both sexes. Petty sessions fortnightly, generally without intermission. Transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Salary of keeper, £12, which is very low, considering the amount of his duties.

Ballybot.

Ballybot.—2 males, no females; 88 last quarter, of whom 42 for drunkenness; in 1852, 481. The house clean, but very damp; the water scarcely fit for use. Dietary, for both sexes, 4*d.*, which is furnished by the keeper, in contravention of the Prisons' Act. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular; but an appearance book is used instead of written committals. The salary of the keeper has been very properly raised to £18.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cavan Gaol.

County of Cavan Gaol, at Cavan.—Visited 16th of May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	5	1
Poor do.,	3	1
Felons convicted,	19	2
Misdemeanants do.,	30	9
Misdemeanants untried,	7	9
Revenue laws,	6	–
Drunkards,	1	1
Committed summarily,	16	7
Lunatics,	1	3
Total,	88	33—121
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	10	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	4	–	6	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	1	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	1	1	1
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	1
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	1	3
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	6	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	6	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	1	1	–

The reduction in the number of prisoners confined here at the above date, as compared with the total reported at the last inspection, which took place in August, 1852, amounts to but 12; while on the whole year there is a trifling excess, a circumstance somewhat remarkable, as in almost every other county in Ireland the diminution is rapid and progressive The aggregate of re-committals has, I regret to observe, nearly doubled—a result which does not appear to be attributable to any particular or local cause; on the other hand, it is a subject of congratulation that the juvenile offenders are fewer than elsewhere. The commitments during the past year were—males, 577; females, 319. Re-commitments—males, 47; females, 29. And the greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 103; females, 53. Average—males, 88; females, 88. There were no less than 21 convicts—19 males, and 2 females. The former had occasioned considerable apprehension from their turbulent conduct, and their attempt to break prison, which was happily discovered; one, indeed, succeeded in making his escape, but was retaken. I accordingly felt it my duty to make an urgent application to the Inspector of Government Prisons for the removal of these dangerous inmates; and I received from him an assurance, that this seasonable relief should be forthwith carried into execution. The accommodation consists of 68 single cells, 4 solitary ditto, and 26 rooms with beds—18 of which (6 on each of three tiers) are appropriated to females, an arrangement which necessarily renders the adoption of the separate system, or any modification of it, unattainable in their case, although it is now universally admitted to be the only form of deterrent discipline which can be brought to bear successfully upon their sex. I state this without any impeachment of the matron or her assistants, who appear to discharge their duties as efficiently as is consistent with the means at

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

their disposal. Classification is observed; and the punishments, which amounted to *eight* only, had been inflicted solely on the convicts.

Employment and Schools.—Males—breaking stones, carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, clogmakers, and smiths' work, painting and glazing, weaving and winding, sawing timber, whitewashing, prison duties, and cooking. Females—knitting, spinning, sewing, making prison dress and bedticks. There is not much industrial work, in the sense of manufacturing production carried on here, but a large amount of employment is maintained; and in the account of the current expenditure from Summer Assizes, 1852, to Lent Assizes, 1853, *taking credit for the value of every kind of labour performed by the prisoners*, a profit appears to the amount of £212 9*s.* 7*d.* In reference to punitive labour, the position of the tread-wheel would render its division into compartments undesirable from the very confined space which it occupies, but it would be advisable to construct *stalls* for separating the prisoners during the intervals of rest. School instruction is given to the males, daily, from 10 A.M. until 12 o'clock; and the registry shows a creditable progress. The assistant matron teaches the females also for two hours.

Dietary and Contracts.—Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. meal, i stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. wholemeal bread, 1 pint of new-milk.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. wholemeal bread, ¾ of a pint of new-milk.

A few complaints were made of the quality of the milk, but, upon tasting it, as well as the bread and the stirabout, I see no reason to express dissatisfaction, particularly as the chaplains are regular and careful in their inspection of the provisions. Contracts—bread, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 10½*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4¼*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1¾*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¾*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books are kept with propriety, and the form of accounts lately sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench have been for some time in use, so as to afford every facility for examining and balancing the daily items. The total cost of the prison stands thus:—for the year 1850, £1,708 17*s.* 4*d.*; 1851, £1,356 13*s.* 10½*d.*; 1852, £1,427 0*s.* 4½*d.*; and up to the Lent Assizes, 1853, £802 10*s.* 7½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
George Gallogly, Governor,	200	0	0
Theophilus Thompson, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. William H. Stone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
James Carson, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Cavan Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Mulvany, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
George Roe, Esq., Physician,		—	
William Brice, Apothecary,		—	
George R. Gallogly, Deputy Governor,		—	
Charles Clendinning, 1st Turnkey, no trade,	55	7	2
Edward Sturdy, 2nd Turnkey, Shoemaker,	55	7	2
George Reilly, 3rd Turnkey, Hatter,	30	0	0
Alexander Dixon, 4th Turnkey, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Robert Welsh, 5th Turnkey, Whitesmith,	30	0	
Thomas M'Dowell, 6th Turnkey, no trade,	30	0	0
Thomas W. Courtney, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Armstrong, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret Sturdy, Assistant Matron,	16	0	0
Fanny Dowling, Nursetender,	10	0	0

The assistant matron and nursetender receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	194	Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	178
Surgeon, &c.,	127		
Protestant Chaplain,	184	Roman Catholic do.,	175

Hospital.—The hospital accommodation consists of two rooms for males, and one for females. Though this department is maintained in a due condition of cleanliness, it is wanting in almost every other requirement. There were but 3 male patients at the date of my visit. The cost of medicine appeared to be reasonable. There were 1 male and 3 female lunatics, on whose behalf I applied to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

Board of Superintendence.

Lord Farnham.	Robert Erskine, Esq.
Robert Burrowes, Esq.	William A. Moore, Esq.
William Humphrys, Esq.	John E. Vernon, Esq.
George M. Knipe, Esq.	William Smith, Esq.
Rev. D. Carson.	James Fay, Esq.
Michael Philips, Esq.	Samuel Moore, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for general business, but the audit of accounts, &c., takes place twice a year in connexion with the assizes.

General Observations.—I am bound to state, that the officers of this prison appear to discharge their duty zealously, and that the order and cleanliness of the building are such as to reflect credit on the general administration. I have touched above on the points which seemed to me to require observation, and I would suggest the propriety of adapting a few cells for carrying out the separate system with regard to juveniles, a subject to which the legislature has latterly given great attention, and which probably will be shortly dealt with by special enactment.

North District.

County of Cavan Gaol.

There is one other matter to which I feel called upon to allude. It will be seen, that in the list of officers no salary is attached to the name of George Robert Gallogly, the deputy-governor. Upon inquiry, I ascertained that he was appointed to the office by the Grand Jury, at Lent Assizes, 1848, "*to act without salary for two years,*" but that he has never received any remuneration. The local inspector bears testimony to "the very efficient and proper manner in which he has conducted himself in every particular," and, indeed, I was assured, that on the occasion of the attempted outbreak of the convicts, which has been referred to above, he exhibited great gallantry and resolution, and incurred considerable danger. Under these circumstances I submit the case to the proper quarter without further comment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Bailieborough.

Bailieborough.—There were 2 males and 1 female here. 71 confined during last quarter. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. The building clean, and the sewers effective. The walls are insecure—a privy in the female yard, and a water shoot in that set apart for the males affording means of escape. A supply of blankets is required. Committals for *definite* periods are sometimes given here; an illegal practice which ought to be discontinued. Petty sessions held fortnightly, without failure, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector seldom visits, but Mr. Veevers, S.M., does so frequently.

Cootehill.

Cootehill.—7 males and 1 female; 29 last quarter. The male day-room very dark and confined. The male yard small and insecure from the position of the privy; sewers fair, and pump. Bedticks and blankets required for two beds. Dietary, by contract, 4*d.* for both sexes. Registry correct, and transmittals regular; but committals for short definite periods, such as three days, take place here. The local inspector visits frequently, but very seldom makes an entry.

Ballyconnell.

Ballyconnell.—The keeper absent. 3 males; no females. 32 already (17th May) in this quarter, chiefly for robbery, although there were but 16 during the whole of last. The pump out of order, the chimney smoky, the yards ungravelled, and the sewers foul. The walls are insecure, as the privy is placed in an angle. The window of the male day-room requires repair, a stone having been cut away to free a prisoner who stuck fast in attempting to escape. House clean, and building sufficient. Petty sessions, committals, transmittals, and registry regular. Dietary 4*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector visits from time to time.

J. Corry Connellan,

Inspector-General.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL GAOL—VISITED 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1853.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	21	4
Misdemeanants convicted,	3	–
Felons untried,	6	2
Misdemeanants untried,	2	–
Revenue laws,	8	–
Committed summarily,	10	5
Lunatics,	7	2
Drunkards,	–	1
Total,	59	14—73

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	2	–	1	–	3	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	3	–	3	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	4	2	4	2
Twice imprisoned,	1	–	1	–	2	–

The diminution of prisoners in this gaol during the last four years has been regularly progressive, as evidenced by the annexed table :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Numbers in custody on the 16th September, 1850,	155	27	182
„ „ 1851,	97	21	118
„ „ 1852,	73	13	86
„ „ 1853,	59	14	73

but I fear that the total of those made amenable to justice is a fallacious test of immunity from crime. There was, for instance, not a single individual charged with ribbonism at the time of my inspection, a result attributable to the difficulty of detection; while the paucity of cases of illicit distillation was deducible, probably, rather from the circumstance of oats and barley not being ready for use than from an abandonment of this demoralizing traffic. The small aggregate of female offenders here is also remarkable; for it is worthy of notice, that in the adjoining county of Sligo, at the *same period*, they *exceeded* the males by *one*. The proportion of their *re-committals*, however, is greater. The commitments during the past year stand thus—males, 471; females, 123. Re-commitments—males, 11; females, 16. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 121; females, 34. Average—males, 90; females, 21. The punishments since the 1st of January, amounted to 109, all inflicted by the governor, who examines

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Donegal Gaol.

into, and deals with the offences reported to him by the subordinate officers. There were 7 male and 2 female lunatics, and 2 male convicts, and 1 female; but it is to be hoped that the gaol will shortly be relieved of both of these classes. No material alteration in the accommodation or discipline has taken place since the last inspection. The system of "association" is still observed here, though, I am bound to say, that every effort appears to be made by those in charge to modify, by classification, and by vigilant supervision, the evils necessarily arising from intermixture. No watchfulness, however, can prevent some communication from taking place when the prisoners have opportunities, as, for instance, at meal times, which are taken in the day-rooms—of interchanging signals, if not words. The governor is desirous of dividing into partitions work-sheds capable of affording sufficient shelter in all but the severest weather; and this plan would, doubtless, be of value as a means of maintaining distinction, but where there are 75 cells for the reception of males, and 10 for females, which latter might be increased at an inconsiderable outlay, I would venture to urge upon the local authorities the policy of adopting complete "separation." As a matter of economy, the artificial heating of the cells would probably be found to produce a saving of fuel, which would be no longer required for the day-rooms, but a far more important result might be reasonably expected from isolation, which would inflict a severe blow upon illegal confederacies, and which would operate as a deterrent upon offenders in general; such a deterrent being the more essential here, as there is no punitive labour except stone-breaking. It only remains for me to add, that the building throughout was in a most creditable state of regularity and cleanliness.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Stone-breaking, Bone-breaking, Shoemaking,	Tailoring, Mat and brush-making.

FEMALES.

Washing, Sewing, Spinning, Knitting,	Four being engaged in nursing, were unavailable for any other purpose.

But little is attempted here, in the execution of industrial works, as may be seen from the above schedule. Brushes and mats are, however, manufactured in the gaol, and occasional instruction is afforded in shoemaking and tailoring. The school is conducted with laudable care, tuition being given for four hours daily to the males; and the registry of progress exhibits very satisfactorily the advance of proficiency.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males, 8 oz. meal (half Indian and half oatmeal), and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 7 oz. (half Indian and half oatmeal), and 1 pint buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males, 12 oz. (half Indian and half oatmeal), and 1 pint of sweet milk; females, 10 oz. (half Indian and half oatmeal), and ¾ pint of sweet milk, 3 days each week. Males, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk; females, 12 oz. of bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk, 4 days each week.

Dinner at present.—Males, 4 lbs. potatoes, and 1 pint of sweet milk; females, 3½ lbs. potatoes, and ¾ pint of sweet milk, in lieu of bread.

Children under 9 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—10 oz. of bread, and ½ pint sweet milk.

Supper.—4 oz. of bread, and 3 glasses of sweet milk.

All prisoners committed for a month and under, get gruel for dinner, and all crown prisoners get gruel twice a week for dinner in lieu of sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 11*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; potatoes, per stone, 4½*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*—no contract; new milk, per gallon, 6½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 1½*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench are observed with great accuracy and clearness, and leave nothing to be desired as to the facility of examination and of checking.

The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands as follows:—1850, £1,866 1*s.* 7¼*d.*; 1851, £1,722 7*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £1,472 18*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain,	30	0	0
Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
* Surgeon,		—	
Apothecary,	20	0	0
Governor,	150	0	0
1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
2nd do.,	25	0	0
3rd Turnkey,	25	0	0
4th do.,	23	0	0
5th do.,	20	0	0
6th do.,	20	0	0
Schoolmaster and Clerk,	20	0	0
Matron,	30	0	0
Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Nursetender,	10	0	0

The governor, the matron, the assistant matron, the schoolmaster, and six turnkeys receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 104; surgeon, &c., 136; Protestant chaplain, daily; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 114; Roman Catholic do., 106.

* No salary—the gaol being within five miles of the infirmary, and the duty being performed by the Surgeon of the latter.

North District.

County of Donegal Gaol.

The Hospitals were clean and well ventilated; and, I am happy to add, wholly unoccupied—there not being a single patient of either sex. The cost of medicine for the last three years amounted in 1850, to £7 12*s.* 9*d*; in 1851, £22 10*s.* 4*d.*; and in 1852, £9 7*s.* 3*d.*

The *Board of Superintendence* assembles monthly for general business, for the examination of vouchers, and for the discharge of all bills, salaries, &c. It consists of the following members:—

Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart.	William Fenwick, Esq.
Sir J. Stewart, Bart.	B. G. Humfrey, Esq.
James Johnston, Esq.	R. G. Montgomery, Esq.
Rev. W. Knox.	A. J. R. Stewart, Esq.
J. V. Stewart, Esq.	William Sinclair, Esq.
Francis Mansfield, Esq.	W. D. Humphries, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Donegal.

Donegal.—No prisoners; 72 in last quarter; 228 in 1852. The house was clean, but very damp; the bedding adequate. The water on the premises is unfit for use. The defects of this building have been often the subjects of report, and I fear that from the circumstances of the locality it would be almost impossible to obviate them. The facility of communication between the sexes *within*, and with the public *outside*, is a grave objection. Petty sessions are appointed every three weeks, and seldom fail; transmittals follow speedily. Registry and committals correct. Dietary, 4*d.* per head. Salary of keeper, £30. The local inspector visits frequently.

Glenties.

Glenties.—No prisoners; 19 last quarter; 111 in 1852. The house clean, and bedding sufficient, but the building very ill-contrived, and damp; pumps out of order, and the water bad. The cells face the street; the departments for the two sexes are not sufficiently distinct, and there is but one yard in common for both, the walls of which are so insecure that the keeper is always obliged to be present when prisoners are admitted into it. Dietary, 3½*d.* Salary, £30. Petty sessions monthly. Registry, committals, and transmittals correct.

Letterkenny.

Letterkenny.—No prisoners; 107 last quarter; 413 in 1852. The building clean; the bedding sufficient; water good and abundant; and the sewers effective; the building damp; the yards in grass, which ought to be removed. The female day-room used by the keeper as a kitchen. Dietary, 4*d.* Petty sessions fortnightly; transmittals regular. Registry and committals correct. Local inspector visits from time to time.

Buncrana.

Buncrana.—No prisoners; 25 last quarter; 92 in 1852. No water on the premises; two cells for each sex; female day-room occupied by the keeper when there are no prisoners. The cells look into the street, and the position of a privy in the male yard offers facilities for escape; the doors have lately been furnished with ventilators. Salary, £30; the keeper a painstaking officer. Dietary, 4*d.* Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals correct. The local inspector visits from time to time.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Down Gaol, at Downpatrick—Visited the 23rd of September, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	9	2
Poor do.,	4	1
Felons convicted,	20	20
Misdemeanants do.,	13	1
Felons untried,	12	15
Misdemeanants do.,	1	1
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	35	30
Lunatics,	11	1
Total,	106	71—177
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	2—5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	5	–
Committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions—Felons,	5	2	2	4
Summary convictions,	1	–	3	9
Twice imprisoned,	1	1	2	–
Four times imprisoned,	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	1	2	1

The above total exhibits a diminution of criminals as compared with the numbers confined here on the corresponding day of the month for the last four years:—September 23, 1850, 215; do., 1851, 184; do., 1852, 205; do., 1853, 177. The commitments during the past year were—males, 509; females, 393. Re-commitments—males, 103; females, 100. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 131; females, 87. Average—males, 105; do., females, 68.

The accommodation consists of—

Wards,	14	Kitchen,	1
Yards,	16	Workshops,	23
Day-rooms,	15	Laundry,	1
Cells (single),	215	Worksheds,	24
Do. (double),	16	Hospital rooms,	6
School-room (chapel),	1	Solitary cells,	16

The punishments inflicted since January amounted to 41. The whole building was in a very creditable condition, both in regard to ventilation, cleanliness, and regularity of administration. But a reference to the schedule of commitments and re commitments will at once show the necessity of increased accommodation for the females, who are at present placed in associa-

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Down Gaol.

tion, and who are obviously but little deterred from returning to prison by the punitive system now in force here. The Board of Superintendence, with which I have been in correspondence, and with some of the members of which I have had the advantage of communicating personally, appears to be fully sensible of the paramount difficulty of dealing with prisoners of this sex, unless they are kept in *strict separation;* and with this view, and looking to the general improvement of the gaol, and to the establishment of a more stringent discipline, it has, after full discussion, directed the County Surveyor to prepare two plans and estimates, one for the alteration and fresh adaptation of two of the existing wings, and the other for the erection of two new buildings, upon which the decision of the ratepayers and of the Grand Jury will be taken. I sincerely trust that the vital importance of this measure to the effective conduct of the prison may be appreciated by the above bodies, and that it may be the pleasing duty of the Inspector-General, at his next visit, to record the adoption of it. In the meantime I would abstain from offering any suggestion.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Capstan mill,	29	Tailoring,	1
Breaking stones,	10	Making mats,	5
Do. freestone,	2	Baking bread,	3
Labouring work,	1	Cooking,	2
Shoemaking,	2	Cleaning prison,	11
Weaving,	5	Attending sick and lunatics,	3
Winding,	1		

FEMALES.

Spinning,	1	Nursing,	3
Sewing,	8	Cleaning prison,	2
Washing,	2	Attending sick prisoners,	2
Knitting,	2	Breaking freestone,	3
Flowering,	40		

The above schedule exhibits a very laudable amount of useful occupation—as, after deducting the debtors, the lunatics, and the sick, it embraces nearly the whole of the available prisoners. The general Works' Return for one year, closed on the 1st of July last, stood thus:—

	Cost of Work.			Return of Work.			Profit.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Male work,	515	6	7½	643	1	11½	127	15	4
Female work,	104	9	7	150	15	9½	46	6	2½
Total,	619	61	2½	793	17	9	174	1	6½

School instruction is given daily to the males for six hours, except in winter, when the time is reduced to four hours. The registry of progress is carefully kept; but is somewhat imperfect in form, in not showing clearly on the face of the tables the monthly advance. It would be very desirable if the Chaplains, as is the practice at the neighbouring gaol of Belfast,

were to examine those who are sentenced to the longer periods of confinement, both on their admission and on their discharge, so as to measure the accuracy of the entries in the registry. The females are taught for two hours, but there is no record of their proficiency.

Dietary and Contracts.—The dietary is strictly according to regulation. Bread, per lb. (baked in gaol), 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

The provisions are regularly inspected by the Chaplains. The bread, which I tasted, was very good; but some few complaints were made against the gruel. Upon inquiry, however, I was satisfied that they were groundless, the usual quantity of meal being allowed.

Books and Accounts.—The forms directed by the Court of Queen's Bench are strictly observed, and carefully filled. The total cost of the gaol amounted in 1850 to £2,579 11*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1851, £2,201 6*s.* 0½*d.*: and in 1852 to £2,304 4*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
S. H. Rowan, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
G. F. Echlin, Governor,	200	0	0
John Waterworth, Deputy Governor,	100	0	0
P. E. Brabazon, Surgeon,	—		
S. K. Parkinson, Apothecary,	27	13	10
Rev. H. Moffatt, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. W. White, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. B. M'Auley, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Elisha Jackson, Turnkey,	55	0	0
William Gibson, do.	45	0	0
William Magee, do.	30	0	0
Robert Shields, do.	30	0	0
Hugh Jennings, do.	30	0	0
John Mathews, do.	30	0	0
Joseph M'Bride, do.	30	0	0
Allen Mackey, do.	30	0	0
William Skelen, do.	30	0	0
Alexander Mathews, do.	30	0	0
John Hughes, do.	30	0	0
Eliza Cochran, Matron,	20	0	0
Martha Scott, do.	20	0	0
Mary Graham, Hospital Nurse,	16	0	0
James Bell M'Connell, Schoolmaster,	40	0	0
William Gibson, Miller,	30	0	0

The resident officers are allowed coals and candles.

A memorial requesting that I should recommend an increase in the salaries of the turnkeys, having been laid before me, I think it but justice to state that the document was moderate and respectful in tone, and was placed in my hands by the Governor of the gaol, in the presence of the Local Inspector. Although, upon comparing the salaries in question with those hitherto paid in other gaols, there is no disparity or disproportion of such an amount as to call for special notice, yet I

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would venture to throw out, for the consideration of the county authorities, that the great rise in the price of all the necessaries of life, and the advance which has taken place in wages and payments throughout all departments of industry and employment, render it politic to adopt means of inducement for retaining those, who have proved themselves faithful servants, and for securing a succession of qualified officers; it being necessary to bear in mind that a large and normal emigration of those classes from which the supply has hitherto been derived, is taking place, and is likely to continue.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 150; Surgeon, &c., 167; Protestant Chaplain, 94; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 164; Roman Catholic do., 97.

The Hospitals for both sexes were clean and well tended. There were three male and two female patients, one of the latter of whom was dying of dysentery, which, however, I am happy to state, was not epidemic here. It would be satisfactory that the Surgeon should note the number on "medical diet," as such record would be a check and a voucher for that number until further entry. The cost of the medicines, which are purchased as required, and compounded in the gaol by an apothecary, stands thus for the annexed years:—1850, £21 11*s.* 0½*d.*; 1851, £16 17*s.* 7½*d.*; 1852, £6 18*s.* 1*d.* There were eleven male lunatics and one female, from whose presence I trust the gaol will soon be relieved.

The *Board of Superintendence* consists of the following members:—

J. W. Maxwell, Esq.	Rev. James C. Gordon.
Alexander Miller, Esq.	William Keown, Esq.
P. R. M. Browne, Esq.	P. H. Despard, Esq.
James Birney, Esq.	Robert Heron, Esq.
Rev. William B. Forde.	A. H. Montgomery, Esq.
Rev. John F. Gordon.	Andrew Nugent, Esq.

The meetings are held monthly, at which all bills, except contracts, and all salaries, except those of the higher officers, are paid.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newry.

Newry.—I found four male and an equal number of female prisoners here; 401 were confined in the last quarter; and during the year 1852 no less than 1713. The building throughout was in a very creditable state of cleanliness and order, and the keeper appears anxious to discharge his very arduous duties, which, however, I fear are beyond his powers; as he is without an assistant. Some attempts to escape had been made, in consequence of the facilities afforded by a watershoot, which ought to be removed. I regretted to find that sentences for definite periods of imprisonment are carried out here, in direct contravention of the Prisons Act. The Local Inspector visits from time to time; but the general administration of the bridewell

is vested in a local board of magistrates, who fulfil their functions with great assiduity. The dietary costs 3½*d.* per head for both sexes. North District. *County of Down Gaol.*

Newtownards.—Four male and one female prisoners; 120 in the last quarter; 474 during 1852. The four males (all boys), were placed at night in one room, a very objectionable arrangement. The house fairly clean and well ventilated; the sewerage effective; the pumps somewhat out of order. Petty sessions held every three weeks, and transmittals regular. Diet, 3*d.* per head. Salary of keeper, £25. The registry correct; but I regretted to find that sentences of one week's imprisonment were completed *in the bridewell*, which, I need scarcely observe, is illegal. A prisoner, who had recently escaped over the wall of the female yard, had been retaken. *Bridewells.* Newtownards.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

[Since the above was in type, I have learned, with great regret, that a presentment for the alteration of the prison has been rejected by the rate-payers, on the grounds, as stated in a communication addressed to my colleague and myself by the governor, that the separate system has not been "proved." Some discrepancy of opinion undoubtedly exists as to the duration of separate confinement, carried out in its fullest stringency, and as to the amount of association which ought to be conceded after the expiration of this period of seclusion; but all those who have devoted their time and attention to the means of dealing with criminals are unanimous in their opinion, that separation is an indispensable element. This opinion is ably summed up in the 4th, 9th, 10th, and 11th resolutions of the Select Committee upon Prison Discipline, which was composed of members honourably distinguished by their knowledge of this most important social subject.

"4th. That this committee also concurs in the opinion expressed by a Committee of the House of Lords, in 1835, that entire separation, except during the hours of labour, and of religious worship and instruction, is absolutely necessary for preventing contamination, and for securing a proper system of prison discipline; and this committee is of opinion, that with this view every prison ought to contain such a number of cells as would enable each prisoner to be kept separate by day as well as by night, both before and after trial.

"9th. That while the evidence as to the results of the system is in some respects conflicting, the great preponderance of evidence, including that of almost all the visiting justices and officers of the prisons in which it has been in operation, and who have been examined by this Committee, is highly favourable to it; and this Committee is of opinion, that if conducted under proper regulations and control, separate confinement is more efficient than any other system which has been yet tried, both in deterring from crime and in promoting reformation.

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"10th. That individual separation ought to be applied to all prisoners before trial, as it is essential, in an especial degree, that such prisoners should be secured from all intercourse with other prisoners, and the only mode by which this object can be properly attained is by their individual separation, under such modifications as are consistent with due consideration of the fact, that they are committed for safe custody and not for punishment.

"11th. That individual separation ought to be continuously applied to all prisoners, under all sentences of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, and not being subject to physical or mental disqualification."]

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

County of Fermanagh Gaol, at Enniskillen.—Visited on the 5th of July, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	1
Poor do.,	4	–
Felons convicted,	25	13
Misdemeanants do.	2	–
Felons untried,	25	7
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	6	1
Lunatics,	1	2
Crown witnesses,	2	–
Total,	69	24—93
Of whom sick in hospital,	6	6—12

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	7	1	5	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	2	–	–	1

The numbers here, as measured by the returns for the corresponding day of the month in the years 1850, 1851, and 1852, show a gradual reduction. July 5, 1850, 198; do., 1851, 156; do., 1852, 118; do., 1853, 97. The convicts sentenced to transportation were 16, 12 males and 4 females. The commitments during the past year stood thus—males, 439; females, 164. Re-commitments—males, 22; females, 16. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 89; females, 45. Average—males, 49; do. females, 33. The punishments since January amounted to 6, all, but one, being inflicted by the authority of the Governor. Orders have been given for the construction of a refractory cell.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Vagrancy is happily on the decline, and thus a class is withdrawn whose presence strongly militated against health and discipline. I lament to state, however, that there were no less than 24 prisoners in custody charged with being engaged in a conspiracy to murder. The general condition of the gaol, in point of ventilation, supply of water, cleanliness, and order, was highly creditable, and a sufficient progress has been already made towards the establishment of the separate system in the male department, to render its completion and its strict observance easily practicable with the diminished aggregate of prisoners. On the other hand, there are some matters observable here which do not indicate the same vigorous spirit of improvement which prevails elsewhere. I refer to the absence of all *constant* punitive labour, except stone-breaking, which is carried on in very inconvenient compartments, as reported by my colleague at his last inspection. I fully concur in his suggestion for their removal, and for the erection of sheds adapted to "separation." Further, of two alterations imperatively directed by the Court of Queen's Bench, which have been, for a considerable time, enforced throughout all the gaols of the kingdom, and which have been found to be most successful in their practical operation (I allude to the partial substitution of gruel for milk, and to an uniform system of books and accounts), the former has never been adopted, and the latter had been procured so shortly before my visit as not to have been put into use. The state, however, of the female department is the most prominent evil ; and I would most earnestly appeal to the authorities to take active measures for abating it. In the neighbouring county of Armagh a very large sum has been presented for a similar purpose ; and during the last 18 months, in many of the poorer counties, great exertions have been cheerfully made to remedy the crying defects which are found to exist in the majority of gaols with reference to female accommodation, as in the original designs no provision was made for the reception of prisoners of this sex in such numbers as experience has unhappily shown to prevail generally. Here, however, such a preponderance does not exist, and the demand for the labour of females, especially in sprigged muslin-work, which has been promoted with laudable activity, will probably tend to a further diminution. In fact, at the period of my inspection, they amounted to but 23, thus exceeding by three only the total of cells which are available for their occupation, and if these latter were duly fitted and prepared, the discipline of "separation" might be extended to every portion of the prison. There being no drying-room at present, it would be easy to construct one, at a moderate cost, in the small yard adjoining. The hall at present used as a laundry, and the fire, might be turned to account in warming the pipes or flues, which constitute one of the indispensable requirements prescribed by the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44, "The Separate System Act." The heating apparatus already established in the quarter of the gaol set apart for males is rather ineffective, the boilers being imperfect. No

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

bye-laws exist here, a want which might lead to very grave consequences in the event of any exercise of authority not strictly defined by the Prisons' Act. I would, therefore, urge the Board to compile forthwith a code, to be submitted for the *approval* of the Court of Queen's Bench, in compliance with the 4th section of the 7th Geo. IV., cap. 74; or if they should decide upon adopting in its integrity the "separate system," for that of the Lord Lieutenant in Council, conformably with the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 44.

Employment.

MALES.

Shoemaking,	Painting,
Coopering,	Baking,
Carpentering,	Masons' work.
Weaving,	Stonebreaking,
Tailoring,	Bruising bones,
Mat-making,	Cooking,
Brush-making,	Prison duties.

FEMALES.

Spinning,	Dressing flax,
Sewing,	Washing,
Sprigging,	Prison duties.

Of the seven turnkeys but *two* are regular tradesmen—one being a shoemaker, and the other a baker and glazier. In the future selection of these officers, it is to be hoped that their competence to give instruction in some branch of works capable of being carried on in a gaol will be taken into consideration.

Annexed is the

RECAPITULATION of TRADES' ACCOUNTS, for the Year ending Spring Assizes, 1853.

Dr.	£	*s.*	*d.*	*Cr.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Weaving,	23	14	2	Weaving,	46	15	8
Painting,	5	16	2	Painting,	22	19	9
Carpentering,	8	6	11	Carpentering,	16	11	5
Tailoring,	5	0	10	Tailoring,	18	6	3
Masons' work,	9	11	4	Masons' work,	34	8	7
Females' work,	10	14	8	Females' work,	70	11	0
Brush-making,	1	12	5	Brush-making,	3	8	0
Mat-making,	9	14	0	Mat-making,	28	8	1
Baking,	69	2	5	Baking,	84	18	10
Lime burning,	2	3	3½	Lime burning,	8	6	8
Shoemaking,	10	7	9	Shoemaking,	16	18	4
Bone-breaking,	34	16	8½	Bone-breaking,	57	7	0
Coopering,	1	6	0	Coopering,	5	0	0
Hackling flax,		—		Hackling flax,	1	11	0
Stone-breaking,	22	15	5	Stone-breaking,	31	9	0
Amount Debtor,	£215	2	1	Amount Creditor,	£446	19	7
				Amount Debtor,	215	2	1
				Total profit on trades,	£231	17	6

The total cost of the gaol, for the last four years, was as follows:—1849, £1,624 12*s.* 7*d.*; 1850, £1,327 17*s.* 8*d.*; 1851, £1,262 0*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,184 12*s.* 10*d.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Schooling.—The acting schoolmaster teaches the males in their cells for five hours daily. The registry of progress is carefully kept, but is not subdivided into classification sufficiently to present, in a clear and tabular form, the gradual advance in acquirement. The females are instructed in spelling and reading only; but even this small amount of schooling cannot be adequately superintended by the Matron, who is without any assistance in the discharge of her arduous duties.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 10 oz. of oatmeal, with 1 oz. of rice or $\frac{7}{8}$ lb. of brown bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk for dinner.

Females—7 oz. of meal, and 1 pint of buttermilk for breakfast; 8 oz. of meal, with 1 oz. of rice, or $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of sweet milk for dinner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{8}d.$, baked in the gaol; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* per 120 lbs.; new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$; salt, per stone, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

There were no complaints; the provisions are very regularly inspected by the three Chaplains; one of the Presbyterian persuasion having been appointed since the last inspection.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Wm. Corry, Esq., Local Inspector,	80	0	0
W. C. Ovendon, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. C. Maclatchy, Presbyterian do.	30	0	0
Rev. D. Boylan, Roman Catholic do.	30	0	0
James Jeffers, Governor,	150	0	0
H. Morrison, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert Gough, do.	29	0	0
John Boyd, do.	29	0	0
William Clegg, do.	29	0	0
James Drennan, do.	29	0	0
James Carson, do.	29	0	0
Margaret Morrison, Matron,	31	10	0
William Hunter, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Jane Hunter, Nursetender,	18	10	0
Thomas Keys, Turnkey,	29	0	0
Pat Hall, Providore,	30	0	0

None of the officers receive any gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 159; Surgeon, &c., 371; Protestant Chaplain, 166; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 159; Roman Catholic do., 189.

The Hospitals were scrupulously clean and well ventilated. There were six male patients, including one lunatic, and six females, two being lunatics; but so trifling were the ailments that but one (a female), was confined to bed. The expense of medicine for the last four years amounted to £191 14*s.* 8*d.*

North District.

County of Fermanagh Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

William D'Arcy, Esq.	James Lendrum, Esq.
The Earl of Enniskillen.	George Brooke, Esq.
Hon. and Rev. J. C. Maude.	Paul Dane, Esq.
Rev. J. G. Porter.	Charles Ovenden, Esq.
William Archdall, Esq.	Captain Morony.
H. M. Richardson, Esq.	Robert Archdall, Esq.

The Board meets monthly for general business; but the audit and settlement of accounts takes place before each assizes.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.

Bridewell.

Newtownbutler.—No prisoners; only 7 in the last quarter; in 1852, 124. The house clean, and the bedding sufficient; the water and sewerage good. Petty sessions fortnightly; very seldom fail; no long detentions. The registry very slovenly and ill kept. The dietary, which exceeds the regulation of the Queen's Bench, costs 4*d.* per head for both sexes. No record of any visit made by the Local Inspector later than in March.

James Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Leitrim Gaol.

County of Leitrim Gaol, at Carrick-on-Shannon.—Visited the 17th of May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	9	–
Felons convicted,	8	7
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–
Felons untried,	5	4
Misdemeanants do.,	1	2
Committed summarily,	5	5
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	35	18—53
Of whom sick in hospital,	9	2

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified, 17th May, 1853.

	Ages.			
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	5	1	2	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	1
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	1	3	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	1	4	–
Summary convictions,	–	1	–	2
Vagrants,	–	–	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	–	1	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	1	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	1	–	–	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

It is with the most sincere pleasure that I congratulate this county on the unprecedented immunity from crime, which the state of the gaol exhibits. I annex the numbers incarcerated here at the dates corresponding with that of my inspection for the preceding four years, in order to measure the extent of improvement, which has been steadily progressive :—

PRISONERS CONFINED.

17th May, 1849, .	. 183	17th May, 1852, .	. 108
„ 1850, .	. 144	„ 1853, .	. 53
„ 1851, .	. 123		

Of the latter total, small as it is, ten were debtors, and ten more summarily committed, so that there remain but 33 to represent the entire aggregate of felons, misdemeanants, &c., *both tried and untried.* There is also another item, of a gratifying character, observable in the above returns, which reflects credit on the county institutions. I allude to the non-existence of workhouse offenders, a class but too prevalent elsewhere. Being struck with this unusual circumstance, immediately after my inspection I proceeded to the workhouse to ascertain whether it was caused by the absence of youths between 9 and 15 years of age—a period generally very fruitful of minor delinquencies—but I there found no less than *eighty-one* falling within this category. It is clear, therefore, that either the supervision in the workhouse is so careful, or that the discipline of the gaol is so stringently deterrent, as to prevent crime among juveniles. I sincerely trust that this happy condition may continue for the future; for, in looking to the past year, the aggregate of commitments and re-commitments does not present so satisfactory an aspect. Commitments—males, 733 ; females, 147. Re-commitments—males, 41 ; females, 28. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 81 ; females, 37. Average—males, $60\frac{335}{356}$; do. females, $27\frac{314}{365}$. There were neither convicts, lunatics, nor vagrants—the three classes whose presence is peculiarly subversive of regular discipline. Classification is strictly maintained among the males ; but the females are divided into three classes only in their department, which falls below the general character of the institution. It is proposed to construct a drying-room in connexion with the laundry, by fitting a portion of the lower tier of cells with slides. Cots are about to be substituted for the heavy iron bedsteads. The punishments since January last amounted to but 5.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Tread-wheel.	Mason work.
Carpenters' work.	Brush-making.
Shoemaking.	Mat-making.
Weaving.	Stone-breaking
Tailoring.	Prison duties.
Painting and Glazing.	

FEMALES.

Spinning.	Washing.
Knitting.	Prison duties.
Sewing.	

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

The above schedule shows the usual employments carried on here; but in consequence of the remarkable diminution of prisoners, the industrial works were entirely in abeyance, as the gaol duties, after deducting the debtors and the sick, absorbed nearly all who were available. The completion of the new factory also, a most commodious building, was suspended for want of the ordinary supply of hands.

RETURN showing the SAVINGS to the PRISON by the different Works carried on for the Year ending December 31, 1852.

Trades.	Cost of Materials.			Value of Work.			Savings on Work.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Carpenters' Work, . .	10	7	7	20	0	7	9	13	0
Tailoring, . . .	29	18	8	24	18	9	7	12	9
Painting and Glazing, .	22	8	11½	35	6	6	12	14	9½
Shoemaking, . . .	17	6	0	24	18	9	7	12	9
Weaving, ...	12	6	8	24	16	1¾	12	9	5¾
Mat-making, &c., . .	20	8	7	27	16	10	7	8	3
Masons' work, . . .	5	9	2¾	35	13	0	30	3	9
	118	8	5¼	208	14	2	90	5	8¾

The male school is conducted with care, and an improvement in the tuition of the females has taken place.

Dietary.—First class (males).—Breakfast—8 oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint new-milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread (second flour) and 1 pint new-milk.

Second class (females).—Breakfast—7 oz. of Indian meal, and ½ pint of new-milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread (second flour) and ½ pint new-milk.

The first and second classes, on Wednesday and Friday in each week, get oatmeal gruel at dinner in lieu of milk (1½ oz. meal to each pint).

Third class (males and females under 10 years).—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal, and ½ pint of new-milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread (second flour) and ½ pint new-milk.

There were no complaints; and the bread and milk, both of which I tasted, were unexceptionable.

Contracts.—Bread (first quality) per lb., 1¼*d.*; do. (second quality) per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 3¼*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books, in all that relates to discipline, are accurately kept, and the new forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench are strictly observed with regard to expenditure and financial management. The total cost of the prison for the last three years stands thus:—1851, £1,580 17*s.* 11¾*d.*; 1852, £1,440 16*s.* 8½*d.*; 1853, £1,429 8*s.* 3*d.*

Hospitals.—The buildings were thoroughly clean. There were 9 male and 2 female patients; but their cases require no

commentary—some, indeed, being merely cutaneous diseases. The medical officer's book is filled with great care, and affords a very satisfactory check upon the issue of sick and extra diet.

RETURN of the COST of MEDICINE, &c., for the last Three Years.

For the Three Years last past.	No. of prisoners admitted into Hospitals.	Total No. of days in Hospital.	No. of prisoners prescribed for out of Hospital during the year.	Cost of Medicines.	No. of attendances of the Physician.
				£ s. d.	
From May 28, 1850, to May 28, 1851, .	168	3,135	2,146	12 12 9	221
From May 28, 1851, to May 28, 1852, .	140	2,628	1,599	11 9 10½	165
From May 28, 1852, to May 17, 1853, .	95	1,971	979	9 16 9	145

Officers and Salaries.	£	*s.*	*d.*
William J. Peyton, Local Inspector, . .	136	0	0
Rev. W. A. Percy, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Very Rev. Doctor Dawson, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Mr. William P. Clarke, Governor, . .	200	0	0
Mr. M. R. Sweeny, Clerk, first Turnkey, and Schoolmaster, ...	36	0	0
Miss Matilda Moreton, Matron, . .	30	0	0
Miss Margaret M'Culla, Turnkey, . .	15	0	0
Mrs. Catherine Brady, Nursetender, . .	20	0	0
John M'Kean, Turnkey, . . .	30	0	0
William Douglass, do. . . .	30	0	0
Hugh Tonycliff, do. . . .	30	0	0
Martin M'Guire, do. . . .	30	0	0
Thomas Woods, do. . . .	30	0	0
Patrick Ferguson, do. (about being superan.)	30	0	0
Charles Irwin, do. . . .	30	0	0
John Weir, do. . . .	30	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 160; Surgeon, &c., 154; Protestant Chaplain, 87; Roman Catholic do., 57.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly, for the examination of bills, &c., and for the payment of all charges, including contracts and salaries, an arrangement which ought to be universally adopted.

Lord Viscount Clements.	Alexander Faris, Esq.
H. L. Montgomery, Esq., M.P.	John H. Peyton, Esq.
Francis La Touche, Esq.	William Arthur Lawder, Esq.
Simon Armstrong, Esq.	John K. Dickson, Esq.
Charles Cox, Esq.	John Lawder, Esq.
A. J. V. Lindsay Burchall, Esq.	Guy Lloyd, Esq.

North District.

County of Leitrim Gaol.

General Observations.—To the excellence of the general administration of this gaol, and to the cleanliness, order, and discipline, which prevail throughout, I bear a most willing testimony; and I would merely submit, for the consideration of the authorities, the policy of carrying out "separation," at least for adult females and for juveniles of both sexes—being the two classes upon which this system is found to act most effectively as a deterrent and a reformatory power, and with regard to which the attention of the Legislature has been for some time deeply engaged. Indeed, if the average number of inmates does not exceed the present total, the whole gaol might be very advantageously brought within its operation, and placed on the same footing as the first-class prisons of the country, in which it has been thoroughly adopted.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinamore.

Ballinamore.—No prisoners; 32 last quarter. The house clean, the bedding sufficient, the sewers good, and the water fair. The walls are very low, and a window-stool in the male yard ought to be bevelled, as affording facilities of escape. Dietary, $3\frac{1}{8}d.$ for males; $2\frac{11}{16}d.$ for females. Petty sessions fornightly, without failure. Committals, transmittals, and registry correct. The resident Local Inspector visits from time to time, and the County Local Inspector monthly.

Manorhamilton.

Manorhamilton.—No prisoners; 40 last quarter; 210 during 1852. The bridewell abundantly supplied with water; the building clean and regular, but very damp in parts; the bedding sufficient. Petty sessions held fortnightly, without fail, and transmittals immediate. The committals and registry correct, being examined quarterly by the magistrates at petty sessions, a very good arrangement. The Local Inspector visits from time to time, and the Local Inspector of the county gaol monthly. Diet, $3\frac{2}{3}\frac{7}{6}d.$ for males; $2\frac{1}{2}\frac{7}{1}\frac{5}{1}d.$ for females. Salary of keeper, £30 per annum.

I found upon the visitors' book a memorandum calling the attention of the Inspectors-General to the allegation that it would be of advantage to the county if a district bridewell were established in this locality. The appointment of district bridewells is, by the 92nd section of the Prisons' Act, vested exclusively in the Lord Lieutenant, to whom any application should be addressed. As, however, such matters are usually referred to the Inspectors-General for their opinion, it is, perhaps, right to state, that the disadvantages of these minor prisons are fully discussed in the Twenty-ninth General Report for 1850.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Londonderry Gaol.—Visited 17th September, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	21	18
Misdemeanants do.,	7	–
Felons untried,	3	8
Misdemeanants do.,	2	1
Vagrants,	2	1
Soldiers tried,	6	–
Revenue laws,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	4
Committed summarily,	9	1
Total,	54	33—87
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	3

Juvenile Offenders.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	5	2	10	1	15	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	–	3	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	2	–	–	1	2
Misdemeanants,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	1	1	–	–	1	1
Vagrants,	–	1	–	–	–	1
Twice convicted,	3	–	2	1	5	1
Three times convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Five times convicted,	–	–	1	–	1	–

The numbers confined on the corresponding day of the month in the years annexed stood thus—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
17th September, 1850,	93	44	131
„ 1851,	96	37	134
„ 1852,	94	26	120
„ 1853,	55	33	88

The reduction, therefore, has been considerable with regard to the males, but I regret to observe that a similar proportion of improvement is not found to exist among the females, a result doubtless attributable to the want of due accommodation for enforcing the only *deterrent* discipline which can be brought to bear effectually upon offenders of this sex—I allude to the "separate system." The collective accommodation of the gaol is more than sufficient for its present, and, I trust, future requirements; but, while on the male side there are no less than 146 single cells, there are but 13 on that allocated to the females—11 rooms, with beds, being also applicable to their reception.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

The commitments, &c., also show the necessity of dealing more stringently with the latter, the return amounting to the following totals—Commitments—males, 868; females, 445. Re-commitments—males, 37; females, 21. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 99; females, 60. Average—males, 94; females, 34.

There were 6 female convicts who were about to be removed, but no lunatics of either sex. The punishments since January amounted to 57, all inflicted by the Governor or his deputy. The prison throughout was in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, and ventilation had latterly been improved in the male cells by the introduction of zinc panes in the windows, and by additional perforation in the doors. Some approximation to "separation" has been made, by confining the males at night singly, and by placing them during labour hours in 37 partitioned sheds, which are used for stone-breaking, the principal employment here. This useful principle might be further carried out by cutting off a portion of the master debtors' yard, and by thus adapting six cells to general industrial works, of which there is a deficiency. These are unquestionably steps in the right direction, but I venture to hope, that at no distant period the system to which I have referred above, may be applied in its integrity to all classes in this prison, which has the advantage of being administered by highly competent authorities; and I am the more induced to entertain this hope, as the probable continuance of a diminution in the number of prisoners will lower the expense of maintenance, and render the amount of requisite alteration less considerable.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Tailoring,	4	Stone-breaking,	33
Shoemaking,	2	Prison duties,	8
Carpenters' work,	1	Sick,	2
Picking oakum,	3	Debtors,	2

FEMALES.

Needlework,	11	Prison duties,	4
Knitting and spinning,	6	Sick,	3
Washing,	4	Unemployed,	5

None of the turnkeys being trained handicraftsmen, regular instruction in trades cannot be supplied; a tailor, however, is brought in to teach, and there are usually shoemakers and carpenters to be found among the prisoners. Stone-breaking, which occupies a large majority of the males, produces but little profit, but the breaking of bones, which it is sometimes difficult to procure, is more remunerative. Schooling is given for one hour daily to each class of the males, when it contains a sufficient number to render such distinction advisable, and the registry of progress is kept accurately; it does not, however, exhibit their gradual advance, but only their final proficiency at the period of their discharge as compared with their state of knowledge upon their entrance.

The females are schooled for two hours daily, but their teaching embraces only the alphabet, spelling, and reading the Bible, and does not extend to writing or arithmetic.

Dietary.—1st Class, Males.—Breakfast—8 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner.—14 oz. best bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

2nd Class, Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner.—12 oz. best bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

3rd Class, Children.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner.—10 oz. best bread, and ½ pint of new milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¾*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per score of 20 quarts, 8*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

There were no complaints. The bread, which I tasted, was excellent. The provisions are carefully inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—I regret to state, that the books in some points are very defectively kept, but I trust that the officer in charge will soon become more familiar with the due working out of the details. It is necessary also to remark that one of the forms lately directed by the Court of Queen's Bench (*this direction being mandatory*) has not yet been adopted—I allude to that numbered 2, "The state of the Prison at Lockings," which is of vital importance, as constituting the basis of the "Morning State" on the following day. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus—1850, £2,120 18*s.* 10*d.*; 1851, £1,857 13*s.*; 1852, £1,741 4*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Skipton, Esq., M.D., Local Inspector,	90	0	0
Francis Rogan, Esq., Surgeon, M.D.,		—	
Rev. R. Higginbotham, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. William M'Clure, Presbyterian Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. H. Nugent, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	46	3	1
Samuel Kitchen, Governor,	130	0	0
Thomas Leckey, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
George Smart, Clerk,	30	0	0
Thomas Swan, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Benjamin Wilson, 2nd do.,	28	0	0
Robert Cusack, 3rd do.,	25	0	0
Thomas Craig, 4th Turnkey,	22	0	0
John Devlin, 5th do.,	20	0	0
James Hannon, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Cooper, Matron,	30	0	0
Eliza Kennedy, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Letitia Wilson, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0

The governor, deputy governor, clerk, matron, five turnkeys, the schoolmaster, the assistant matron, and the hospital nurse, all receive the gaol allowance.

North District.

County of Londonderry Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 145; Surgeon, &c., 190; Protestant Chaplain, 100; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 191; Roman Catholic do., 69.

The Hospitals for both sexes were thoroughly clean, and adequately supplied with baths and water-closets. There were but 2 male and 3 female patients, whose cases require no special remark. The expenses for medicine were—in 1850, £47 19*s.* 5*d.*; 1851, £38 3*s.* 3*d.*; 1852, £48 7*s.* 6*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor of Derry.	Anthony Babington, Esq., J.P.
Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart.	John Dysart, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Scott, Esq., J.P.	Marcus M'Causland, Esq., J.P.
William H. Ash, Esq., J.P.	Harry Nicholson, Esq., J.P.
James Murray, Esq., J.P.	John B. Beresford, Esq., J.P.
William Green, Esq., J.P.	Sir Robert Bateson, Bart.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly, when the contractors and officers are paid, but the final audit of accounts is held before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Newtownlimavady.

Newtownlimavady.—1 male and 2 female prisoners; 62 in last quarter; in 1852, 318. House clean and orderly, and well supplied with water; bedding sufficient. A string-course mentioned in a former Report ought to bevelled down: the door frames of the privies afford means of escape and of self injury—a woman having attempted to hang herself upon one of them. If a door were broken through the wall dividing the keeper's bed-room from his store-room, male prisoners could be conducted with great security by a staircase which leads from the latter into the court-house. Petty sessions held fortnightly; transmittals regular. I regretted to find some cases of committal to *imprisonment in the bridewell for definite periods*, which is illegal. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes. Salary of keeper, £20. The local inspector visits from time to time, and the county inspector occasionally.

Coleraine.

Coleraine.—3 male prisoners; 101 in last quarter; 309 in 1852. House clean, and bedding adequate. Petty sessions every fortnight, and transmittals regular. Registry correct, and committals now kept. The local inspector had made no entry since April, 1852. The county inspector, however, visits occasionally. It is unnecessary to point out any of the defects of the present building, as an intention exists of erecting a new bridewell to be attached to the court-house.

Magherafelt.

Magherafelt.—No prisoners; 53 in last quarter; 163 in 1852. The house clean; the supply of water and the sewers good; bedding sufficient. A smoky chimney was about to be put to rights. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry and committals regular. Dietary, 4*d.*; but 5*d.* when bread is given twice a day. Salary, £20. No entry of the local inspector's name since January, 1851.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Longford Gaol, at Longford.—Visited the 19th and 20th of May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	18	14
Misdemeanants do.,	9	–
Felons untried,	7	6
Misdemeanants do.,	6	–
Deserters,	1	–
Committed summarily,	16	4
Vagrants,	–	7
Lunatics,	4	1
Total,	61	32—93
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	8—10

Offences, &c., of Juveniles, classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	7	1	4	4
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	–	–	1	1	2	1
Summary Convictions,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Workhouse Offenders,	–	–	3	–	1	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	4	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	2

As compared with the total reported by my colleague in August, the above aggregate shows an excess of 21; but as there is necessarily a fluctuation in the amount of gaol population, varying with the circumstances of the season of the year, I prefer relying upon a return of the numbers in custody at the corresponding date during the last three years, which stand as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1850,	126	40	166
1851,	72	57	129
1852,	74	19	93

It thus appears that there has been no diminution since 1852; and I regret to observe that the re-commitments exhibit an increase. The commitments were—males, 618; females, 265. Re-commitments—males, 65; females, 41. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 76; females, 34. Average—males, $50\frac{1}{3}$; females, $23\frac{2}{3}$. There were two female convicts, and five lunatics (four males and one female), and, with regard to both of these classes, I made application

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

to the officers, within whose jurisdiction they are specially placed, for their removal. A disproportionate number of females is observable here, as elsewhere; and is probably to be attributed partly to the emigration of adult able-bodied males, who leave their families without any provision or shelter but the workhouse or the gaol, and partly to the influx of prostitutes, who commit slight crimes in order to secure the advantage of medical treatment in the venereal ward, and thus press unduly upon the accommodation. The debtors' quarter, which is spacious, was without a single inmate. The gaol requires a general repair; but, in making this statement, I am not to be understood as imputing any neglect to the members of the Board, who are very desirous to discharge their duty, and who have directed the County Surveyor to make a thorough inspection, with the view of counteracting the damp, which is prevalent. The woodwork, also, is about to be repaired, and new locks and keys to be furnished. It is further proposed to cut off, or set apart a portion of the weaving lofts, for rooms to be used as tailoring and shoemaking workshops. Classification is maintained among the males; but for the females—who were divided into three classes—the system at present in operation is quite inadequate during their daily association at school and at industrial labour, as well as during the night, when they are not confined in single cells, but are congregated in rooms containing four or more beds. There were 30 punishments within the current year, all of them, except one, having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

Employment and Schools.—Males:—weaving, winding, and preparing yarn, sawing, carpenter work, tailoring, shoemaking, nailmaking, smithwork, grinding corn, hackling flax, baking, and stone-breaking. Females:—sewing, washing, knitting, quilting, scutching flax, carding and spinning flax and tow, and prison duties.

There were three looms at work. A turnkey qualified to teach shoemaking would be a very useful addition to the trades' department. By the report of the Board made to the Grand Jury at the last Lent assizes, it appears that work to the amount of £125 18*s.* 6*d.* has been done in the gaol during the year; that all the necessary clothing and bedding for the prisoners had been provided, and that cash to the amount of £34 9*s.* 8*d.* had been lodged in bank, in aid of the general expenditure. Upon the provision accounts, taking credit for the difference between the cost price and the market price, there is shown to be a gain upon meal and bread, which are prepared within the walls, of no less than £75 14*s.* 3*d.*

Schooling is given for two hours; and the attention of the Board having been directed to this important element of discipline, considerable improvement has taken place, especially in the instruction of the juveniles.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk, for breakfast. Dinner—14 oz. of wholemeal bread, and 1 pint of new milk.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. of meal made into stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. of wholemeal bread, and ¾ pint of new milk.

Contracts.—New milk, per gallon, 3*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 1½*d.*

There were some complaints of the poverty and the irregular supply of the milk, which is very difficult to procure, but the inspection of the chaplains is constant and careful; and the Board, some time ago, having found occasion to condemn the quality of the bread, immediately took measures for correcting the defect; and that which has since been issued has been highly approved by the authorities.

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books and accounts, according to the tables prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are kept with laudable accuracy. A book, however, is required for recording the entry and exit of the officers, &c. A new form of the daily work account, which will show the exact balance of material purchased, work completed, and profits gained, has just been prepared. The total expense of the prison was, for the year 1850, £1,410 13*s.* 11*d.*; 1851, £1,252 14*s.* 6*d.*; 1852, £1,157 4*s.* 0½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Walker, Esq., Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. Robert J. Card, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. Thomas Kennedy, Presbyterian do.,	36	18	6
Rev. Philip Duffy, Roman Catholic do.,	36	18	6
Henry Edgeworth, Esq., Surgeon,	—		
Hugh Morrow, Esq., Governor,	200	0	0
George Hyde, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Sarah Wilson, Matron,	40	0	0
Henry Robinson, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
James Chambers, Inner Turnkey,	35	0	0
William Cook, Superintendent Tread-wheel,	30	0	0
John Mulligan, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Edward Kenny, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert M'Nally, Outer Turnkey,	30	0	0
Christopher Duggan, Turnkey, Miller, and Superintendent Baker,	40	0	0
William Addy, Turnkey and Tailor,	30	0	0
Alexander Hamilton, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Anna Maria Fife, Female Turnkey,	15	0	0
Total,	750	15	6

Officers' Visits.

Local Inspector,	230	Presbyterian, or Dissenting Chaplain,	217
Surgeon, &c.,	143		
Protestant Chaplain,	201	Roman Catholic do.	160
Apothecary,	171		

None of the officers are on gaol allowance. Since the last inspection a vacancy has occurred in the post of governor, by the death of Mr. M'Fadden; and Mr. Morrow, his successor, having been but a few weeks appointed, I am not in a position to express any opinion of his qualifications.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol.

The Hospitals were thoroughly clean. There were two male patients, and eight females, some of them belonging to the class which I have referred to above. The medical officer very properly enters with his own hand his orders for sick and extra diet, which affords a useful check upon issue, too often neglected elsewhere.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly for general business, and for the payment of the subordinate officers. The bills, contracts, and all other accounts are examined and discharged half-yearly.

Henry Musters, Esq., J.P.	John Crawford, Esq., J.P.
George Lefroy, Esq.	William Lewis, Esq., J.P.
John Shuldham, Esq., J.P.	Alexander J. Kingston, Esq.
Edward Ledwith, Esq., J.P.	James Rock, Esq., J.P.
Ambrose Bole, Esq., J.P.	Richard W. Bond, Esq.
Edward Eus. Hill, Esq., R.M.	George Evers, Esq., J.P.

General Observations.—I visited this gaol on two successive days, and found it clean and orderly, and in a due condition of discipline. I have adverted above to the insufficiency of the female department, for carrying out the only system of correction which has been found to operate effectively upon delinquents of this sex; I refer to "separation." I am fully aware that the authorities here have very commendably, both in classification and in correction, bestowed special care upon juveniles; but as offenders in their novitiate of crime are at the present period the subject of inquiry before parliament, with a view to immediate legislation, I would suggest the policy of preparing a few cells, which, I trust, the progressive diminution of criminals throughout the county, will render available for the reception of this class, strictly under the provisions of the 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

[Since the above was in type, I regret to state, that an event occurred which exhibited not only a want of the means of security in the prison, and of vigilance on the part of the officers, but a gross neglect in the custody of the keys, and an omission in reporting the consequence of their dereliction of duty: two prisoners, in consequence of the defective state of the locks, having contrived to escape during the night from their cells, and to break into the bake-house and the governor's kitchen, and to take therein certain articles without challenge or interruption. The Board of Superintendence having promptly investigated all the circumstances, took immediate steps for providing new locks; but, having commented on the very lax state of discipline which prevailed in the gaol, contented themselves with cautioning the subordinate officers as to their future conduct. I trust that this *most lenient* mode of dealing with the case may prove to be sufficient; but I would beg to call the attention of the Board to the necessity of establishing a very careful system of patrol, to be carried out not only by

nightly rounds on the part of the governor, or deputy-governor, at fixed hours, but by occasional visits at irregular and unexpected intervals, and by adopting the check of a tell-tale clock; and I would urge, that a code of bye-laws should be forthwith compiled, in compliance with the 4th section of the 7th Geo. 4, cap. 74. The twenty-four general rules prescribed in that Act, and the regulations promulgated by the Court of Queen's Bench in conformity thereto, although they contain admirable principles of prison discipline, are of too general a character to meet the particular requirements of all gaols, differing as they do in construction and size, and in the amount of their establishments. Bye-laws are consequently indispensable to the proper administration of a prison, as they define and allocate the duties of each officer individually, and specify the exact period of their discharge.]

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Longford Gaol

COUNTY OF LOUTH GAOL, AT DUNDALK.—VISITED ON THE 9TH OF JULY, 1853.

County of Louth Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes:	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Felons convicted,	29	23
Misdemeanants do.,	8	3
Felons untried,	2	1
Deserters,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	1
Committed summarily,	6	5
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	51	34—85

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	1	9	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	1	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	–	–	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	3	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	2	2
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	1

The above return exhibits a very favourable contrast with the aggregate recorded on the corresponding day of the three previous years, when the numbers confined stood as follows:—July 9, 1850, 139; July 9, 1851, 124; July 9, 1852, 108. The

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

reduction thus appears to be steadily progressive; and I am happy to add, that the decline of graver offences is equally marked, there being but one untried prisoner charged with murder, and but one under sentence for arson. There were two convicts, one of each sex. The great majority of the gaol population is derived from larceny; vagrancy, hitherto a fertile source of crime, being much diminished. Drunkenness, on the other hand, must be admitted to be on the increase. The commitments for the past year were—males, 823; females, 316. Re-commitments—males, 66; females, 56. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 77; females, 42. Average—males, $57\frac{25}{73}$; do. females, $29\frac{527}{565}$. The punishments since the 1st of January amounted to 30, all inflicted by the authority of the Governor. I had hoped to have found the new building in occupation; but in consequence of delays, arising from causes over which the gaol authorities had no control, the transfer of prisoners will not take place until late in the autumn. The existing prison, taking into consideration the prospect of its speedy abandonment, was throughout in a very creditable condition of cleanliness and systematic arrangement. Certain repairs, such as that of the tread-wheel, &c., which, under other circumstances, would have been indispensable, were very properly withheld; but every exertion was made to maintain discipline, as far as was compatible with the many defects, which have been often animadverted upon, and to obviate which the county has incurred so liberal and so laudable an expenditure. After my inspection, I had the satisfaction of visiting, for the second time, in company with Mr. Neville, the architect, every portion of the new building, the details of which were minutely given by my colleague in his last Report for 1852. I almost hesitate to throw any doubt upon the success of the system of ventilation adopted here; but I cannot refrain from stating that a similar plan, which is in operation at Mountjoy Prison, in Dublin, is found, in its practical results, to be far inferior to that of Belfast; but whether this inferiority proceeds from a principle originally erroneous, or from the imperfect execution and defective application of a correct one, I do not offer any opinion; and I shall sincerely rejoice if a year's experience of the design, which has been *here* very carefully executed, shall prove its soundness. In the event of its failure, the windows could be easily rendered capable of being opened to the extent, which at Belfast has been found very conducive to the general health of the inmates—a most important consideration where "separation" is fully established, and where trades are consequently carried on in the cells, involving the use of materials, such as leather, &c., the smell of which is deleterious and oppressive. It is proper, also, to remark, that radiating yards are now generally objected to, on the ground of their harbouring damp, and of their producing a reluctance on the part of the prisoners to move briskly in an area so circumscribed, and so inconveniently shaped. It has, therefore, been found better to relax the separate system so far as to remove the intervening walls, and

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

to exercise the prisoners collectively within the circular iron railing which is allowed to remain for security, leaving spaces between them, so as to prevent communication. The great depth, also, of the stalls in the chapel, would appear to raise some difficulties as to its use for school purposes; but if such should be the result on trial, Mr. Neville has no doubt of his being able to apply a remedy. The hospital also will require some changes in its internal arrangement, there being but one building allocated for both sexes, the separation between which is not sufficiently defined; but as the Commissioners are unable to deviate from the plans finally approved by the Executive, such alteration cannot be effected until the possession of the gaol is transferred to the High Sheriff. I have touched upon these somewhat minute particulars from a sincere anxiety that a design of such general excellence should be rendered complete, and from a conviction that the very active and able Board of Superintendence would desire to be made aware of the opinions which are entertained elsewhere by prison authorities.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weaving linen.	Picking oakum and ropes.
Shoemaking.	Breaking stones.
Tailoring.	Cleaning Prison.
Making cots for the new prison.	Mat-making.
Carpentry, for prison use.	

FEMALES.

Knitting.	Spinning flax.
Needlework.	Opening hemp.
Making and repairing prison clothing.	Picking oakum.
Washing.	Scouring prison.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Children under 10 years.
Breakfast,	4 oz. oatmeal, 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout ½ pint of new-milk.	3½ oz. oatmeal, 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout ½ pint of new-milk.	2½ oz. oatmeal, 2½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout ½ pint of new-milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint of new-milk	12 oz. bread, ¾ pint of new-milk.	10 oz. bread, ½ pint of new-milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin of new-milk.

Male and female prisoners, sentenced to one month's imprisonment, receive 1 pint gruel instead of milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt. 13*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 8*d.*; salt, per cwt., 3*s.*

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

One complaint was made against the food, which appeared to me to be entirely groundless; prisoners in other classes, without the opportunity of intercommunication, having declared, upon inquiry, that the provisions were uniformly good during the period within which the complaint was laid.

Books and Accounts.—The books and forms sanctioned, last year, by the Court of Queen's Bench, are correctly kept, except the discharge book, a highly important register; but it appeared that the officer in charge had had an unusual amount of duty thrown upon him in consequence of the resignation of the schoolmaster. An alphabetical index of all prisoners' names, which is in use here, is very convenient for reference, and for tracing former committals. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, ending at the last summer assizes, was—for 1851, £1,382 8*s.*; 1852, £1,200 4*s.*; 1853, £1,203 13*s.* 9*d.*

Hospital.—There was, happily, no patient in the hospital; and, indeed, the sanitary condition of the prison may be inferred from the cost of this department, which stands thus:—1851, £23 13*s.* 4*d.*; 1852, £13 7*s.* 2*d.*; 1853, £14 6*s.* 6*d.* There were two lunatics—one male, who was convalescent, and one female, not violent, who were awaiting vacancies in the asylumn.

There was a vacancy in the office of schoolmaster at the period of my visit; but a successor had been advertised for. Educational instruction is supplied daily, for two hours, to the females, by the matron.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Rev. J. H. Allpress, Protestant Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. William M'Hinch, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain,	36	18	6
Rev. George Weir, R. C. Chaplain,	36	18	6
E. G. Brunker, Esq., Surgeon,		–	
Mr. F. Scott, Apothecary,	15	0	0
Mr. F. Lamb, Governor,	176	15	6
Henry Sloan, Head Turnkey,	40	0	0
James Reilly, Turnkey and Carpenter,	30	0	0
Thomas Gilliard, Turnkey and Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John M'Cullagh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Woods, do.,	30	0	0
William Farrell, Turnkey and Weaver,	30	0	0
Mary A. Mangin, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary A. Stewart, Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Schoolmaster (vacant),	30	0	0

A variety of trades being of great importance for the due employment of prisoners strictly confined under the "separate system," it is to be hoped that all vacancies which shall occur, from time to time, among the turnkeys, will be filled by suitable handicraftsmen.

The annexed abstract shows the extent and the value of industrial labour as pursued here:—

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Louth Gaol.

STATEMENT of WORK ACCOUNT for Year ending at Summer Assizes, 1853.

Materials received, &c.	Value of Materials.			Work Manufactured, &c.	Sold, cash received.			Prison use, value.			On hand, value about		
DR.	£	s.	d.	CR.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To *Stone-breaking*—stones, hamrs., & shls.	60	18	6	By *Stone-breaking*—gravel disposed of, &c.	64	7	10	7	10	0	7	1	8
„ *Oakum*—rope junk, . . .	16	19	11	„ *Oakum*—oakum, „ „	17	3	1	–			10	10	0
„ *White rope*—stamp receipt, .	0	0	3	„ *White rope*—picked, . .	8	12	11	–			–		
„ *Shoemaking*—leather and nails, .	17	17	1	„ *Shoemaking*—made and repaired, .	1	5	0	28	13	7	2	0	0
„ *Spinning and weaving*—yarn, flax, flour, &c., ...	9	3	7	„ *Spinning & Weaving*—linen, &c., made,	–			10	3	8	19	16	2
„ *Carpentry*—timber and nails, .	3	0	1	„ *Carpentry*—repairs, handling hammers, &c., ...	–			14	9	0	0	12	6
„ *Blacksmiths*—iron, . . .	0	2	0	„ *Blacksmiths*—wedges made, &c., .	–			0	11	7	–		
„ *Mat-making*—steel beaters and needles,	0	13	10	„ *Mat-making*—mats, &c., made by wt.	10	18	5	–			0	9	0
„ *Tinkers*—tin, solder, &c., . .	0	19	5	„ *Tinkers*—tin-ware, . . .	–			1	11	1	–		
„ *Tailors*—scissors, needles, &c., .	0	10	6	„ *Tailors*—making & repairing clothing,	–			6	15	0	–		
„ *Needlework and knitting*—thread, cotton, worsted, &c., . . .	2	3	2	„ *Needlework & knitting*—making & repg.	1	14	1	11	12	3	–		
„ *Washing*—soap, starch, &c., . .	5	10	10	„ *Washing*—Clothing and bedding, .	–			47	18	0	0	2	4
„ *Barbers*—razors, soap, &c., . .	1	12	2	„ *Barbers*—shaving prisoners at ½*d.* each,	–			14	16	0	0	1	0
„ *Stock*—for what remained on hands at Summer Assizes, 1852, about .	13	5	8	„ *Cooking*—for males and females, .	–			5	4	0	–		
				„ *Works*—classed as labourers for prison services, 1,244 days, at 4*d.* per .	–			20	14	8	–		
	132	17	0	Cash received, . . .	104	1	4	169	18	10	40	12	8
June 15. To balance, being profit on prison manufactures and labour, . .	181	15	10	Work for and in prison use, . .	169	18	10						
				June 15. Stock in store about . .	40	12	8						
	314	12	10		314	12	10						

North District.

County of Louth Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 332; Surgeon, &c., 146; Presbyterian or Dissenting Chaplain, 141; Roman Catholic do., 113; do. by substitute, 108.

Board of Superintendence.

Right Hon. Earl of Roden.	Edward Tipping, Esq.
Lord Clermont.	John Townley, Esq.
Sir John S. Robinson, Bart.	The Hon. A. Jocelyn.
John J. Bigger, Esq.	Patrick Wynne, Esq.
Graham Johnston, Esq.	John G. Coddington, Esq.
Robert Haig, Esq.	John Black, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly, for the transaction of business. The salaries of the subordinate officers are paid at each meeting; but all other bills, &c., are discharged before the spring and summer assizes. One member of the Board inspects the gaol once a month—an excellent arrangement, which renders each individual acquainted with the whole working of the establishment.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ardee.

Ardee.—But one prisoner, a male, confined here; 75 in the last quarter; 231 during the year 1852. The house, as usual, very clean and orderly; bedding sufficient, water plentifully supplied by a fine pump, sewerage effective. The yards require gravelling. Dietary, 3½*d.* for males, and 3*d.* for females. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. Registry correct. The Local Inspector visits from time to time.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.—Visited the 2nd of July, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	9	6
Felons untried,	2	2
Vagrants,	1	–
Deserters,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	3	3
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	19	12—31
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	1

Number of Juvenile Offenders in Custody on the 2nd July, 1853.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	2	–	2
Summary convictions,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

The number of commitments from the 1st of January to the 2nd of July, 1853, stands thus:—Males, 262; females, 178. Re-commitments—males, 28; females, 35. The punishments amounted to 23, all inflicted by the authority of the governor. The accommodation consists of six day-rooms, sixteen single cells, two solitary cells, four rooms with beds, and six yards. On my first inspection at the above date, I found the cells dirty, and the bedding ill folded, and in a slovenly condition; but these matters were improved at my second visit in the month of November, when, however, I apprehend my coming was expected. The large and cumbrous wooden bedsteads, which are difficult to be kept clean, ought to be discarded. There is a good supply of water, but the condition of the sewerage is such that it is necessary to clean the privies once a month, and to remove the soil, as detailed below in the letter of the surgeon.

Employment and Schools.—The males are employed in mat-making, brush-making, stone-breaking, and pumping water. They receive schooling for two hours daily, and a registry of progress, though somewhat imperfect in form, is kept.

Female Department.—The females, who are divided into two classes, according to character, are employed in knitting, sewing, and washing, but there is *no laundry nor drying loft*, nor is any educational instruction provided for them. It is impossible to overstate the defects of this department, which, especially form the subject of just complaint on the part of those charged with the discipline and health of the establishment, and indeed the preponderance of re-commitments among prisoners of this sex, fully proves the inadequacy of the means of repression or correction. For one of the classes there is but one common room for their occupation by day and night, in which they are thrown together not only without the possibility of reformation, but with the certainty that the less guilty become contaminated by intermixture with the more abandoned. For the other there is one sleeping room, accessible only through the day-room, which is often unavoidably the receptacle for the sick, although it has no fire-place, and although the windows look into the male day-yard.

Dietary.—Men, for breakfast, 4 oz. of oatmeal, and 4 oz. of India meal, with one pint of buttermilk. Females, 3 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. India meal, with 3 naggins of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Men, 14 oz. bread and 1 pint of buttermilk, five days in the week. Females, 12 oz. bread with 3 naggins of buttermilk, five days in the week; the other two days they get gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. $1\frac{7}{16}d.$; white bread, $1\frac{5}{9}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; India meal, per cwt., 9*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 7*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{4}d.$; coals, per ton, 14*s.*; soap, per stone, 3*s.* 9*d.*

There were some complaints of the food, which it appeared the turnkeys do not in all cases report to the proper officers; but having tasted the provisions, I found them to be good, and the inspection of them is regular on the part of the chaplains.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

Books and Accounts.—The forms of the gaol books prescribed by the Queen's Bench are observed, but the accounts of the industrial works are not kept satisfactorily; an improvement, however, with regard to these latter is about to be carried into effect. The total cost of this gaol for the last three years was—in 1850, £417 4*s.* 1*d.*; 1851, £431 15*s.* 4*d.*; 1852, £496 17*s.* 3¾*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Patrick Hanratty, Local Inspector, . .	10	0	0
Rev. George Needham, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. Richard O'Sullivan, R. C. Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Robert Pentland, Surgeon, ...		—	
James Hughes, Governor, ...	80	0	0
William Totten, 1st Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
William Lowres, 2nd do.	20	0	0
Richard Bourke, Schoolmaster and Assistant Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Margaret M'Donnell, Matron, ...	10	0	0

The governor, the turnkeys, the schoolmaster, and the matron, receive the prison allowance. The turnkeys are not furnished with uniform; and in reference to this point it is right to observe, that there is an inadequate issue of general gaol clothing. The price of provisions and the necessaries of life being very high, it would be a great boon to the subordinate officers if their salaries were paid quarterly.

Officers' Visits.—Number of visits paid from 1st January to 2nd July, 1853:—Local Inspector, 39; Surgeon, &c., 49; Protestant Chaplain, 70; Roman Catholic do., 68.

Hospital.—The particulars of the apartment set apart for hospital purposes are given in Dr. Pentland's letter. At my first visit it was occupied by an invalid female lunatic, and to the exclusion of all other patients. The medical attendant very properly enters in his own handwriting the sick and extra diet as they may be required. The expenses for medicines, &c., amounted—in 1850, to £6 5*s.* 5*d.*; 1851, £8 15*s.* 6*d.*; 1852, £12 4*s.* 10*d.*

Board of Superintendence.—The Board, which, at the period of the last inspection, consisted of but *ten* members, has now been raised to the statutable number prescribed by the Prisons Act, and assembles monthly. At its meetings all bills are discharged: it is intended in future to pay contracts at the same time. The members are—

Jas. Mathews, Esq., J.P., Mayor.	Patrick Boylan, Esq.
Thomas Carty, Esq., J.P.	John Drew, Esq.
Christopher Jordan, Esq., J.P.	Patrick Ternan, jun., Esq.
William Cairnes, Esq., J.P.	Peter Verdon, Esq.
Francis Donagh, Esq., J.P.	Francis W. Leland, Esq.
Edward Atkinson, Esq., J.P.	Robert E. Ellis, Esq.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

General Observations.—It is with much regret that I enter upon a statement, as brief as is compatible with the subject, of certain extraordinary proceedings which have taken place in reference to this gaol.

The defects of the existing building having been at different periods strongly animadverted upon by the Inspectors-General of Prisons, and by the Judges of Assize, the Grand Jury, with great propriety and public spirit, undertook to remedy the evils in question; and having presented a sum of £3,000, directed Mr. Neville, the County Surveyor and Architect, to prepare plans, which should provide adequate accommodation for the probable average number of prisoners. That gentleman, consequently, transmitted to my colleague and myself certain plans, which we very carefully considered, in conjunction with the officers of the Board of Works, and returned to Mr. Neville, in order that they should be laid before the Grand Jury, with the expression of our opinion that they were such as we should be ready to recommend for the approval of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, if duly sanctioned by the fiscal body, in compliance with the 20th section of the Prisons Act:

"Provided always and be it enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorize any such Grand Jury or Grand Juries, or Commissioners appointed by them, and that it shall not be lawful for any Grand Jury or such Commissioners to begin to build, or re-build, or to alter or enlarge any such Gaol, Bridewell, House of Correction, or other County Prison, until the plan and site thereof, and also the contract or contracts upon which the same is proposed by the Commissioners to be executed, or copies or facsimiles thereof, shall, after having been previously approved of by the Grand Jury, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, together with the report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, or one of them, nor until the same shall be agreed to and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland for the time being, *and that it shall not be lawful for the Grand Jury to vary or depart from the plan, site, or contract so agreed to and approved, without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland.*"

It is proper to remark here, that the practice of a preliminary examination has been adopted in order to obviate the delay and expense, which otherwise might be incurred, if the Grand Jury, without such previous communication, sanctioned and submitted elaborate plans and contracts, which, when referred to them for report, the Inspectors-General could not recommend for the approval of the Executive; and because in addition, by the concluding words it is specially provided—"That it shall not be lawful for the Grand Jury to vary or depart from the plan, site, or contract so agreed to and approved without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant."

These plans were adopted by the Grand Jury, but through some inadvertence they were not (*although the section just recited stringently prescribes it*) transmitted, together with the

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Drogheda Gaol.

contracts, in order that they might receive the approval of the Lord Lieutenant, an omission of course fatal to the validity of all subsequent proceedings. The Commissioners appointed by the Grand Jury declared a contractor for carrying out the above plans, although wanting the sanction required by the Prisons Act, and directed their solicitor to prepare the necessary deed. This contract, however, was not executed, in consequence, among other matters, of the proposed contractor failing to produce adequate sureties. In the meantime, the first and second instalments of the sum of £3,000 (which had been legally presented) were levied; and it was not until the time for levying the third instalment, namely, at the last summer assizes, had arrived, that this state of facts was brought to light, an objection having been raised by the Grand Jury, *then impanelled*, to any further levy; and an attempt having been thus made to rescind the deliberate and fully considered act of three preceding Grand Juries.

The grounds of this objection are embodied in the annexed memorial, addressed to the Chief Secretary by Mr. Chadwick, foreman of the Grand Jury, (but apparently not acting as a delegate from that body,) which, however, was not entertained, because the jurisdiction of the Executive does not arise, as appears by the above section, *until* the plans and contract shall, after having been previously approved of by the Grand Jury, be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, &c.

"STATEMENT respectfully submitted for the perusal of the Right Honourable Sir John Young, Bart., M.P., and Chief Secretary of State for Ireland, in relation to certain contemplated alterations in, and additions to, the Gaol of Drogheda:

"Previous to the enactment of the Municipal Reform Bill for Ireland, the County of the Town of Drogheda consisted, for fiscal and parliamentary purposes, of the Town of Drogheda and about four thousand acres of land; *now* the County of the Town of Drogheda, for fiscal purposes and criminal jurisdiction, consists of the house property of Drogheda and about thirty acres of land, the remainder of the 5,000 acres having been annexed to the Counties of Meath and Louth.

"The present Gaol has been erected not many years since, and the money obtained from Government for its erection not yet all paid. The apartments in it are large and airy; it is well situated, and is now, and always has been, remarkably free from disease, and afforded ample accommodation for the prisoners when criminals from the rural portion of the county (now sent to Trim or Dundalk) were confined in it, in addition to those from the present County of the Town of Drogheda.

"In the year 1851, the Right Honourable the Chief Baron, then going Judge of Assize, in his charge to the Grand Jury of the County of the Town of Drogheda, urged that body to enlarge and otherwise alter the Gaol, so as to have the solitary system of punishment carried out in it, and at the same time intimated that if the Grand Jury did not do so, the assizes would cease to be held in Drogheda, and would be removed to Dundalk. This threat was again repeated by the next going Judge of Assize; and the Grand Jury, acting under the appre-

hension of losing the immemorial privilege of having assizes held here, consented to make the required alterations, employed an architect to propose plans and estimates, the latter amounting to four thousand six hundred pounds, and made a presentment to raise by instalments off the county the required sum.

"The Grand Jury assembled at Summer Assizes, 1853, being convinced that a prison capable of accommodating well the criminals of the County of the Town of Drogheda when it included the population of the 5,000 acres now in Meath and Louth, together with the population of the present county, would be amply sufficient to accommodate the prisoners of the county, now greatly reduced by the diminished area above referred to, by the working of the recent Petty Sessions Act, and the general diminution of crime in Drogheda, as elsewhere in Ireland, adopted the following resolutions:—

"'Resolved—That we request the Commissioner appointed for enlarging the Drogheda Gaol not to proceed with the works for the present, and that this Grand Jury do hereby undertake to indemnify and save harmless said Commissioner in waiting.

"'Resolved—That we request the Judge to postpone fiating the presentment of £75 for the enlargement of the Gaol until the Grand Jury has an opportunity of communicating with the Government as to the necessity for said improvement, and of taking the opinion of the inhabitants of Drogheda on the subject.'

"The payment of the entire county officers, and all the other expenses of the county, falling on so small an area as that occupied by the house property of Drogheda, causes the county cess to be a heavy and oppressive tax on the inhabitants, and it is therefore respectfully hoped the Government will not insist on imposing this large outlay on the rate-payers, already overtaxed, for the alterations and additions to the Gaol, while they who are best qualified to judge deem such an outlay quite unnecessary and uncalled for.

"Drogheda, August, 1853."

The Judge of Assize having accordingly withheld his fiat from the presentment, and the matter being thus in abeyance, it becomes necessary to examine the points of this memorial, which are three in number:—

1st. The contraction of the area of criminal jurisdiction.

2nd. The "ample accommodation" of the Gaol now afforded by reason of the above contraction, "by the working of the recent Petty Sessions Act," and "by the general diminution of criminals in Drogheda as elsewhere."

3rd. The "heavy and oppressive" weight of county cess upon "rate-payers, already overtaxed."

Now the first point, taken *per se*, and the last, appear to furnish irrefragable arguments for carrying into effect that which has been already touched upon, namely, the removal of the assizes to Dundalk, with which there is a direct and easy railway communication, and where a large gaol, on the most approved system of prison architecture, has lately been built, and in the plans of which provision is made for the consolidation here alluded to, the expense of which would be inconsiderable, as compared with the amount required for the erection of a new gaol, and for the payment of the salaries of an entire separate staff, inasmuch as the Drogheda prisoners might be received on

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the same terms of agreement as those now subsisting under similar circumstances, between the County of the Town of Carrickfergus and the county of Antrim, *the local privileges being maintained intact;* and thus the "small area" would be relieved from the "imposition of a large outlay." In the event of this arrangement being adopted by the proper contracting parties, the present gaol might be disposed of, and an ordinary bridewell might be established here for dealing with cases of drunkenness, and for the reception of prisoners committed for further examination.

Again, with regard to the first point, I am bound to observe, that the objection based on the change effected by the Municipal Reform Bill—the 3 & 4 Vict., cap. 108—(*which came into operation twelve years ago*), was fully applicable, but does not appear to have had any weight with the Grand Juries which presented the sum of £3,000, *and which levied two instalments;* and further, I must protest against the doctrine that the requirements of gaols are ever to be measured by the area of criminal jurisdiction, instead of by the normal number of offenders for whom accommodation is to be supplied.

The *second* point now remains to be disposed of, and without offering any observation upon the direct contradiction put forward to the opinions of the Inspectors-General of Prisons and the Judge of Assize, and even of a preceding Grand Jury, as to the "accommodation," I have to lament that the memorialists should have committed themselves to an allegation of the "diminution of criminals" without consulting the records of their own gaol.

By the annexed schedule it appears that in the very last year, 1852, both the daily average and the highest number of prisoners confined at any one time, considerably *exceed* the total of any one of the preceding years (although they include a period of the greatest distress and disturbance); and in which particular, I regret to add, that Drogheda offers a melancholy exception to the general decrease of offenders which pervades almost every portion of the kingdom. And it is further to be noticed, that the plans which my colleague and myself were ready to recommend for the approbation of the Lord Lieutenant embrace but 41 separate cells, a number which only reaches the *daily* average of the last year, but which falls *very far short* of the highest number incarcerated at one time during any one year.

	Daily Average.	Highest Number Confined.
1848,	35	48
1849,	34	54
1850,	30	51
1851,	32	49
1852,	41½	69

Further, I conceive it to be my duty to subjoin, *in extenso*,

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three letters which we have received from the principal officers of the gaol, in reference to the important matters detailed therein.

Drogheda Gaol, Nov. 26, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—It is my conviction, founded on long experience, that the accommodations now afforded in the Drogheda Gaol are not sufficient to accomplish the ends of prison discipline.

Unless there shall be a greater number of apartments, and of better construction, than those of the present building, no system of discipline can be maintained, no improvement in the habits of prisoners effected, no good order preserved.

It is a fact long complained of, that such is the state of the female portion of the prison, that imprisonment becomes a reward instead of a punishment.

Whether the solitary system be adopted or rejected, certain it is that some change is indispensable, not only for the improvement, but even for the existence of morality and good order.

P. HANRATTY, C.C.
Local Inspector.

To the Inspectors-General
of Prisons.

Drogheda, Nov. 27, 1853.

GENTLEMEN,—I am of opinion that it will be impossible to reform the morals of the prisoners of the Drogheda Gaol, unless better and more extensive accommodation than the present building affords shall be provided. Instead of checking, the present system only encourages immorality.

Yours faithfully,
R. O'SULLIVAN,
R. C. Chaplain.

To the Inspectors-General
of Prisons.

Drogheda, Nov. 28, 1853.

SIR,—As Surgeon to the Gaol of this town, I feel it to be my duty to bring before your notice the many difficulties with which I have to contend in making provision for the sick.

In the first place I object to the want of accommodation, by night as well as by day, for the female prisoners. They are confined to such small rooms as to render the air perfectly foul, and in case of sickness, there is no place can be afforded them in the shape of an hospital, so as to enable me to treat their diseases apart from the other prisoners. This defect would be attended with the very worst consequences in case of the breaking out of fever, or any other contagious disease; at the same time, I beg to say, that *solitary* cases have already occurred, when with difficulty I overcame this defect. There is no separate room for female debtors, who are sometimes to be found amongst felons, prostitutes, and the worst of characters.

Secondly.—The room called the infirmary, for the use of the male prisoners, is a solitary apartment at the top of the building, not connected with water-closet, or place for removing soiled linen to for the purpose of washing, &c.; and there is no room or any place for a nursetender.

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There is another subject which I conceive comes within my province, namely, that there being but one entrance to the prison, by the hatchway, in which resides one of the turnkeys with his family, and where also the public office is held; all the soil must be removed through this common pass, thereby producing the most *offensive consequences for days after*. This difficulty could, no doubt, be readily remedied, by having a well-secured gateway communicating with the front road, and at no great distance from the present entrance.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

ROBERT PENTLAND.

To Corry Connellan, Esq.,
Inspector-General of Prisons, &c.

Under these circumstances I submit, that either the assizes should be removed to Dundalk, for the reasons assigned above, or if it is desirable that the latter should be retained at Drogheda, that the county of the town should be bound to provide a building in accordance with the improved principles of modern prison discipline, and of sufficient capacity to receive the probable number of its future occupants, to be calculated not only by the experience of the past, but by the presumable increase of the population.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Mayo Gaol.

COUNTY OF MAYO GAOL, AT CASTLEBAR.—VISITED 9TH SEPTEMBER, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor debtors,	2	1
Felons convicted,	41	31
Misdemeanants convicted,	16	–
Felons untried,	4	–
Misdemeanants untried,	4	9
Vagrants,	7	–
Revenue laws,	4	–
Committed summarily,	14	9
Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	95	51—146
Of whom in hospital,	5	3

The following aggregate of prisoners presents a most favourable contrast with the total of the returns furnished on the corresponding day of the same month in the two last years:—1851, 306; 1852, 193; 1853, 146; and if we take the numbers recorded at the two previous inspections—namely, 434 for 1850,

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and 524 for 1849—the difference is indeed matter for thankfulness. The disproportion of females, which is apparent throughout, rather exceeds that, which is observable in the majority of the gaols of Ireland, but is, I presume, attributable to the operation of the same causes, namely, to the emigration of the males, and to their absorption in labour. The commitments during the past year were—males, 1,131; females, 511. Re-commitments—males, 63; females, 22. The greatest numbers in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 160; females, 72. Average—males, 123½; do., females, 57¼. There were 3 male and 8 female convicts, but I received the assurance of the Inspector of Government Prisons that they should be shortly removed. The punishments amounted to 28 only since the 1st of January; all but one having been inflicted by the authority of the governor. I have added also some schedules exhibiting the whole condition of the juveniles of both sexes, as the attention of the legislature has latterly been directed anxiously to youthful criminals, and as some special enactments in relation to the mode of dealing with them may be expected.

CONDITION of JUVENILES as to their PARENTAGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, and RELIGION.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	5	1	12	1	17	2
Without father,	7	2	5	3	12	5
Without mother,	4	1	1	2	5	3
Step-children,	–	1	–	1	–	2
Illegitimate,	–	–	–	2	–	2
Abandoned by parents,	6	1	5	4	11	5
Absconded from parents,	–	–	2	3	2	3
Belonging to—County or borough	17	5	19	7	36	12
,, other localities,	1	1	2	1	3	2
Wholly illiterate,	1	2	3	1	4	3
Know alphabet and spelling,	6	4	9	5	15	9
Read imperfectly,	9	–	2	–	11	–
Read and write,	2	–	7	2	9	2
Religion—Protestant,	1	1	–	–	1	1
,, Roman Catholic,	17	5	21	8	38	13

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

Felons convicted,	4	–	6	3	10	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	1	8	4	12	5
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	1	2	–	2	1
Misdemeanants,	–	1	3	1	3	2
Summary convictions,	6	2	4	–	10	2
Vagrants,	4	–	–	–	4	–
Workhouse offenders,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	8	–	2	3	10	3
Twice imprisoned,	2	–	6	2	8	2
Three times imprisoned,	2	1	–	–	2	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	4	3	4	3
Five times imprisoned and upwards	5	–	3	1	8	1

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SENTENCES of JUVENILES.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7 years,	2	–	–	3	2	3
12 months,	4	1	6	1	10	2
9 months,	–	–	1	1	1	1
6 months,	2	1	5	–	7	1
3 months,	1	2	4	1	5	3
2 months,	–	–	1	–	1	–
1 month,	7	–	1	–	8	–
7 days,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Unlimited,	2	2	3	1	5	3
Total,	18	6	21	8	39	14

The prison was clean, orderly, and in good repair throughout, the supply of water adequate, the sewers effective, and the ventilation greatly improved. There has been no other alteration in the building. The single cells, which contain 320 cubic feet, are lined with brick, and floored with grit-stone, so as to render them warm and dry, and thus peculiarly adapted for carrying out the separate system at a very inconsiderable outlay. If the diminution of prisoners shall continue, there will be soon sufficient accommodation at the disposal of the local authorities to enable them to extend this advantage to every class; but for the juveniles of both sexes, and for the females, who are now in association, and are merely divided into three classes according to character, it would be practicable to carry it at once into operation, and the cost would soon be repaid by the decrease of inmates consequent upon its deterrent effects.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Industrial Labour.	*Punitive Labour.*
Stone-breaking,	Shot-drill for vagrants and recommittals.
Masonry,	*For other hard-labour prisoners.*
Shoe-making,	The tread-wheel, by which water is pumped for the whole establishment.
Clog-making,	
Carpentry,	
Painting and glazing,	
Tailoring,	
Weaving (one loom).	

FEMALES.

Spinning,	Making and mending bedding,
Carding,	Sewing,
Washing,	Knitting.

The amount of industrial works carried on here is very slight, the majority of prisoners having no knowledge of any trade, and the turnkeys not being regularly trained handicraftsmen. Some of them have, however, acquired a certain amount of aptitude in instruction, and are capable of teaching the rudiments of the above employments.

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I was gratified to find that the schools, especially for the juveniles of both sexes, are well conducted—two hours being assigned to the instruction of the males, and one hour and a-half to that of the females—some of whom exhibited a laudable proficiency, particularly in writing. Registries of progress are duly kept, and the Inspectors of the National Board of Education visit regularly. The numbers in attendance on the above day were—males, 32; females, 13.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk; females, 7 oz. of oatmeal in stirabout, and one pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of second flour bread, and one pint of sweet milk; females, 12 oz. of second flour bread, and ¾ of a pint of sweet milk. All prisoners receive a pint of oatmeal gruel for dinner two days in each week, and those committed for a calendar month and under, daily.

Contracts.—Bread, best quality, per lb., 1⅜*d.*; bread, second quality, per lb., 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 5*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 3½*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d.*; salt, per stone, 2¼*d.*

There were some complaints as to the quality of the stirabout upon the day of my visit, but having examined and tasted it, I was satisfied that there were no just grounds of objection. Complaints were also made that inferior bread had been supplied by the contractor a short time previously, but a remonstrance on the part of the local inspector had been followed by immediate amendment. The chaplains, too, are regular in their inspection of the provisions.

Books and Accounts.—Great attention is given to the accounts, and to the gaol books, which are kept in the forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench. The total cost of the prison amounted in 1850, to £2,815 13*s.* 1½*d.*; in 1851, to £2,434 10*s.* 4½*d.*; and in 1852, to £2,035 3*s.* 0½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
John C. Larminie, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. W. B. Stoney, Protestant Chaplain,	37	10	0
Rev John Hamilton, Dissenting do.,	27	13	10
Rev. James M'Hale, Roman Catholic do.,	37	10	0
Edward Knott, M.D., Surgeon,	50	0	0
Davis R. Young, Governor,	200	0	0
Robert J. Nixon, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
Matthew Hughes, Turnkey,	30	0	0
Robert Leighton, do.,	30	0	0
John Corbon, do.,	30	0	0
Patrick Lyons, do.,	30	0	0
William Johnson, do.,	30	0	0
John Lynch, do.,	30	0	0
James Martin, do.,	30	0	0
John Macken, do.,	30	0	0
A. T. Sullivan, Apothecary,	30	0	0
Francis Carson, Gate Porter,	40	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Eliza Kendellon, Matron,	40	0	0
Thomas Lynch, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Alicia Hughes, Assistant Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Carson, Female Searcher,	5	0	0
Mary Cunniffe, Hospital Nurse,	20	0	0

All the intern officers (with the exception of the governor and the deputy governor) receive the gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 141; Surgeon, &c., 345; Protestant chaplain, 151; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 202; Roman Catholic do., 149.

Hospital.—A large shed, originally erected for patients labouring under fever, and other epidemic diseases, I found empty. In the permanent building, which was clean and well ventilated, there were four males, besides one lunatic, and three females; their cases, however, presented nothing remarkable. The total of the lunatics confined in the gaol comprised but two males and one female.

The sick dietary is very properly kept, in his own handwriting, by the medical officer. The apothecary attends daily, and receives a fixed salary of £30 for compounding. The entire cost of medicines for the last three years stands thus—1850, £11 11*s.* 4*d.*; 1851, £18 15*s.*; 1852, £2 14*s.* 8*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Earl of Lucan.	Neal Davis, Esq.
Lord John Browne.	William Kearney, Esq.
Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart.	Thomas Ormsby, Esq.
Sir R. A. O'Donnell, Bart.	Dominick Browne, Esq.
Colonel James M'Alpine.	Colonel Charles Knox.
H. J. H. Browne, Esq.	John C. Garvey, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the transaction of general business. The smaller bills are paid at these meetings, and the current accounts are examined; but the complete financial audit takes place before each assizes.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Ballinrobe.

Ballinrobe.—No prisoners; 82 in last quarter; 419 in the year 1852. The house clean and neat, but the male cells very damp in winter. Bedding required for two bedsteads. No change in the accommodation since the last inspection. The pump still unrepaired, and the yards remaining in grass. The walls too are out of repair, and some projecting stones offer facilities for escape. Petty sessions weekly, and committals and transmittals regular. Dietary, 2½*d.* for both sexes. The local inspector very rarely visits, but the county inspector generally once a month. Salary of keeper, £15.

Westport.

Westport.—No prisoners; 39 last quarter; 173 in 1852. The house tolerably clean, but damp, though the weather was dry and warm at the time of my inspection; bedding sufficient; no water on the premises; the yards required weeding and

gravelling. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals immediate. Keeper's salary, £15. Dietary, 3*d*. The county local inspector visits frequently. North District. *County of Mayo Gaol.*

Swineford.—One male prisoner confined here, who was quite alone, for I found no one in charge of the bridewell, the keeper being absent. It was alleged to me that he sleeps in the building, which I did not believe; his salary is £15. There were 215 in the year 1852. Some of the water-shoots supply means of escape. Petty sessions fortnightly, and prisoners transmitted without delay. The local inspector visits from time to time, but the county inspector very often. *Bridewells.* Swineford.

Ballina.—No prisoners; 46 last quarter; 361 in 1852. The accommodation very limited, and the female day-room occupied as a kitchen by the keeper—an improper encroachment. An ash-pit, mentioned in a former Report, still open. House clean; petty sessions weekly. Registry, committals, and transmittals regular. Salary, £15. Dietary, £15. Ballina.

Belmullet.—I found this wretched bridewell improved in point of cleanliness since my last visit, and the registry correct. There were no prisoners: 14 were confined here in the last quarter, and in 1852, 136. Salary, £15. Dietary, 2½*d*. Petty sessions fortnightly, but sometimes fail. I found that two females, accused of breaking windows in the poor-house were *detained here for 50 days, and at last were discharged.* The local inspector visits occasionally, and the county inspector regularly. Belmullet.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Meath Gaol.—Visited the 14th May, 1853. *County of Meath Gaol*

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	33	26
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–
Felons untried,	17	10
Misdemeanants do.,	–	1
Vagrants,	2	–
Committed summarily,	12	9
Lunatics,	1	11
Total,	68	57—125
Of whom sick in hospital,	8	4

I purposely selected, for my inspection of this gaol, a different period of the year from that, at which my colleague last visited it—namely, in the month of December, as the state of employment and the price of provisions cause a considerable fluctuation in the general prison population. The number as given above, if compared with that reported by him, would show a great advance; but if contrasted with the aggregate which I found in the month of June, 1851, it exhibits an important decrease. The same approximation of the total of

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County of Meath Gaol.

female prisoners to that of males, which prevails elsewhere throughout Ireland, is observable here; and though, doubtless, emigration and other causes have materially and disproportionately reduced the classes of the latter sex, from which offenders are derived, yet the existence of so large a sum of female crime is lamentable, and argues a very low condition of morality. The commitments last year were—males, 483; females, 221: recommitments—males, 30; females, 17: and the greatest number at one time in gaol, during the past year, was—males, 108; females, 50. The average of males was 75, and that of females, 42. There were 7 male and 6 female convicts sentenced to transportation, but on application to the Inspector of Government Prisons, I was happy to receive from him an assurance of his intention to withdraw them immediately; and I also obtained a promise from the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums, that they would take an early opportunity of removing the lunatics, who are still more objectionable inmates of a gaol. Of these there were no less than eleven, ten being females (one tried for murder, and found insane), whose presence, in the very limited department assigned to them, affording, as it does, only two classes, the tried and the untried, renders due discipline impracticable, and prevents the allocation of the space occupied by them to other indispensable purposes—such as the erection of laundry and drying-room, which are still wanting here. No change of any moment has taken place in the accommodation, except that the roof of the central dome has been rendered stanch, and a contract for ten years has been entered into to keep the walls weather-proof. There are 20 rooms furnished with beds, 96 single cells, and 4 solitary do., one of which is not available, from dampness produced by a leak in the roof. In some of the larger cells beds are laid on the floor, alongside of each other. In the event of its being necessary to continue them in use for the reception of three or more prisoners, it would be, perhaps, desirable to erect a platform in the shape of a guard-bed, so as to obviate this inconvenience.

A RETURN of JUVENILE PRISONERS committed to Trim Gaol, from the 16th December, 1852, to 14th May, 1853.

	Ages.						Total.	
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		21 Years and above 16.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons tried,	2	1	3	2	10	5	15	8
Felons untried,	1	–	1	–	6	7	8	7
Misdemeanants tried,	1	–	2	–	9	1	12	1
Misdemeanants untried,	–	1	–	–	2	–	2	1
Summary and Vagrants,	3	1	9	1	11	11	23	13
Workhouse offenders,	2	1	6	3	11	14	19	18
Those who have committed offences immediately after leaving the Workhouse,	2	–	3	2	3	5	8	10

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County of Meath Gaol.

Employment and Schools.—Male Employment—Tailoring, shoemaking, weaving and winding, stone-breaking, tread-mill, and shot-drill. At school from 7½ o'clock, A.M., to 8½, A.M., and from 4 to 5 o'clock, P.M., and from 5 to 6 o'clock, P.M., reading the Scriptures in their classes. *Female Employment*—Carding and spinning woollen yarn, sprigging muslin, sewing, knitting, and washing, &c. Instruction by matron and assistant matron, for one hour in the morning, and one hour in the evening.

Frieze, calico, and shirting, are manufactured and made up in the gaol, and the industrial works are conducted systematically, a greater profit being derived from female labour, in consequence of their being employed in muslin sewing, for which there is a remunerative demand. The male school has already been frequently made the subject of just commendation, and reflects great credit on the active and experienced master. The females also, who generally are almost illiterate, are adequately taught, according to their capacity.

Dietary.—For breakfast—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. of Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk. For dinner—14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk, for male prisoners.

For breakfast—2½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian, with 1 pint of buttermilk. For dinner—12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk, for female prisoners.

Contracts.—White bread, per pound, 1½*d.*; brown bread, per pound, 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 4*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt, 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per pound, 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; best coals, per ton, 19*s.*; turf, per gauge, 1*s.* 1*d.*

There were some complaints of the poverty of the milk, and the thinness of the stirabout, which is composed of equal parts of Indian and oaten meal. The milk contractor has been changed; and I am bound to state, that the chaplains perform their duty of inspection with conscientious regularity, and that immediate attention is paid to every well-founded objection put forward on the part of the prisoners.

Books and Accounts.—I have nowhere seen gaol books kept with greater care and accuracy, in all matters relating both to discipline and finance.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. J. A. Hamilton, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Very Rev. Dean Butler, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. John O'Connell, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
T. Wallace, Esq., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Captain H. L. Pendleton, Governor,	206	0	0
William M'Kee, Deputy do.,	70	0	0
Wm. Mooney, Gate Porter,	40	0	0
John English, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Adam Boyd, 2nd do.,	35	0	0
Richard Tyrrell, 3rd do.,	32	10	0
John Rice, 4th do.,	32	10	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Meath Gaol.

	£.	s.	d.
Edward Kellett, 5th Turnkey,	25	0	0
Wm. Savage, 6th do.,	25	0	0
Wm. M'Kee, jun., 7th do.,	25	0	0
Wm. Whately, 1st Watchman,	24	0	0
Wm. Smith, 2nd do.,	24	0	0
George Mooney, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Same, Clerk to Board,	10	0	0
Jane Andrews, Matron,	40	0	0
Kate M'Kee, Assistant do.,	15	0	0
Rachel Rice, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0

I am very happy to perceive that the annual salary of the Local Inspector has been justly raised to £50

Visits paid by the Officers during the past year.—Local Inspector, 170; Surgeon, &c., 291; Protestant Chaplain, 194; Roman Catholic do., 174.

Hospital.—There were 8 male and 4 female patients (one of the latter being ill of fever), but there was nothing in the sanitary condition of the gaol to demand particular observation. The building is somewhat limited in size, but ventilation and cleanliness are effectually maintained. The cost of medicines amounted to £32 12*s.*, from the month of April, 1850, to April, 1853, at which latter period a further stock was obtained from Apothecaries' Hall, to the value of £12 16*s.* 3*d.* The sick and extra dietary is very properly entered in a book by the medical officer, in his own hand-writing—an useful check on issue, which is often neglected elsewhere.

The Board of Superintendence meets monthly, for the examination of accounts, and the payment of bills.

The Earl of Fingall.	Richard Bolton, Esq.
The Very Rev. Dean Butler.	George A. Rotheram, Esq.
Samuel Winter, Esq.	Thomas Derinzy, Esq., R.M.
Robert Fowler, Esq.	Thomas Rothwell, Esq.
Alexander Montgomery, Esq.	Lambert Disney, Esq.

General Observations.—The cleanliness, order, and discipline of this prison are such as to deserve the highest commendation; and I discharge a very pleasing duty in bearing testimony to the merits of the authorities; but it is with this knowledge of the excellence of the administrative body that I have the more to regret the inadequacy of the female department, as a proper provision of deterrent and reformatory means for this important and, I fear, not decreasing class of prisoners, would tend either to lessen their numbers, or at least to prevent the progress of contamination within the walls. It is right, also, to specially call the attention of the Board to the condition of the juveniles, a large proportion of whom, it appears by the returns furnished above, is derived from the workhouse. As the legislature is now turning its care to this vital subject, some enactment calculated to meet the evil may be expected; but, in the mean time, if the diminution of male adults should continue, and thus place some cells at the disposal of the Board, I submit the

policy of at once adapting them for carrying out "separation" stringently with regard to boys at and under sixteen years of age; all the committees of both houses of parliament, who have dealt with the causes of crime, and the most effective application of punishment, having unanimously concurred in recommending the extension of this system to younger offenders. NORTH DISTRICT. *County of Meath Gaol.*

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Navan.—The keeper was absent at the period of my inspection, at which I found but one female prisoner, who was unwell and confined to her cell. The building generally was not in a due state of tidiness and order, and the male drunkards' cell had not been cleaned out. 113 prisoners were committed to the bridewell during the last quarter, of whom 21 were drunkards. There were no long detentions recorded in the registry. The cost of dietary is 3*d.* I found no entry of any visit on the part of the local inspector later than in the month of May, 1852. Navan.

Kells.—I found three men (drunkards) and 1 boy here. Vagrancy and drunkenness appear to be on the increase. The building sound and adequate. There is a good supply of water. The large and uneven stones, of which a gutter lying along the wall of the lower cells is constructed, ought to be removed, and flags substituted. The dietary cost, in the last quarter, during which 54 were confined here, $3\frac{3}{4}d.$ for males, and 3*d.* for females. Petty sessions are held fortnightly, and never fail; transmittals are immediate, there being no detentions, except for due cause assigned. The local inspector is not regular in his visits, and but seldom makes an entry, the last recorded being in June, 1852. Kells.

County of Monaghan Gaol, at Monaghan.—Visited July 4, 1853.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Poor do.,	2	1
Felons convicted,	30	5
Misdemeanants do.,	4	14
Felons untried,	25	2
Soldiers do.,	1	–
Revenue Laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	12	9
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	80	31—111
Of whom sick in hospital,	7	3—10

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	–	–	4	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	6	–	–	1
Committed for trial at assizes,	–	–	–	–	1	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	2	1
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	5	2
Thrice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

Prisoners confined on the 4th of July,		1850,	218
do.	do.	1851,	167
do.	do.	1852,	119
do.	do.	1853,	111

Upon comparing the numbers of prisoners actually in custody in this gaol on the corresponding day of the month in the three preceding years with the above return, a gradual diminution is observable; but I lament to add, that the decrease in the amount of offenders is far less rapid than in other localities, while the aggregate of inmates accused of crimes of the gravest character is fearfully large, there being 2 charged with murder, and 20 with conspiracy to murder, at the period of my inspection. It is just, however, to state, that these cases are not of very recent date. There were 4 male and 5 female convicts under sentence of transportation. The number of commitments during the past year stood thus—males, 444; females, 170. Re-commitments—males, 17; females, 9. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 89; females, 44; average males, 78; do. females, 39. Here also the relative proportion of female to male delinquents on the average far exceeds the usual scale (the former being ordinarily as 1 to 3 of the latter); and I regret to note that it is not exceptional, but is found to exist approximatively in former years—the returns given in 1851 showing an average of 64 females to 136 males, and that in 1852, of 42 to 95. This condition of things may probably be ascribed to the absence of the only deterrent which experience has proved to operate effectively upon females—namely, strict "separation;" as the accommodation here only furnishes 18 single cells, available for prisoners of this sex; and although care is taken to maintain three divisions, according to character, little or no improvement can be expected among those who are permitted to remain in association. There are also 50 single cells for the reception of males, forming a total of 68, exclusive of the solitary cells, and the rooms, with beds, which latter can only be considered as a makeshift, and as incompatible with a sound system of prison discipline. Some useful improvements in the sewerage have lately been carried into

effect, and the supply of water is plentiful. The punishments since the beginning of the year amounted to 30, all except one having been inflicted by the authority of the Governor. The prison throughout was clean and orderly.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weaving and winding,	Carpenter,
Shoemaking,	Painting,
Tailoring,	Treadmill,
Stone breaking,	Prison duties.

FEMALES.

Flowering,	Washing,
Knitting,	Prison duties.
Sewing,	

Three of the 7 turnkeys are handicraftsmen, 2 being weavers and 1 a shoemaker. In the event of a vacancy, the appointment of a tailor would be desirable. Sheeting and female clothing are manufactured in the gaol, and there is a considerable demand for the muslin work, which is actively carried on here. The want of a proper laundry and drying-room for the female department is a serious evil, which possibly might be obviated by applying to these objects a portion of the male debtors' quarter. A schoolmaster has been lately appointed, who gives educational instruction to the males for two hours daily, special attention being very properly bestowed upon the juveniles; and a similar period of time is allotted by the matron to the females. A registry of progress is kept for both sexes.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. of oatmeal made in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females—7 oz. do. and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. do., and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of new milk, except on Tuesday and Friday, that gruel is supplied in place of new milk; and all the prisoners that are sentenced to 1 month or less, get gruel every day.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 5*d.* new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $1\frac{1}{2}d$; salt, per stone, $4\frac{3}{8}d.$

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are regularly inspected by the chaplains.

Books and Accounts.—The forms prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, both in point of finance and of internal discipline, are carefully observed. The expenses of the gaol stand as follows for the last three years:—1850, £1,524 4*s.* 10*d.*; 1851, £1,341 11*s.* $11\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, £1,194 1*s.* $8\frac{1}{2}d.$

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Local Inspector, .	92	6	2	Third Turnkey, .	26	0	0
Medical Attendant, .	73	16	10	Fourth do., . .	26	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0	Fifth do., . .	26	0	0
Presbyterian do., .	30	0	0	Sixth do., . .	26	0	0
Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0	Seventh do., . .	26	0	0
Governor, . .	138	9	2	Matron, . . .	24	16	0
First Turnkey, .	35	0	0	Assistant, . .	16	8	0
Second do., . .	35	0	0				

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 279; Surgeon, &c., 244; Protestant Chaplain, 279; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 85; Roman Catholic do., 113.

The Hospitals, one for each sex, were clean and well tended. There were 7 male and 3 female patients, 2 of the latter having been lately brought to bed, but their cases do not require comment. There was one male lunatic. The cost of medicines, which are supplied by an apothecary, was in 1850, £44 2*s.*; in 1851, £28 11*s.* 9½*d.*; and in 1852, £28 2*s.* 0½*d.*

The Board of Superintendence holds frequent meetings, at which the business of general administration is transacted; but the bills, &c., having been previously checked by the local inspector, are examined before each assizes, and discharged.

Right Hon. E. Lucas.	Joseph Whittsit, Esq.
Henry Mitchell, Esq.	George Morant, Esq.
R. B. Evatt, Esq.	Thomas Coote, Esq.
James Hamilton, Esq.	A. A. Murray, Esq.
Edward Golding, Esq.	John Richardson, Esq.
John Jackson, Esq.	R. H. Dolling, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Carrickmacross. *Carrickmacross.*—No prisoners; 50 last quarter; total in 1852, 372; drunkenness on the decline. The house clean and orderly; but bed-tickens and blankets required. A porch would be an useful addition, and a privy ought to be erected in the male yard. Petty sessions fortnightly, but occasionally fail. Some long detentions, which, however, were satisfactorily accounted for by the nature of the charges, such as conspiracy to murder, refusing to give evidence, &c. Registry correct. Dietary, 4½*d.* for males, and 4*d.* for females, which is above the usual cost. Supplied by keeper in contravention of the Prisons' Act. Salary, £35. The local inspector visits very rarely.

Castleblayney. *Castleblayney.*—No prisoners; 123 last quarter; in 1852, 501; drunkenness and vagrancy on the decrease. The bridewell in thorough repair, and in cleanly condition. A good supply of water. Registry and committals correct, and transmittals regular. Petty sessions fortnightly without fail. The local inspector seldom visits; but Mr. Golding, a magistrate, and a member of the Board of Superintendence, does so constantly. Dietary as above, furnished by the keeper. Salary, £40.

North District.

County of Monaghan Gaol.

Bridewells.

Clones.—No prisoners; 39 last quarter; in 1852, 201. The house very clean and in good order, but no improvement has taken place since the last inspection. There being no lock-up at the police-barrack, one cell is given up for the nightly prisoners. Registry and committals correct; no long detentions. Petty sessions fortnightly, rarely fail. The local inspector visits generally once a month. The dietary as at the other bridewells. Keeper's salary, £15. Clones.

James Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

Note.—Since the above was in type I regret to report that a charge involving the gravest immorality was preferred against the governor, all the circumstances of which were promptly and fully investigated by the Board of Superintendence, and copies of the evidence taken in reference thereto were transmitted to the High Sheriff and to the Inspectors-General. I do not think it necessary to enter into any detail of these proceedings, but confine myself to the statement that they were followed by resignation of the governor, and that the High Sheriff has filled the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Mr. Temple, formerly an officer of the gaol, in which he served for a considerable period.

J. C. C.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

County of Roscommon Gaol, at Roscommon—Visited the 18th of May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	22	3
Misdemeanants do.,	5	6
Felons untried,	5	5
Misdemeanants do.	5	3
Deserters,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	1
Committed summarily,	6	5
Lunatics,	1	2
Total,	47	25—72
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	1—5

I am happy to observe, on comparing the above aggregate with that reported at the inspection of my colleague, which took place in July, 1852, that there is a reduction of no less than 45; and that, on examination of the commitments, recommitments, and averages, an equally favourable result is exhibited. Vagrancy and workhouse offences, which hitherto furnished a large proportion of the gaol population, are also on the decline here. There were, at the date of my visit, three male

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

convicts and one female, for whose immediate removal I applied to the Inspector of Government Prisons. The number of commitments, during the past year, stands thus—males, 454; females, 280. Re-committments—males, 18; females, 17. The greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 94; females, 65. Average—males, $66\frac{1}{6}$; do. females, $33\frac{1}{2}$. The punishments since January amounted to but six, all of which were inflicted by the authority of the Governor.

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	1	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	–	1	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	1	2	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	1	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	–	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	–	–

The accommodation consists of 62 single cells, 3 solitary do., and 18 rooms with beds. Classification among the males is carried out strictly, as far as is consistent with the space allotted to them; if, however, as is to be hoped, the further diminution of prisoners should place single cells at the disposition of the authorities, I should urge the alteration of them, with the view of putting into operation the "separate system," especially for juveniles, in whose behalf some legislative enactments may be expected forthwith, as a very able committee of the House of Commons has devoted its attention to all matters affecting them during two sessions. The addition of compartments to the tread-wheel, so as to secure non-communication during the time of work, and the erection of stalls, to be occupied during the intervals of rest, would be found conducive to discipline, and to increase the distastefulness of this punitive labour. The building was clean and orderly throughout, and the supply of gaol clothing is extended to a greater number than formerly. With reference to the female department, which has often been the subject of animadversion, I have great satisfaction in stating that the Grand Jury assembled at the Assizes which followed my visit, passed a presentment for the sum of £800, to be expended in due improvements; and steps have been taken for submitting, in the proper quarter, plans of an addition adapted to "separation," which, I have no doubt, will materially affect the number of female delinquents (this system having been universally found to operate as a deterrent upon their sex) and will place the establishment upon a footing worthy of the excellent administrative body to whose charge it is confided.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Weaving and winding.	Tread-wheel.
Stone-breaking.	Prison duties.

FEMALES.

Spinning.	Needlework.
Carding.	Prison duties.
Washing.	

Bed-ticks and sheeting are made up in the gaol; but there is no woollen weaving carried on *regularly*, the services of any prisoner who has been trained to this branch of handicraft being turned to account as occasion offers. A schoolmaster, furnished with high testimonials, was engaged by the Board, subject to probation, on the day of my visit.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Females—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk on Wednesdays and Fridays at dinner. For prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one month, oatmeal gruel is substituted for milk, during the month, at dinner. Some few complaints were made by the females, of the stirabout; but they appeared to me, on investigation, to be groundless. The provisions undergo constant inspection by the proper officers.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4lb. loaf, 3*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 7*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The forms lately prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench for recording the items of daily discipline, of issue, and of expenditure, are carefully observed here, and present a complete and clear synopsis. The cost of the gaol, for the last three years, stands thus:—1850, £1,798 9*s.* 7¼*d.*; 1851, £1,762 15*s.* 1*d.*; 1852, £1,479 12*s.* 1*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
D. H. Irwin, Esq., Local Inspector,	92	6	2
Thomas Casserly, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. James Fitzgerald, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Maddan, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	1
James Speer, Governor,	200	0	0
Richard James, Clerk and Steward,	50	0	0
Thomas Paddin, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
Robert Parkinson, Weaver,	30	0	0
Bernard Geraghty, Carpenter,	30	0	0
Joseph Minchin, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Robert Wigelsworth, do.,	25	0	0
Anthony Beaghan, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Coan, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick Devany, do.,	25	0	0
Patrick King, do.,	25	0	0
Maria Wigelsworth, Matron,	32	6	1
Winifred Jackson, Nurse,	17	0	0
Cormack Lee, Messenger,	7	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon Gaol.

Officer on Gaol Allowance.—Cormack Lee.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 123; Surgeon, &c., 284; Protestant Chaplain, 115; Roman Catholic do., 144.

Hospitals.—There were but four male patients and one female, whose cases do not call for observation. The apothecary receives a fixed annual sum for the supply of medicines, an arrangement which is unusual and unsatisfactory. The surgeon very properly enters in his own handwriting all orders for sick and extra diet. There were two female lunatics and one male (the latter rather troublesome), whose withdrawal to a fitter place of confinement I pressed upon the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums.

Board of Superintendence.

Right. Hon. Lord Crofton.	Richard Kelly, Esq.
Edmond Corr, Esq.	Rev. W. Battersby.
Edmond Kelly, Esq.	Christopher French, Esq.
Edward Mitchael, Esq.	Wm. J. M'Loughlin, Esq.
Patrick Dignan, Esq.	Jos. A. Holmes, Esq.
George Digby, Esq.	Thomas H. Johnson, Esq.

The Board assembles monthly for the audit of accounts, and for the payment of all bills, contracts, and salaries. A special meeting having been convened to consider the question of enlarging the female department, I had the pleasure and advantage of conferring with Lord Crofton, and several other members of the Board, and I am bound to state that I never found any similar body actuated by a higher sense of public duty, or by a more anxious desire to effect all attainable improvements, having regard to the fiscal condition of the county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Boyle.

Boyle.—Two prisoners, 1 male and 1 female; 58 last quarter; during the year 1852, 424. The building was clean and orderly, and the sewerage good, but several repairs are necessary. The pump was ineffective; the grass in the male yard ought to be removed, and gravel substituted; a supply of bedtickens and blankets was required. The dietary, 4*d.* per head, which is supplied by the keeper, in contravention of the Second General Rule annexed to the 109th section of the Prisons' Act. Petty sessions are held weekly, and the transmittals are immediate. Registry correct. The local inspector visits regularly.

Castlerea.

Castlerea.—No prisoners here; 47 in the last quarter; in 1852, 205; but one yard and one day-room, and two cells, that for males furnished with three beds, and that for females with two, the latter being accessible only through the former. Water is drawn from a distance of nearly a mile. The keeper's salary is but £10; as he was absent I was unable to examine the accounts. Petty sessions weekly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector or his curate visit constantly.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Roscommon.

Bridewells.

Strokestown.—No prisoners; 99 last quarter; in 1852, 405; the house clean, and the bedding sufficient. There is a well on the premises, and the sewerage is now adequate. The building requires to be whitewashed, and a leak in the roof to be stanched. Dietary, 4*d.* per head for both sexes, *supplied by the keeper*. Petty sessions held fortnightly, and transmittals regular. The local inspector and the stipendiary magistrate visit from time to time. Strokestown.

Athlone.—The keeper absent on duty at the assizes; one male and one female prisoner; 66 last quarter; in 1852, 369. The house, which is small, damp, and very badly planned, was tolerably clean. No water on the premises. Petty sessions *here* fortnightly, and no long detentions, except when neighbouring petty sessions fail from non-attendance of magistrates. Transmittal of prisoners immediate. Dietary, 4*d.* for both sexes, furnished by the keeper, whose salary is only £10 per annum. Athlone.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

County of Sligo Gaol.

COUNTY OF SLIGO GAOL, AT SLIGO.—VISITED 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master Debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	1	1
Felons convicted,	5	14
Misdemeanants do.,	11	–
Felons untried,	5	10
Misdemeanants do.,	1	1
Revenue-Laws,	7	–
Committed summarily,	–	1
Lunatics,	–	5
Total,	31	32—63
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	6— 9

CONDITION of JUVENILES, as to their PARENTAGE, RESIDENCE, EDUCATION, and RELIGION.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Without parents,	1	1	1	2	2	3
Without father,	1	–	2	–	3	–
Without mother,	–	1	2	3	2	4
Abandoned by parents,	–	1	–	–	–	1
Belonging to—county or borough,	1	2	6	2	7	4
,, other locality,	1	–	3	3	4	3
Wholly illiterate,	1	1	1	1	2	2
Know alphabet and spelling,	–	1	2	1	2	2
Read imperfectly,	–	–	1	3	1	3
Read and write,	1	–	5	–	6	–
Religion—Protestant,	–	–	–	3	–	3
,, Roman Catholic,	2	2	9	2	11	4

North District.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Offences, &c., of Juveniles, Classified.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	1	2	4	2	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	–	3	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	1	3	1	4	2
Summary convictions,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	1	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	2	1	2

Sentences of Juveniles.

7 years,	–	1	–	2	–	3
12 months,	–	–	3	–	3	–
9 months,	–	–	2	–	2	–
6 months,	–	–	–	2	–	2
3 months,	1	–	1	–	2	–

The progressive decline of the numbers confined in this gaol, (which at one period amounted to no less than 354,) as evidenced by the annexed return of the prisoners in custody on the same day of the corresponding month in the four last years, is a subject for congratulation, and for hope with regard to the future. The schedule stands thus:—September 14, 1850, 149; 1851, 104; 1852, 65; 1853, 63.

The commitments during the past year were—males, 310; females, 147. Re-commitments—males, 61; females, 43. The greatest number in gaol at any time during the past year—males, 68; females, 40. Average—males, $48\frac{67}{365}$; do., females, $25\frac{39}{365}$. The punishments amounted to 23 since January; all inflicted by the authority of the governor. There is one item, however, in the return of prisoners actually undergoing confinement on the day of my inspection, which demands special observation: I refer to the *excess of the females over the males*, which I believe to be without parallel in the records of any gaol in the United Kingdom; for even in this country, where the female criminals unhappily present a very unfavourable contrast as to their total with those of England, one-third is usually considered to be the normal proportion furnished by their sex. In this particular instance, five were lunatics, who, I trust, will be transferred to the District Asylum as soon as it is opened; and five more were convicts, of whose speedy removal I received an assurance from the Inspector of Government Prisons; while a majority of the remainder consisted of prostitutes. I am fully aware that, taking into consideration that the female prisoners are still, to a certain degree, in "association," great care and attention are given to their subdivision according to character, and to their bodily health, by cleanliness and ventilation; but the necessity of some more deterrent discipline and distasteful existence is obvious, and, as no really

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

penal labour can be imposed upon offenders of this sex, "strict separation" remains as the only available remedy, which here could be easily attained to the fullest extent, by adapting one of the male wards (No. 8), to this purpose, and by partitioning the laundry, so as to maintain complete distinction, even in this ordinary occupation. The supply of water, of clothing, and of bedding is ample, and I need scarcely add, that thorough cleanliness and order prevail here. I regret, however, that a bath-room on the male side, which was in contemplation, has not been erected.

Employment and Schools.

MALES.

Shoemaking,	2	Cooking,	2
Tailoring,	2	Prison duties,	8
Netmaking,	4	Sick,	3
Oakum teasing,	2	Supporting themselves,	1
Stone breaking (untried)	5		—
Gardening and cleaning walks,	2	Total,	31

FEMALES.

Sewing,	4	Nursetending in Hospital,	1
Oakum teasing,	12	Sick,	1
Prison duties,	3	Pauper debtors,	1
Nursing,	2		—
Attending Lunatics,	3	Total,	32
Lunatics,	5		

In consequence of the great diminution in the number of male prisoners, there is necessarily a partial suspension of purely industrial labour, as the prison duties engage a large portion of those who are available after deducting the sick and the debtors. Some instruction is, however, given in useful branches of employment, such as tailoring, under the guidance of the Deputy Governor, Mr. Walsh, who has a remarkable aptitude for acquiring and imparting the rudiments of trades. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily to the prisoners of both sexes. The schooling of the females embraces all, except those who are disqualified by advanced age or by their ignorance of the English language, but is limited to reading only, neither writing nor arithmetic being taught; that for the males, however, is much more comprehensive.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 8 oz. (one-third oaten and two-thirds Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk; females, 7 oz. (one-third oaten and two-thirds Indian meal), and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner.—Males, 14 oz. of whole-meal bread, and 1 pint of sweet milk, with the exception of 1 pint of gruel instead of 1 pint of sweet milk on two days in each week. Males, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 1 calendar month, get 1 pint of gruel for dinner, instead of 1 pint of sweet milk. Females, 12 oz. of whole-meal bread, and ¾ pint of sweet milk, with the exception of gruel instead of milk two days in each

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

week. Females, whose term of imprisonment does not exceed 1 calendar month, get ¾ pint of gruel for dinner instead of sweet milk.

There were no complaints of the provisions.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., brown, 1*d.*, white, 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 11*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 10*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; butter milk, per gallon, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The forms of the prison books and accounts, which have been lately prescribed by the Court of Queen's Bench, are strictly observed. I have nowhere seen greater clearness or facility, both in reference and in checking, than were exhibited, at my examination of the expenditure, by the local inspector, Captain Fawcett, a very valuable officer. But, perhaps, the best evidence of the sound financial condition of this gaol is to be found in the fact, that at the last assizes no presentment was required, except for the conveyance of prisoners and for the payment of salaries.

AMOUNT of SUMS presented by the Grand Jury for the last Three Years, including Salaries of Officers.

Period.	Fund for Prison.			Salaries of Officers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851, Spring Assizes,	—			429	3	1
,, Summer Do.,	350	0	0	339	3	1
1852, Spring Do.,	—			424	3	1
,, Summer Do.,	350	0	0	334	3	1
1853, Spring Do.,	300	0	0	424	3	1
,, Summer Do.,	—			334	3	1
Total for Three Years,	1,000	0	0	2,284	18	6

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Captain Henry Fawcett, Local Inspector,	96	6	2
Rev. Samuel Shone, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. James Heron, Presbyterian Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas M. Phillips, R.C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Robert Lynn, Physician,	65	0	0
John Beatty, Governor,	200	0	0
Edward Walsh, Deputy Governor,	75	0	0
Thomas Blest, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Peter Boyde, ,,	25	0	0
Peter Davy, ,,	25	0	0
Thomas Graham, ,,	25	0	0
James Gallagher, ,,	20	0	0
John Connor, ,,	20	0	0
Alex. Crawford, ,,	20	0	0
James Lee, ,,	20	0	0
James Lougheed, ,,	20	0	0
William M'Donogh, Turnkey and Schoolmaster,	20	0	0
Catherine Ryan, Matron,	20	0	0
Mary Poe, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0
Vernon Davis, Clerk,	30	0	0

The deputy governor, the turnkeys, the matron, and the hospital nurse, receive a daily allowance.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Sligo Gaol.

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 297; Surgeon, &c., 258; Protestant Chaplain, 146; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 125; Roman Catholic do., 147.

The Hospitals were very clean, and are adequately ventilated. There were but three male patients and one female, whose cases do not require any special notice. The lunatics, as stated above, amounted to five, all being females. The cost of medicine stands thus: for the year 1850, £19 9*s.* 2*d.*; 1851, £31 8*s.*; 1852, £3 7*s.* 5½*d.*

The *Board of Superintendence* assembles monthly for purposes of general administration, and for the examination of the current accounts, but the audit takes place before each assizes.

Charles K. O'Hara, Esq.	Jemmet Duke, Esq.
Right Hon. John Wynne.	Captain Knox Barrett.
John Ormsby, Esq.	Charles W. Cooper, Esq.
James Wood, Esq.	John Ffolliott, jun., Esq.
Richard Gethin, Esq.	Gonville Bromhead, Esq.
Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart.,	James Jones, Esq.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Ballymote.—No prisoners: 42 last quarter; 119 in 1852. The building quite insufficient, there being only two male cells, and but one for females, who are without a day-room or yard, though sometimes six or eight of this sex have been confined here; the pump and sewers effective, and the bedding adequate. Registry and committals and transmittals correct: petty sessions appointed once a fortnight. Salary, £40. Diet, 4¼*d.* The bridewell is frequently visited by the local inspector, and by a neighbouring magistrate, Captain Gethin.

Ballymote.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF TYRONE GAOL, AT OMAGH.—VISITED JULY 16, 1853.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	4	1
Felons convicted,	25	17
Misdemeanants do.,	20	5
Felons untried,	12	4
Misdemeanants do.,	6	2
Deserters,	1	–
Revenue Laws,	7	–
Committed summarily,	10	7
Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	85	37—122
Of whom sick in hospital,	4	6— 10

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	–	10	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	1	–	7	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	4	–	1	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	2	8	1
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	3	–	4	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	1	2	2
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	3
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	1	–	1	–

If the corresponding day of the month in the three preceding years be referred to as a means of measuring criminality in this county, a considerable improvement is to be noted; the numbers of those confined standing thus—

1850,	182
1851,	174
1852,	136
1853,	122

The diminution of inmates in the last year, however, is so trifling as not to be taken into account, and does not present a favourable comparison with that observable in the great majority of the gaols throughout the kingdom. The annual average of females being, for the four years given above, 76, 50, 52, and 43 is very large, but may be fairly attributed to the want of due accommodation for prisoners of that sex, which has so often been made the subject of just animadversion in former Reports, and to procure which, as well as other indispensable requirements, the county authorities have most liberally contributed a presentment for the sum of £6,000.

There were, at the time of my visit, 3 males and 9 females under sentence of transportation. The commitments during the past year were—for males, 644; females, 244. The re-commitments—males, 43; females, 20; and the greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 122; females, 53.

The prison was creditably clean, and adequately furnished with bedding. The supply of water, however, is somewhat scanty, and the sewers are rather ineffective. A plan, embracing a great variety of improvements, is in preparation, and about to be submitted in the proper quarter; but it appeared to me, on examining the rough draft, that the size of the proposed cells, taking the whole collectively, exceeds unnecessarily that which is now frequently sanctioned in England by the Secretary of State, as being sufficient for the reception of prisoners under sentence for short terms; and I therefore think it right to call attention to this material point.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

Extract from the Report of Lieut.-Col. Jebb, Surveyor-General of Prisons, to the Secretary of State, on the Discipline and Management of the Convict Prisons for the year 1850, page 57 :—

"Having doubts upon the subject, I deemed it my duty to bring it under your notice, and the result has been an arrangement, by which cells of smaller dimensions, appropriate for the ordinary periods of from 3 to 6 months, may be especially certified for such periods; and you have been enabled to sanction the erection of such cells accordingly. In the preparation of the plans, the course I suggest is to provide a proportionate number of cells adapted for prisoners before trial (see Resolutions of the Select Committee, No. 10, p. 86), and for the longest periods of separate confinement, and others of smaller dimensions for the majority of prisoners under short terms. Thus, instead of all cells being 13 feet long by 7 wide, they have, in some instances, been reduced to 9 or 10 feet long, by 6 wide, and 8 feet high from floor to ceiling."

A greater space, however, would be indispensable where imprisonment for longer periods is to be strictly enforced, and where it is intended that works should be carried on in the cells, particularly if they involve the use of somewhat offensive materials, such as leather, &c.

Now the cells of the smaller dimensions cited above contain 432 cubic feet; and as the 56 already built, and in the occupation of the males, contain 423, (their measurement being 7 feet 7 inches in height, by 9 feet 2 inches in length, and 6 feet in width,) it is worthy of further consideration whether these also might not be adapted to carrying out the "separate" system at a very trifling cost, so as to extend this undoubted advantage to every department of the prison. For the juveniles especially it will be of the highest importance; and such adaptation would only anticipate the intention of the Legislature, as the Report of the Select Committee "On Criminal and Destitute Children" will doubtless be followed up by direct enactments. In the meantime it would be advisable to maintain, as far as possible, the principle of "separation" in all the labour of the prisoners, both industrial and punitive, such as placing compartments on the tread-wheel, and erecting stalls to be occupied during the intervals of rest.

Employment and Schools.—Employment of various kinds is in operation here; and the subjoined schedule, which does not include punitive labour, such as the tread-wheel and shot-drill, nor unproductive labour, such as prison duties, exhibits the remunerative return obtained in the course of eight months, ending in March last. It is but justice, however, to state, that during the winter the male prisoners were principally employed in teasing cocoa fibre for the bedding of the Omagh Lunatic Asylum.

	£	*s.*	*d.*		£	*s.*	*d.*
Tailoring,	5	9	8	Washing,	21	1	8
Tinkering,	0	6	9	Knitting,	0	4	7
Shoemaking,	7	11	4	Sprigging (muslin work)	2	8	0
Carpentering,	4	0	1	Weaving,	19	14	3½
Stone-breaking,	1	12	9				

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

The weaving is at present confined to the manufacture of sheeting, shirting, bed-tickens, and female clothing. If woollen weaving were introduced, it would be found a profitable extension of this branch of the works. Of the nine turnkeys, four are handicraftsmen—namely, a weaver, a carpenter, a shoemaker, and a tailor. I would beg to suggest the appointment of a baker, in the event of a vacancy, as the saving effected thereby is considerable, besides the advantages of additional employment thus afforded, and the production of a superior article of food. My Reports for the gaols of Tullamore and Nenagh (see pp. 201 and 222 of the Thirty-First Annual Report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons, 1852), show the important difference between the cost of home supply and that obtained by contract.

Schooling is given to the males for two hours daily, and special care is bestowed upon the juveniles; but the registry of progress, though duly filled, does not present a synopsis of the gradual advance of the pupils.

Dietary.—1st Class, Males.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal and 3 oz. rice, with one pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint sweet milk.

2nd Class, Females.—Breakfast—4 oz. oatmeal and 3 oz. rice, with 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint sweet milk.

3rd Class, Males and Females, under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. oatmeal, ½ pint sweet milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, ½ pint sweet milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, 1½ naggin sweet milk.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 11*d.*; meat, per lb., 5½*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 1¾*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 3*d.*; rice, per lb., 2*d.*

There were no complaints. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. The latter, however, do not enter in the record of their visits their opinion of the food. The shortest form of approval or disapprobation would be sufficient; and indeed it would be advisable to adopt the practice established in many gaols, of keeping a book exclusively set apart for this purpose.

The Books and Accounts prescribed by the Queen's Bench are in use, and are strictly observed. The cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus—1850, £2,519 2*s.* 7*d.*; 1851, £2,318 5*s.* 9*d.*; 1852, £1,964 11*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
G. A. Rogers, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
Rev. H. Thompson, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. John Arnold, Presbyterian do.,	30	0	0
Rev. M. O'Kane, Roman Catholic do.,	30	0	0
Henry Thompson, Surgeon,	—		
Francis Trenar, Apothecary,	20	0	0
Alexander Campbell, Governor,	200	0	0
Wm. M'Clelland, Deputy-Governor,	40	0	0

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Tyrone Gaol.

	£	s.	d.
William Crawford, Turnkey,	28	0	0
Knox Ashfield, do.	23	0	0
Andrew Hamilton, do. (Weaver),	23	0	0
Samuel Mullan, do.	23	0	0
John Bleakley, do.	18	0	0
Robert Irvine, do. (Carpenter),	18	0	0
Alexander M'Elroy, do. (Shoemaker),	18	0	0
William Ellis, do. (Tailor),	18	0	0
William Noble, Schoolmaster,	18	0	0
Maria Stubbs, Matron,	25	0	0
Margaret Kidney, Nurse,	15	0	0
Margaret M'Grew, do.	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 166; Surgeon, &c., 177; Protestant chaplain, 108; Presbyterian or Dissenting do., 157; Roman Catholic do., 85.

The governor and deputy-governor, and clerk, the turnkeys and schoolmaster, the matrons and nurses, receive the value of their rations in cash.

The Hospitals, there being one for each sex, are limited in space, but are well tended. There were 10 patients, 4 males and 6 females, one of the latter being affected with small-pox. There was also one female lunatic. The apothecary receives a salary of £20 per annum for compounding. Annexed is the cost, during the last three years, of medicines and hospital allowances:—

	Medicines.	Hospital Allowances.
1850,	£9 2 4	£29 2 2
1851,	11 0 5	32 3 8
1852,	5 16 8	15 8 3

The Board of Superintendence assemble monthly in sufficient numbers for the examination of accounts, and the payment of all bills and salaries, except those of the superior non-resident officers, such as the local inspector, the chaplains, &c.

A. W. C. Hamilton, Esq.	George Hill, Esq.
Samuel Vesey, Esq.	Robert Wray, Esq.
Francis Ellis, Esq.	Robert Evans, Esq.
Thomas Houston, Esq.	Francis J. Jervois, Esq.
David White, Esq.	Charles Scott, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.	Joseph Greer, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Clogher.—No prisoners; 28 last quarter; in 1852, 158. The house clean, and in good order; the sewers and the pumps effective. Petty sessions fortnightly, without intermission. Registry committals and transmittals regular. Dietary, 4*d.* per head. The local inspector visits from time to time. Clogher.

Dungannon.—Two female prisoners and 14 males; total in the year 1852, 465. Three of the males being debtors, one Dungannon.

North District.

County of Tyrone.

Bridewells.

having been lodged under a Chancery attachment on the 8th of April, 1852. I felt it my duty to communicate personally with the Under-Sheriff (who happened to be in attendance at Quarter Sessions in the adjoining court-house), upon this direct infraction of the Prisons' Act, which had been noticed at a former inspection, and I received from that gentleman an assurance that the debtors should be forthwith removed to the county gaol, and that there should be no further recurrence to this illegal practice. A contract is about to be entered into for the general repair of the building, which was very clean and orderly throughout, and adequately supplied with bedding and with water. The main-sewer is rather offensive, and the vicinity of a tan-yard, occasionally, when the wind sets in a particular direction, produces an almost intolerable nuisance. Some gravel is required. The dietary costs 4*d.* per head. The local inspector visits frequently—he receives a salary, which is not warranted by the above Act; and in reference to this item, as well as to the general expenses of this bridewell, I beg to call the attention of the local authorities to Schedule G, page 274, of our Thirty-First Report (for 1852), which shows the remarkable excess of the annual outlay here over that of any bridewell in which the number of prisoners confined during the year is the same, or even reaches double the amount.

Strabane.

Strabane.—One prisoner; 98 in the last quarter; during 1852, 235. The house clean and orderly. There are two cells for males and one for females; an enlargement of the building is, however, contemplated, which will give increased accommodation to the latter and to the bridewell-keeper's quarter. The supply of water adequate. Petty sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The registry appeared to be correct; but in the absence of the keeper I was unable to examine the committals or the visitors' book. Cost of dietary, 4*d.*

James Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

County of Westmeath Gaol.

County of Westmeath Gaol, at Mullingar—Visited 20th May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	2	2
Felons convicted,	48	14
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Felons untried,	19	6
Misdemeanants, do.,	2	2
Vagrants,	2	–
Committed summarily,	33	7
Lunatics,	2	1
Total,	112	32—144
Of whom sick in Hospital,	4	–

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

CLASSIFIED RETURN of JUVENILE OFFENDERS in custody on the 20th May, 1853:—

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	1	13	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	5	1
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	4	–	5	2
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders	–	–	7	–	1	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	3	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	4	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times and upwards imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	–

Number of Prisoners in gaol who are natives of Co. Westmeath, 82
Number of Prisoners in gaol who are natives of other counties, 62

Total, ... 144

This schedule exhibits an increase of 27 over the number reported at the last inspection, which took place in August, 1852. It is to be remarked, however, firstly, that on *that* occasion there was in custody but one convict, whereas at my visit there were no less than 12, all of whom, I was assured, on application to the Inspector of Government Prisons, would be speedily removed; and secondly, that in the month of June the average of the inmates of gaols throughout the kingdom is much higher than at the harvest season. The aggregate of summary convictions also is greater in proportion, indicating a decline in the gravity of crime. On the other hand, I regret to observe that there is no improvement in the re-committals, a result fairly attributable to the absence of the more distasteful kinds of labour which have been successfully adopted elsewhere. In the year 1851 the total number confined in the gaol amounted to 1171; of whom but 49 were *re-committed*, whereas in 1852, on a total of 931, there were no less than 91 (about a tenth) thus relatively circumstanced. I would specially call the attention of the authorities to the Reports for the year 1852 of the gaols of Ennis and Nenagh—which, in point of general administration, are second to none in the kingdom—as practically proving the beneficial results derived from the establishment of the *punitive* labour of shot-drill, and as showing its compatibility with the greatest amount of *industrial* activity and productiveness. Indeed, the adoption of some such measure would appear to be peculiarly applicable to the requirements of this county, for there is another matter specially deserving

NORTH DISTRICT.
——
County of Westmeath Gaol.

notice in its criminal records, namely, the very large section of prisoners who are not natives of it, and whose offences, therefore, are not to be attributed to local causes. The majority of these delinquents is supplied from the migratory population, which moves eastward through Westmeath, and inflicts upon it the usual evils derived from vagrancy. The number of commitments since the 1st of January, 1853, stands thus—males, 272; females, 94. Re-commitments—males, 23; females, 11. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 124; females, 60. Average—males, 101; females, 35. The punishments for this year amounted to 48, all inflicted by the governor. The accommodation consists of 91 single cells, 6 solitary do., and 11 rooms with beds, the whole being duly furnished. The building was scrupulously clean throughout, and order appears to be carefully observed. If, as is to be expected, the general decrease of offenders observable in other parts of Ireland, should reach this locality, and thus place an adequate number of cells at the disposal of the authorities, I submit the policy of adapting them for carrying out the "separate system," and would suggest that, in the first instance, the juveniles, who are now the special objects of inquiry before parliament, with a view to legislation, should receive this advantage. The female department, to which the old gaol is allocated, falls so far below the requirements of improved modern discipline, that I venture to hope that the increasing prosperity of the country, and the consequent diminution of annual expenditure for prison purposes, will induce the fiscal body to deal liberally in correcting this vital defect; and I am the more strengthened in this hope from a knowledge of the very practical spirit in which, since my last inspection, important additions have been carried out. The objection to the female department is to be understood as affecting the building alone, for the regulation of it, in point of classification (as far as is consistent with the available space), of cleanliness and industry, is highly creditable. A laundry and drying-room, with baths, and the requisite appurtenances, and a laboratory, have all been erected within a short period, and the ventilation of four of the cells, as recommended by my colleague, has also been effected.

Employment and Schools.—Male department—Weaving, winding, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, smith-work, tinsmiths, corn-mill, tread-wheel, stone-breaking, and prison duties. *Female department*—Washing, knitting, sewing, carding, spinning, and prison duties.

The corn-mill, which is employed largely for external consumption, and the bake-house, are excellently arranged. Schooling is given for two hours daily, and the registry of progress is correctly kept, and regularly examined by an Inspector of the National Board of Education. Here, as elsewhere, the females are in general found to be almost illiterate on their committal, and consequently seldom advance beyond elementary instruction, except in cases of long imprisonment.

NORTH DISTRICT.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

Dietary.—Males—8 oz. oatmeal made into stirabout, and ½ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner: 14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. *Females.*—7 oz. oatmeal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk for breakfast. Dinner—12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk. All prisoners get soup on two days in each week, and those sentenced to a month and under every day, for dinner.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 5*d.*

There were no complaints of the provisions, which are constantly inspected and reported upon.

Books and Accounts.—The forms, both with regard to matters of finance, and of discipline, which were put into operation last year, under the direction of the Court of Queen's Bench, are duly observed, and furnish a complete synopsis of the daily working of the establishment.

The expenses of the gaol for the 3 years ending Lent Assizes, 1853, stand thus:—1851, £2,041 10*s.* 5½*d.*; 1852, £1,746 5*s.* 8*d.*; 1853, £1,822 7*s.* 5*d.* The drying-loft, which cost £163 10*s.*, was erected within the last year, and thus caused the increase as compared with the preceding one.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Richard W. Reynell, Local Inspector,		—	
Rev. Thomas Woodward, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. A. Gibson, Protestant Dissenting Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Thomas Nulty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
Joseph Ferguson, Surgeon,		—	
Wm. Middleton, Apothecary,	35	0	0
James Tyrrell, Governor,	150	0	0
Richard Deverell, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Miss Jane Fielding, Matron,	25	0	0
Wm. Trydell, Turnkey, Shoemaker,	30	0	0
John Harper, do., Carpenter,	30	0	0
Wm. Briggs, do.,	30	0	0
Henry Briggs, do.,	30	0	0
Robert Howe, do.,	30	0	0
John Cain, do.,	30	0	0
George Hayes, do.,	25	0	0
Peter Kelly, Miller,	25	0	0
Edward Dowdall, Baker,	20	0	0
Mary Harper, Assistant Matron,	14	5	6
Mary Coakly, Nurse,	14	5	6

There are no officers on gaol allowance.

Officers' visits since 1st January, 1853:—Local inspector, 42; Surgeon, &c., 109; Protestant chaplain, 51; Presbyterian or Dissenting chaplain, 82; Roman Catholic chaplain, 57.

The local inspector, Mr. Reynell, who is ably seconded by the governor, Mr. Tyrrell, discharges the very onerous duties which attach to his office with great zeal and energy, and *without salary.*

North District.

County of Westmeath Gaol.

The Hospitals were thoroughly clean and orderly. There were no female patients, and but four males, whose cases do not require any special notice. There were one female and two male lunatics, in whose behalf I made a representation to the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums. The stock of medicines laid in during the last year was not exhausted; so free had the prison been from disease. The medical officer very properly enters with his own hand all orders for sick and extra diet.

The Board of Superintendence now consists of the exact number prescribed by the Prisons' Act. The meetings are held monthly, at which general business is transacted, but the audit, &c., of the whole accounts takes place immediately before the assizes.

Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	John Caulfield, Esq.
Hugh M. Tuite, Esq.	Henry Murray, Esq.
John C. Lyons, Esq.	James Fetherston H., Esq.
Francis P. Smith, Esq.	John Longworth, Esq.
James W. M. Berry, Esq.	Richard S. Fetherston H., Esq.
Godfrey Levinge, Esq.	Samuel A. Reynell, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Castletowndelvin.

Castletowndelvin.—I found no prisoners in this wretched building, the original defects of which are incorrigible. The building was clean, but damp, and the pump was out of order. There were confined here during the last three quarters respectively, 24, 28, and 27 prisoners; and during the whole year 1852, 113. There were no long detentions to be found in the registry, and the transmittals to the county gaol are regular. The dietary for both sexes costs 2½*d.* per head.

Moate.

Moate.—One male prisoner; 144 last quarter; during 1852, 515. The house and bedding fairly clean. The sewerage adequate and the pump in working order. Dietary for both sexes, 2½*d.* Keeper's salary £35 per annum. Petty Sessions fortnightly, and transmittals immediate. The local inspector seldom visits, but some of the magistrates do so from time to time.

J. Corry Connellan, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

COUNTY OF CARLOW GAOL, AT CARLOW.—VISITED JULY 16, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	32	22
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–
Felons untried,	1	–
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–
Committed summarily,	8	2
Total,	43	24—67
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	–

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	7	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	3	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	3	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–

The two last inspections took place in January and September, 1852; at the former there were 121 prisoners in custody, at the latter, 86: the general reduction, therefore, when compared with the above aggregate, is satisfactory. On the day of my visit there was but one prisoner for a serious offence, all the others petty larcenies, trespass, &c.; cases of drunkenness, too, have decreased considerably. A great diminution has taken place in the RE-committals of males, and when the separate system is brought into use in the female department (it being the only certain deterrent for this class), the number of re-committals will, no doubt, be much less than at present. The total commitments for the past year were—males, 611; females, 303. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 87; females, 49. There were but three persons committed from the workhouse within the year, and none RE-committed. Total number of vagrants for the year, 108. There were only two male convicts and one female. No debtor has been in the gaol for the last twelve months. Since last inspection the house occupied by the matron has been taken down, and on its

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Carlow Gaol.

site an addition to the female prison is being constructed, to consist of 16 cells designed on the separate system, with two exercising yards attached; each cell to be furnished with fresh and foul air shafts—estimated cost of each cell, £40. The matron's house is building in front of its former position; the old laundry has been removed and a new one is in course of erection, with drying-room attached. The old provision and fuel store has also been taken down, and a new one erected—all the buildings are lined with brick—two cisterns have been added for flushing the sewers of the male prison. The additions and alterations are contracted for at £837; the whole appears to be well constructed, of the best materials, and the solidity and finish of the work appeared admirable. I must, however, call attention to the ventilation; which, if not found sufficient, can be easily remedied by the introduction of two, or, perhaps, three panes of perforated zinc in place of glass in the windows. The punishments for the past year were but 39, all for slight breaches of discipline. The cisterns are supplied with water for flushing the sewers by the tread-wheel, to which I regretted that there are not any divisions to separate the prisoners while at work, and stalls should be added for the same object during intervals of rest; any approach to the separate system being most desirable. The whole gaol was thoroughly clean, and strict discipline and order everywhere observable. Since last inspection the governor, Mr. M'Dowell, retired on an allowance of £100 per annum; and Mr. Wilson, the present governor, was appointed, who appears to be a most efficient and intelligent officer, and evinces an anxious desire to perform his duties with zeal and energy.

Employment and Schools.—A considerable number of the prisoners were employed in useful works, which are very actively carried on; there were eight weaving, and nine mat and clog making—some very good specimens of manufactures were produced. The prisoners sentenced to hard labour are chiefly employed on the tread-wheel and at shot-drill. There is no school. I would strongly recommend that some educational instruction should be given, at least to the juveniles; indeed this is one of the very few gaols in Ireland where this necessary branch of discipline is neglected.

Female Department.—This department was very clean—order and regularity appeared to be well maintained by the matron, but I regretted to find that here again no educational instruction is given. Some of the prisoners were employed at carding, spinning, net-making, and needlework.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint milk. Dinner.—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin milk.

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County of Carlow Gaol.

Stirabout, half Indian meal and oatmeal. Bread, half Indian meal and second flour. All prisoners, whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one month, get oatmeal gruel for dinner instead of milk; and all prisoners in custody get gruel for dinner two days each week.

The provisions were unexceptionable, they are duly inspected. There were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{5}{16}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$; coals, per ton, 18*s.* 4*d.*; turf, per 20 cubic feet, 1*s.*

Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

Books and Accounts.—All very regular and well kept, the checks clear and satisfactory. Total cost of gaol for last three years—1850, £1,534 6*s.* 9*d.*; 1851, £1,452 7*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,202.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
A. Fitzmaurice, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Rev. F. F. J. Trench, Protestant Chaplain,	30	0	0
Rev. Daniel M'Carthy, R. C. Chaplain,	30	0	0
Richard Wilson, Governor,	100	0	0
Caroline Gavan, Matron,	50	0	0
Edward Croghan, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Robert Tunstead, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
William Jones, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
William Coleman, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
John Blare, 4th do.,	18	0	0
Thomas Walsh, 5th do.,	18	0	0
Elizabeth Twamly, Hospital Nurse,	10	8	0

The surgeon is paid in one presentment for his attendance on the gaol and county infirmary.

All the intern officers receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 114; surgeon, &c., 96; Protestant chaplain, 100; Roman Catholic do., 80.

Hospitals.—The hospitals were very clean and well ventilated; and contained but one inmate on the day of inspection. There has been no case of fever or other epidemic for the last twelve months. The total number in hospital for the past year was 60; number of days, 1,117, and cost of medicine, £26 14*s.*

Board of Superintendence.

Henry Bruen, Esq., J.P.	Henry Watters, Esq., J.P.
Hugh Faulkner, Esq., J.P.	William Fishbourne, Esq., J.P.
Wm. B. M'C. Bunbury, Esq., M.P.	Samuel Elliott, Esq., J.P.
John Alexander, Esq., M.P.	William Duckett, Esq., J.P.
Horace Rochfort, Esq., J.P.	John H. Eustace, Esq., J.P.
P. J. Newton, Esq., J.P.	William F. Burton, Esq.

The Board assemble monthly; the attendance is generally regular. The bills are paid at these periods by cheques in favour of the local inspector, who produces the necessary vouchers at the next meeting.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Clare Gaol.

COUNTY OF CLARE GAOL, AT ENNIS.—VISITED AUGUST 12, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	3	–
Felons convicted,	13	10
Misdemeanants do.,	50	23
Felons untried,	3	–
Misdemeanants do.,	20	15
Vagrants,	2	–
Committed summarily,	34	6
Lunatics,	1	–
Crown witnesses,	1	–
Total,	128	54—182
Of whom in hospital	2	2—4

The above abstract shows a great and progressive diminution in numbers, as compared with the returns made at the inspections of 1850 and 1851, the amount of which, respectively, were 320 for the former year, and 298 for the latter. Some allowance must be made for the reduction of the population from various causes: employment being more general than heretofore, and the expiral of short sentences from assizes and quarter sessions; but even taking all these circumstances into consideration, both the extent and character of crime would appear generally to be on the decline. In the year 1846 there were no less than 766 prisoners at one time in the gaol; the highest number during the past year was 235. The total commitments for the latter period being—males, 960; females, 468. The accommodation, in which there has been no change since last inspection, consists of 115 single cells, six solitary cells, nine rooms with beds, eleven yards, and eight day-rooms. A very considerable diminution has taken place in the commitments and re-commitments for workhouse offences, but there were 21 of this class in gaol on the day of my visit, all being juveniles from 12 to 16 years of age. The prison throughout was in excellent order, very clean, and the bedding good and sufficient. Classification is fully maintained, and the boys are kept separate from the other prisoners. The supply of water is ample, the sewerage effective and regularly flushed by means of a forcing pump. A convenient straw-house has been lately erected which was much required.

Employment and Schools.

The industrial department of this gaol is always maintained with skill and energy, under the immediate superintendence of

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the governor, who exhibits a peculiar aptitude in directing this branch of discipline and economy. Nearly all the prisoners were employed at the time of my visit at

Weaving,	Mat-making,
Shoemaking,	Barrow-making,
Tailoring,	Clog-making,
Carpentring,	Brush-making,
Smiths' work,	Picking oakum,
Coopering,	Dressing flax,
Tin work,	Stonebreaking,
Nail-making,	The tread-wheel,
Cot-making,	And shot-drill.

The manufacture of unsteeped flax, I was informed, had fully succeeded. The value of this mode of employment cannot be overrated, as it affords constant occupation and labour for all classes, according to the skill, age, and strength of the prisoner.

The school arrangements are most creditable, and conducted on the National system by a schoolmaster, at a salary of £30 per annum. An inspector from the National Board visits occasionally and examines those under tuition. A registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.

Occupation is provided for the females by employing them in dressing flax, spinning, carding, knitting, needlework, washing, and prison duties. Twenty are placed in partial separation in a section of the prison which properly belongs to the male side, the remainder are divided into three classes, and are well superintended by the matron and two active assistants. There is a good loft attached to the laundry, but no means afforded for drying the clothes; this might be partially obviated by erecting a stove, the expense of which would be inconsiderable. One hour daily is given to school instruction.

The following is the Classified Return of Juveniles—

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	1	–	7	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	7	1	25	6
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	6	1	3	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	6	–	4	1
Vagrants,	1	–	1	–	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	19	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	8	–	14	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	5	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	4	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	1	–	1	–

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County of Clare Gaol.

Dietary.—Breakfast—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice in stirabout, and ½ pint of new milk for males; 1 oz. less for females.

Dinner—14 oz. bread, consisting of rye meal and second flour and 1 pint of new milk for males; 12 oz. bread, and ¾ of a pint of new milk for females. Gruel twice a week for all, and daily at dinner for those whose terms of imprisonment do not exceed one month.

The bread, which was of excellent quality, is baked in the gaol. A salaried baker was heretofore employed; the work is now done by the prisoners, by which a saving of £25 per annum is effected. The provisions are duly inspected by the chaplains. There were no complaints. Cost of dietary for each prisoner per day, 1¾*d.*

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 10*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 4*d.*; salt, per stone, 3¾*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books appeared to be correct, and the pass-books regular; it is evident, however, that this department sustained a great loss by the death of the late clerk, whose place is now filled by two persons (father and son); and I regret being obliged to state that neither of them appeared sufficiently intelligent or experienced to keep with accuracy and clearness the numerous books and accounts of this large establishment. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, including dietary, salaries, and all contingencies, was as follows:—1850, £3,621 3*s.*; 1851, £2,549 0*s.* 1*d.*; 1852, £2,288 15*s.* 2*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector,	50	0	0
Governor,	300	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Roman Catholic Do.,	46	3	0
Physician,	54	0	0
Apothecary,	20	0	0
Clerk and Store-keeper,	30	0	0
Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
2 Turnkeys, at £40,	80	0	0
2 do., at £30,	60	0	0
3 do., at £27,	81	0	0
5 do., at £26,	130	0	0
2 Female Assistants, at £15,	30	0	0
1 Nursetender,	24	0	0
1 Watchman,	20	0	0
Messenger,	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 248; surgeon, &c., 469; Protestant chaplain, 198; Roman Catholic do., 221.

Hospital.—The prison has been very healthy; there were only four under treatment at the time of inspection, all of whom were convalescent. Total number of admissions to hospital for

the past year, 62; number of days, 1,372; deaths, 4; cost of medicine, £13 12*s.* 10*d.* The whole building was well ventilated and thoroughly clean. South District. *County of Clare Gaol.*

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart.	Charles W. Gore, Esq.
John Singleton, Esq.	James Mahon, Esq.
Charles Mahon, Esq.	William Armstrong, Esq.
William Keane, Esq.	Edward W. Burton, Esq.
John Enright, Esq.	Thomas Crowe, jun., Esq.
Bindon Blood, Esq.	William Stackpoole, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, for the audit of accounts and payment of bills; the attendance of members is very regular.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

I inspected the bridewells as follows:—Killaloe, July 12th; Kilrush, August 10th; Ennistymon, August 11th; Sixmilebridge and Tulla, August 13th. I found them in excellent order in every respect; well found in all necessaries; the registries and committals properly kept; and the charges for dietary moderate. They are duly visited by the local inspectors, and by the governor of the county gaol.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Cork Gaol.—Visited June 30, 1853. *County of Cork Gaol.*

The morning state exhibited the annexed summary:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor do.,	7	–
Felons convicted,	132	15
Misdemeanants do.,	84	51
Felons untried,	60	45
Vagrants,	52	22
Soldiers tried,	5	–
Revenue laws,	2	1
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	73	82
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	420	216—636
Of whom sick in hospital,	13	10

There is a very remarkable diminution shown by the above summary as contrasted with the return furnished at last inspection, which took place just a year since, when the total number in custody amounted to nearly one thousand. This satisfactory result is in a great degree attributable to the judgment, tact, and perseverance of the governor, in adopting every possible means to carry out the separate system. No exertion is spared by him and the able local inspector to effect this

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County of Cork Gaol.

desirable object, particularly as regards juvenile offenders. I was glad to learn that it is intended to adopt the same system with the female class, at least so far as keeping them from association while at work—the accommodation being too limited to render complete separation possible. The commitments during the past year were—males, 3,376; females, 1,629. Re-commitments—males, 1,069; females, 558. There were 70 male convicts in the gaol at the time of inspection, and 8 females. I was informed, on inquiry, at the office of that department, in Dublin Castle, that their removal was about to take place. There were 74 vagrants—the total commitments of this class since the 1st January being 438. The commitments of workhouse offenders have decreased considerably. The accommodation, in which there has been no material change since last inspection, consists of 168 single cells, 7 solitary cells, 84 rooms with beds, and 25 day-rooms; 78 of the cells for males are fitted up with one cot in each. The supply of water storage and sewerage are all excellent. The space allotted for females in the chapel has been screened off, as recommended in the report of last year. The juveniles are divided into two classes—those fully committed being kept separate from the others. The punishments were very few, the general discipline being such as to render them scarcely necessary. The whole prison was in good repair and thoroughly ventilated.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS CLASSIFIED.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	7	1	58	3
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	26	3	18	10
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	2	1	3	–
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	4	–	23	6
Summary convictions,	3	1	28	–	14	5
Vagrants,	1	–	35	–	1	5
Workhouse offences,	–	–	4	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	9	–	34	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	10	–	36	5
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	13	–	10	4
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	10	–	12	4
Total Juveniles,	5		111		148	
Total recommitted,	–		42		108	

Employment and Schools.

Prison duties,	54	Turner,	1
Weaving and Winding,	33	Flax manufacture,	206
Shoemakers,	6	Millers and bakers,	8
Tailors,	8	Stone-breaking,	7
Mat-making,	6	Tread and capstan mills,	68
Smiths and Tinmen,	3		

Considerable activity is displayed in this section of the prison. Several of the turnkeys are competent to give instruction in trades; and the aptitude of the Governor for directing this branch of discipline is most remarkable, industrial labour being conducted in a quiet, regular, and business-like manner, and silence strictly maintained. The experiments in turning to account the manufacture of unsteeped flax have fully succeeded.

Return of Work and Manufacture for the past year.

3,387½	lbs. scutched flax,	590¾	Yards Frieze,
2,661	lbs. scutched tow,	430½	Yards Blanketing,
1,435½	lbs. hackled flax,	892½	Yards linsey,
2,484	lbs. hackled tow,	1,153½	Yards plain linen,
1,331¼	lbs. linen thread,	1,164	Yards twilled linen,
1,799½	lbs. fine tow thread,	1,336	Yards sheep netting,
2,462	lbs. rough tow thread,	117	Tin quarts,
124½	lbs. sewing thread,	321	Tin dishes,
2,094	lbs. woollen yarn,	916	Tin spoons,
17	Suits female convicts clothing,	23	Timber buckets,
300	Frieze jackets,	68	Mats of all kinds,
152	Waistcoats,	118	Sweeping brushes,
616	Trousers,	63	Lime and tar brushes,
484	Pairs wooden shoes,	933	Thousand nails of all kinds,
629	Pairs canvas shoes,	129	Wall brads,
322	Shirts,	14	Cwt. oakum,
137	Shifts,	3	Spinning wheels,
261	Wrappers,	2	Flax breaks,
219	Petticoats,	36	Cloving tongs,
223	Aprons,	6	Scutched swords,
473	Calico caps,	20	Tons pounded limestone,
560	Neckerchiefs,	817	Sacks of wheat manufactured into flour,
117	Sacks,	39½	Tons of Indian corn ground into meal.
12	Round towels,		
316	Pairs woollen stockings,		

The school is conducted upon the National principle; and one of the turnkeys, whom I understand to be fully competent, has been recently appointed to take charge of it.

Female Department.—The women are principally engaged in the manufacture of flax, no less than 56 being so employed on the day of inspection. The capstan-pump affords moderate hard labour for nearly 30; and these are exclusively re-committed prisoners. This department is admirably managed by the Matron and her assistants. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily to the younger females. I would suggest to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the necessity of improving this section of the prison, so as to facilitate the separation of the the inmates; a remarkable reduction in the re-commitment of females invariably ensues where the separate system can be fully carried out.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Cork Gaol.

Dietary.

	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
	Males.	Females.	Males and Females under 10 years.
Breakfast,	6 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk.	5 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk.	3 oz. Indian meal, 2 oz. rice, 1 pint sweet milk.
Dinner,	14 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk.	12 oz. bread, 1 pint sweet milk.	10 oz. bread, ½ pint sweet milk.
Supper,	—	—	4 oz. bread, ½ pint sweet milk.

Male prisoners committed for 1 month and under receive gruel in lieu of milk every day, composed of 1 oz. oatmeal to 1 pint of water. Females of the same class also receive ¾ oz. oatmeal to ¾ pint of water. All classes receive it twice in the week.

The dietary is according to the scale sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench. The provisions were all of unexceptionable quality, and are regularly inspected by the chaplains. There were not any complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lbs., 3½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Indian corn, per ton, £8 7*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 4*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, 2¾*d.*; salt, per stone, 1⅞*d.*; rice, per ton, £13 10*s.*

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with the utmost regularity and care, and the governor was most anxious that they should be thoroughly tested. The checks were clear and satisfactory. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years is as follows:—1850, £6,862 19*s.* 10*d.*; 1851, £5,836 11*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £4,793 6*s.* 3*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Edward R. Townsend, Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Wm. Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	74	0	0
Rev. J. M. Reeves, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. F. O'Sullivan, Roman Catholic Do.,	46	3	1
Farmar Lloyd, Governor,	400	0	0
John Joyce, Deputy-Governor,	70	0	0
William Stevenson, Head Turnkey,	42	0	0
Jeremiah Sullivan, Gate Keeper,	37	10	0
William Roche, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Richard Curren, do.	30	0	0
Simon Flynn, do.	25	0	0
John Naylor, do.	25	0	0
Edward Waters, do.	25	0	0
Timothy Byrne, do.	25	0	0
William Thompson, do.	25	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

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	£	s.	d.
Peter M'Swiney, Turnkey,	25	0	0
James Neill, do.	25	0	0
William Beck, do.	25	0	0
Robert Fitzgerald, do.	25	0	0
Wm. H. Isaac, do.	25	0	0
George Wassell, do.	25	0	0
Edmond Cudmore, Turnkey and Baker,	54	12	0
Henry Dillon, Turnkey and Miller,	41	12	0
William M'Swiney, Messenger,	13	0	0
Patrick Jordan, Schoolmaster,	35	0	0
Mary Casey, Matron,	50	0	0
Mary A. Gibson, 1st Assistant Matron,	25	0	0
Margaret M'Swiney, 2nd do.	20	0	0
Jane Lane, 3rd do.	15	0	0
Eliza Bogan, 4th do.	15	0	0
Catherine Roche, 5th do.	18	5	0
Catherine Curren, Searcher,	13	0	0
Mary Byrne, Nurse,	18	9	0
Anne Kelly, Nurse and Schoolmistress,	18	9	0

The subordinate officers are most efficient. Since last inspection two vacancies among the turnkeys have been filled up by the appointment of a tailor and baker.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 161; surgeon, &c., 368; Protestant chaplain, 105; Roman Catholic do., 96.

Hospitals.—These were thoroughly clean and well ventilated, and the accounts clearly kept; the cost of medicine moderate. There were 13 male and 10 female patients—no very serious cases. The total number of admissions for the past year was 500; daily average, 31; total prescribed for, 15,842; deaths, 32. The average cost of each patient was $4\frac{3}{4}d.$ per day.

Board of Superintendence.

R. T. Rye, Esq., High Sheriff.	Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq.
The Hon. W. H. W. Hedges.	Sampson T. W. French, Esq.
John J. Heard, Esq., M.P.	Edward Shuldham, Esq.
Wm. R. Meade, Esq.	John Wheeler, Esq.
Nicholas Dunscombe, Esq.	Colonel Burke.
Thomas G. French, Esq.	Horatio Townsend, Esq.

The members of the Board attend with great regularity and in sufficient numbers. The accounts are all examined and discharged monthly, together with the officers' salaries; the Bridewell accounts are at the same time examined by the Board—a practice worthy of adoption elsewhere.

General Observations.—Throughout this excellent establishment there are strong evidences of zeal, attention, and ability on the part of all the officers; and under such circumstances, it is not surprising to find cleanliness, activity, and sound discipline. I congratulate the authorities on the general arrangements of the prison; and trust the laudable advances made towards carrying out the separate system may be completed; from

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which the best results may reasonably be expected. It is, perhaps, the only effectual mode of promoting the reformation of prisoners—it acts as a deterrent upon those first committed, as well as upon more hardened offenders; and we have the opinion of Sir Benjamin Brodie, and other experienced medical men who have given the subject attention, that when properly conducted, it is, to say the least of it, as little prejudicial to either mind or body as other modes of punishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Millstreet.

Millstreet.—Some improvements have been effected in this bridewell since the last inspection; it is, however, a very insecure building. No prisoners at the time of my visit; and only 38 confined here during the previous quarter. The registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$ per day for each prisoner. Local inspector visits quarterly.

Macroom.

Macroom.—This bridewell, although very well kept, is much in want of repair, and there is no water on the premises, which is brought from a distance of nearly half a mile. The chimneys smoke intolerably, and the rain gets through the roof of the kitchen and keeper's bed-room. Only 3 males and 3 females at the time of my visit, and 96 altogether during the last quarter. Cost of dietary moderate. Registry and committals correct. I regretted to learn that the local inspector died lately: he was most regular in his visits.

Bantry.

Bantry.—Two male prisoners; no females; 122 last quarter; always well kept, and books correct. Local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary moderate, as it is in all the bridewells in this county.

Dunmanway.

Dunmanway.—Clean, and the registry and committals correct; quite inadequate even for the reduced numbers committed here, and very insecure; total last quarter, 77. Only one in custody the day of inspection; but three nearly effected their escape a few days previous. Local inspector occasionally visits.

Skibbereen.

Skibbereen.—I found this bridewell tolerably clean, but much in want of repair, the building being altogether inadequate for the requirements of the district. 6 males and 4 females at the time of inspection; 228 the previous quarter. Registry and committals correct. Local inspector regular in his visits.

Rosscarbery.

Rosscarbery.—2 male prisoners; no females; total last quarter, 28, more than half of whom were committed for drunkenness. The building very clean, and books correct. Local inspector visits constantly.

Clonakilty.

Clonakilty.—Very clean and orderly. Registry and committals regular. 4 males and 2 females at the time of inspection; 139 previous quarter. Local inspector seldom visits.

Mallow.

Mallow.—Only 2 male prisoners, no females. Number of commitments greatly reduced; yet there were as many as 310 the previous quarter. The average for trial at quarter ses-

sions is only one-third of the number it was formerly. The whole building was in excellent order, and the books correct. Local inspector often visits.

Kanturk.—In excellent order, as far as cleanliness and regularity could make it. I was glad to learn that a presentment had passed for the repairs of the roof, chimneys, and flagging, all of which are much required. 77 committed here last quarter. Only 1 male and 3 females in custody the day of inspection. Local inspector frequent in his visits. Kanturk.

Charleville.—No prisoners; 114 the previous quarter. £40 had been presented for repairs. Clean and orderly at the time of my visit, and books regular. Local inspector often visits. Charleville.

Castletown.—I found this bridewell in some degree improved since last inspection; it is still, however, in bad repair, and very insecure. Only 1 male prisoner at the time of my visit; total last quarter, 134. The local inspector constantly visits. Registry and committals correct, and the building clean and orderly. Castletown.

Youghal.—In very good order; registry and committals correct; bedding adequate, and charge for dietary moderate. Only 107 prisoners during the last quarter, being one half the number of commitments formerly; one male and two females at the time of my visit. The local inspector, and Mr. John, a magistrate who resides in the town, frequently visit. Youghal.

Midleton.—Only one prisoner at the time of inspection; 188 last quarter. Books correct; dietary 2½*d.* all round. No long detentions. The building clean and in good order, but the sewerage imperfect and the cesspool in the yard is at times a great nuisance: it might be removed at little expense to the commonage outside the boundary wall, and the sewers improved at the same time. The local inspector occasionally visits. Midleton.

Queenstown.—I found this bridewell tolerably clean. The registry and committals correct, but kept in a slovenly manner. 244 prisoners confined here during the last quarter; only three at the time of my visit. Charge for dietary, which is provided by contract, 2½*d.* per day for each prisoner. The local inspector frequently visits. Queenstown.

Bandon.—No prisoners; 190 the previous quarter, for the support of whom the charge was only £5 12*s.* 4*d.* Clean and orderly in every respect, and frequently visited by local inspector. Bandon.

Kinsale.—No prisoners, and only 69 the last quarter. Dietary 2*d.* all round. Books correct; constantly visited by local inspector; clean and orderly in every respect. Kinsale.

Fermoy.—Nine males, no females at the time of my visit; total for last quarter, 288, sixty of whom were committed for drunkenness, which appears to be much on the increase. The roof of the whole building is in a bad state, and requires immediate attention. The local inspector regularly visits. Registry and committals correct, and the charge for dietary very moderate. Clean and orderly in every respect. Fermoy.

South District. *County of Cork. Bridewells.* Mitchelstown.

Mitchelstown.—This bridewell is insufficient in accommodation for even the reduced numbers now generally confined here. Four males and one female at the time of inspection; 72 the previous quarter. Dietary 2¾*d.* Books correct; the building clean. Local inspector never visits.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

Since the above was in type, I regret to report the death of Mr. Lloyd, the governor, a most zealous and able officer. The High Sheriff, Richard Tonson Rye, Esq., with great public spirit, acting on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendence, has filled the vacancy thus created by the appointment of Mr. Joyce, the principal assistant, who had hitherto discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of the authorities, and had enjoyed the confidence and good opinion of the late governor. I feel bound to add, that I consider Mr. Joyce, although a very young man, a most efficient, zealous, and promising officer.

J. G.

City of Cork Gaol.

CITY OF CORK GAOL—VISITED THE 30TH AND 31ST MAY, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

The Prisoners in custody were as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	11	2
Poor do.	9	–
Felons convicted,	58	36
Misdemeanants do.	23	33
Felons untried,	3	3
Vagrants,	45	28
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Committed summary,	20	5
Total,	170	107—277
Of whom sick in hospital,	5	2

JUVENILES.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	7	27	5	33	12
Misdemeanants do.	–	–	16	–	12	20	28	20
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	12	–	13	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	1	13	5	7	2	20	8
Vagrants,	–	4	9	1	8	–	17	5
Workhouse offences,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	2	9	4	14	6
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	4	3	8	6	12	9
Four times imprisoned	–	–	6	2	7	8	13	10
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	17	3	15	2	32	5
Total in custody,	–	5	45	13	66	27	111	45

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Contrary to what generally prevails, the foregoing aggregate shows a considerable increase over the number at the last inspection, which took place on the 5th of June, 1852. This excess would appear to be created by the great influx of vagrants, there being no less than 73 at the time of my visit, whereas by the return of last year there were only seven, including both sexes. Notwithstanding the city authorities sent home, by public conveyance, great numbers of them on their discharge, and which cost no less a sum than £80 since the 1st of January last, yet the city appears to be inundated by those sturdy beggars from the adjoining districts. It is a difficult matter to prescribe any remedy for this evil; it is, however, generally admitted, that low diet, hard labour, compulsory cleanliness, and separation, as far as it is at all practicable, is the best system to be adopted, and which has been tried with great efficacy elsewhere. The commitments during the past year were—males, 1,633; females, 920. Re-commitments—males, 519; females, 316. Greatest number in gaol at one time during the past year—males, 255; females, 106. Average—males, 213; females, 154.

The accommodation consists of 108 cells and 11 rooms with beds. No material alteration has taken place in the construction of the gaol since the last inspection. Heating apparatus has been provided for the new cells, which, however, are not yet fitted up according to the requirements of the act (3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44), so as to render them adequate for the adoption of separate imprisonment. The water pipes have been all put in order, and a presentment has been granted for a new roof on the front entrance. Holes have been perforated in many of the doors of the cells, so as to increase the circulation of air, and the gaol generally was clean and well ventilated. The water is supplied from a well, situated above the prison, and a pump attached to the tread-wheel; the latter is also used for grinding corn for internal consumption. The bedding was all clean, good, and sufficient, and most of the prisoners supplied with gaol clothing. The punishments were few and light; there were no complaints.

Employment and Schools.—I found a great number of the prisoners at industrial occupations, carried on principally in a large workshop of recent construction. Here the male prisoners are intermixed without any classification, and several of them had been eight and ten times and upwards in the gaol. No educational instruction is given, but I was glad to learn it is in contemplation to appoint a regular schoolmaster.

The following is the return of works and manufacture of the prisoners for the past year:—

2	Tons of flax straw, scutched, hackled, and spun into linen yarn, thread, twine, &c.	933½	Yards of linen,
		378	Yards of gingham,
		54	Yards of do.
138	Yards of frieze,	178	Yards of canvas ticking,
213	Yards of linsey,	98	Men's and boys' caps,
176	Yards of cotton,	74	Jackets (frieze),

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

49 Vests (frieze),
97 Pairs trowsers,
30 Suits of male convict clothing,
13 Suits of female convict clothing,
75 Wrappers,
62 Shifts,
26 Petticoats,
71 Handkerchiefs,
115 Aprons,
112 Caps,
16 Sheets,
217 Shirts,
28 Bed-ticks,
46 Pairs of socks,
95 Pairs of clogs,
228 Tin dishes,
144 Tin quarts,
12 Do. pints,
16 Large milk cans,
3 Half-gallons,
1 Gallon,
1 Watering-pot,
1 Bath,
2 Warmers,
4 Rummers,
6 Spithoons,
1 Foot bath,
60 Cocoa fibre sweeping brushes,
82 Do. renewed,
2 Hair lime brushes,
41 Do. renewed with hair,
6 Dozen handles,
8 Commode chair stools,
4 Bread trays,
22 Sets of weavers' treadles,
433 Mats of all kinds,
44 Cwt. of oakum,
9½ Cwt. of spun yarn,
25 Yards of sheep netting,
50 lbs. of wooden skewers,
110 Tons of limestone powdered,
313 Mops made out of condemned clothing.

Female Department.—Here there are only two classes—a considerable number were employed at carding, spinning, and picking oakum. This section of the gaol was not so clean or well ventilated as the male side. Here, again, there is no school.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—First class—14 oz. brown bread, and one pint of milk. Second class—12 oz. of brown bread and half pint of milk.

Dinner.—First class—6 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, in stirabout, and one pint of sweet milk. Second class—5 oz. of Indian meal, and 2 oz. of rice, and half pint of sweet milk.

All classes get one pint of oatmeal gruel two days in each week for dinner, instead of milk; and all committed for one month and under, get every day gruel instead of milk for breakfast.

The provisions were all of excellent quality, and are regularly inspected by the Chaplains. Net cost of diet per day, males, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$; females, $1\frac{3}{4}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per 12lbs., 1*s.* 2*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.* Indian corn, per ton, £8 12*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb. 6*d.*; sweet milk, per gallon, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The new forms of books, with the exception of the discharge book, are all accurately kept. I pointed out the proper mode of filling up the latter to the officer in charge. The accounts appeared to be all correct, and the checks intelligible and sufficient on the general expenditure. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was as follows:—1850, £2,577 4*s.* 4*d.*; 1851, £2,394 17*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £2,395 16*s.* 9*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Cork Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
James C. Perry, Local Inspector,	75	0	0
Rev. William C. Neligan, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. John Barry, Roman Catholic do.	46	3	0
William Beamish, M.D., Surgeon,	55	0	0
William Thomas Jones, Apothecary,	10	0	0
Francis D. Murphy, Governor,	200	0	0
John Daly, Deputy-Governor, Clerk, &c.,	50	0	0
Daniel Giltinan, Turnkey and Storekeeper,	37	6	0
Samuel Trounce, Turnkey,	27	6	0
William Plant, do.	27	6	0
John Stanley, do.	27	6	0
Jeffry Jesse, do.	27	6	0
Alleyn Wolfe, do.	27	6	0
Robert Martin, do.	27	6	0
George Strahan, do.	27	6	0
John Barry, do.	27	6	0
Patrick Cussen, do. of works,	39	0	0
Margaret Meade, Matron,	35	2	0
Margaret Kelleher, Assistant do.	23	8	0
Teresa Giltinan, Nurse,	24	18	0
Jane Stanley, Searcher,	5	0	0

The resident officers are supplied with coals and candles.

A vacancy in the staff having occurred since last inspection, by the death of one of the turnkeys, I was glad to learn that it had been filled up by the appointment of a weaver, one being much required to give instruction in this branch of industry.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 146; surgeon, &c., 367; Protestant chaplain, 157; Roman Catholic do., 157.

Hospital.—The hospital was very clean, well regulated and airy. The sanitary state of the gaol has been satisfactory. There were but four sick at the time of inspection, and no case requiring particular notice. The total number of admissions for the past year was only 156. Externs prescribed for, 1,462. The flooring, which was formerly of flags, has been removed and tiles substituted. The medicines are supplied by an apothecary, at moderate prices. The books are properly kept, and, indeed, all the arrangements in connexion with this department most creditable to those in charge of it.

Board of Superintendence.

John F. Maguire, Esq. Mayor, M.P.	Sir Wm. B. Hackett, Knt., J.P.
Andrew F. Roche, Esq., J.P.	Paul M'Swiney, Esq.
Thomas S. Reeves, Esq., J.P.	Francis R. Leahy, Esq., J.P.
Richard B. Tooker, Esq., J.P.	Timothy Mahony, Esq.
Daniel Donegan, Esq., J.P.	Robert Hall, Esq.
	James Cleary, Esq.

The Board assemble monthly, when the accounts are examined and cheques given to the local inspector for the amount required, who produces the necessary vouchers of payment at the next meeting.

South District. — *City of Cork Gaol.*

I would call attention to the great number of *re-commitments* latterly to the gaol, which in nearly all the prisons in Ireland have decreased considerably within the last year. I left a memorandum on this point with the local inspector, to submit to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, which I beg to recommend to their serious consideration.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

I found the bridewell improved in many respects since my last visit. It is certainly of difficult management, in consequence of the number of drunken and disorderly characters so frequently committed here; and under the circumstances, it was very clean, orderly, and regular. The total commitments in 1852, were no less than 13,581. In 1842, the number committed was 3,395, being the lowest aggregate for the last 14 years. The cost of the bridewell for the past year was £409 4*s.* 11*d.*, of which only £60 15*s.* 4*d.* was for subsistence. Salaries, £247 9*s.*, which leaves a balance of £101 0*s.* 1*d.* for fuel, candles, straw, clothing, and sundries. The books and accounts appear to be all accurately kept, and the checks satisfactory.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Galway Gaol.

County of Galway Gaol.—Visited August 17, 18, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	35	18
Misdemeanants do.,	12	10
Misdemeanants untried,	6	4
Vagrants,	1	–
Soldiers tried,	2	–
Revenue Laws,	5	–
Committed summarily,	32	17
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	95	49—144
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	6

The above aggregate shows a decrease of 126 when compared with the return at last inspection.

In no gaol in Ireland has the reduction of prisoners been so great, for the last five years, as in this. In 1848 there were no less than 1,018 in confinement at one time, and the deaths in that year were 485; for the past year, the average number in the gaol was 172, and the total deaths for the same period, 13. Vagrants and prisoners for workhouse offences have decreased considerably, there being but five of the former and four of the latter in gaol the day of my visit; and no re-commitments of either of these classes since the 1st of January last; the county, there-

South District.

County of Galway Gaol.

fore, may well be congratulated on this very marked improvement in its social state. I regret to find that the treadwheel has not been divided into compartments, as recommended in the report of my colleague last year; it is most desirable this should be carried into effect, and stalls erected to separate the prisoners during intervals of rest. Even this slight approach to the separate system has been attended with the most beneficial results in all gaols where it has been adopted. Nearly all the prisoners were furnished with clothing manufactured and made up in the gaol. The whole building was thoroughly clean, perfectly ventilated, and in good order. The punishments since the 1st of January were only eight, and all for very light offences.

Offences, &c. of Juveniles Classified for one year.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	6	–	16	7
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	3	6	33	15
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	1	1	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	1	–	2	2
Summary convictions,	14	5	37	16	26	22
Vagrants,	11	10	6	8	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	8	5	–	–
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	16	8	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	3	8	3	9	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	2	4	4	5
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	3	1	2	5
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	2	3	8	6
Totals,	25	18	92	55	101	64

Employment and Schools.—Considerable activity is displayed here; and Mr. Cleary, who also acts as hospital assistant, shows much ability in directing and superintending the different employments. A master shoemaker is engaged, at £10 per annum, who teaches the well-conducted boys this trade, many of whom have made sufficient progress to be able to support themselves when discharged; some are also taught tailoring.

The school is now very well conducted, and the juvenile class considerably advanced.

Female Department.—The additional accommodation attached to this department has afforded the greatest relief, and classification is observed to a very satisfactory extent; the sewerage, too, has been rendered quite effective. These advantages were observable in the improved appearance of the whole building, and the additional space given, by which the prisoners can be employed, as well as classified. I found nearly all the females engaged at needlework, spinning, carding wool, knitting, and baking. The only drawback to the improvements is, that there is no school, especially for juveniles, all of whom, however, are kept at work.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Galway Gaol.

Dietary.—Males—breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk; dinner—14 oz. brown bread and 1 pint new milk. Females—breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk; dinner—12 oz. brown bread and ¾ pint new milk. Under ten years of age—breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and ½ pint new milk; dinner—10 oz. brown bread and ½ pint new milk; supper—4 oz. brown bread and ⅜ pint new milk.

Gruel substituted for milk at dinner two days each week, at intervals, and every day for persons committed not exceeding one calendar month.

Contracts.—White bread, per 4 lb., 5½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.*; meat, per lb., 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 3¾*d.*; salt, per stone, 1⅞*d.*

The bread and stirabout were unexceptionable, but the milk, of which many complaints were made, was by no means good, On reference to the visitors' book, I found it frequently complained of by the chaplains, and it had to be returned on two occasions to the contractor.

Books and Accounts.—All regular and the checks satisfactory. Total cost of gaol for last three years—1850, £3,109 9*s.* 9*d.*; 1851, £2,727 2*s.* 9*d.*; 1852, £2,116 2*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas R. Ryan, Governor,	375	7	8
Rev. John D'Arcy, Local Inspector,	133	16	8
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	0
Rev. G. Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	0
A. J. Veitch, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Patrick Mitchell, Turnkey,	46	0	0
John Kelly, „	36	0	0
James Reilly, „	33	0	0
Thomas Hogan, „	30	0	0
Mat. Donahoe, „	30	0	0
Thomas Philips, „	30	0	0
Charles Forde, „	25	0	0
Michael Grealish, „	25	0	0
John Tierney, „	25	0	0
Ptk. Cleary, Hospital Sergeant, & Master of Works,	50	0	0
Daniel Carrick, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Margaret Foy, Matron,	30	0	0
Mary Hogan, Assistant do.,	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local Inspector, 129; Surgeon, &c., 165; Protestant Chaplain, 182; Roman Catholic do., 309.

No change in the staff since last inspection. The turnkeys appear to be an efficient and attentive body of men.

Hospital.—This department is very well tended, and every thing connected with it is kept in a most satisfactory manner. There was no epidemic, nor any case requiring special notice; and only nine patients. Total cost of medicine for the year, £6 1*s.* 5*d.*

Board of Superintendence. SOUTH DISTRICT. *County of Galway Gaol.*

The Board meets monthly for the transaction of general business. The attendance is always regular. The members are—

James H. Burke, Esq.	Andrew W. Blake, Esq.
Robert Martin, Esq.	William H. Gregory, Esq.
Denis Kirwan, Esq.	Randal E. L. Athy, Esq.
Andrew Browne, Esq.	Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., M.P.
Francis Blake, Esq.	Sir T. J. Burke, Bart., M.P.
Richard A. H. Kirwan, Esq.	Robert Bodkin, Esq.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Portumna.—This bridewell requires several repairs, which have been pointed out in the two last Reports. The flagging is in very bad repair, and the sewers quite ineffective. The pump is out of order; the chimneys smoke intolerably, and there is no grate in the male day-room. At the time of my visit there was nearly a foot of water between the court-house and the entrance to the bridewell; registry and committals correct; cost of dietary moderate, and but one prisoner at the time of my visit. Portumna.

Woodford.—Only seven prisoners had been confined here during the quarter previous to the day of inspection. I think this bridewell might be very well dispensed with. No prisoners at the time of my visit; the books were correct, and the place clean and orderly. Woodford.

Gort.—My attention has been called more than once to the neglected state of this bridewell by the assistant barrister and local inspector. I could only reply, that the necessity of its being put in thorough repair had been pointed out in the Reports of the last three years. I hope, therefore, the authorities will take steps to have the evils so often complained of remedied. The whole building is inadequate in accommodation, badly arranged, and without proper ventilation. The female day-room is used as a kitchen by the keeper; the day-room for males is only eleven feet long by eight wide; the insecure state of the yards renders it dangerous to allow the prisoners access even to the privies; the pumps are out of order, and the privies being without sewers, the night buckets are emptied into an open ash-pit, the stench from which was intolerable at the time of my visit. The building was clean, and the registry and committals correct. There were only three prisoners; total committals for the last quarter, 66. Dietary—males, 3*d.*; females, 2½*d.* Gort.

Oughterard.—I found this bridewell very clean and in good order; 81 prisoners last quarter; only three at the time of my visit. Registry and committals correct, and charge for dietary moderate. Oughterard.

Clifden.—Seven male prisoners and three females at the time of inspection, and 74 confined here during the previous quarter—a great number of them for drunkenness. The cost of dietary is much less than in the other bridewells, being a frac- Clifden.

South District.

County of Galway.

Bridewells.

Ballinasloe.

tion under one penny all round for the last quarter. Registry and committals correct. The building clean and orderly in every respect.

Ballinasloe.—No prisoners at the time of my visit, and no commitment to the bridewell for ten days previous; total for the quarter ending 29th September, 77; well found in bedding, blankets, and all necessaries. Books and committals regular, and charge for dietary reasonable.

Eyrecourt.

Eyrecourt.—No prisoners, and none committed for three weeks previous to my visit; total from the last quarter only eleven. The place was tolerably clean, and the registry and committals regular.

Tuam.

Tuam.—No prisoners; 138 for the quarter ending 29th September; one-third of them committed for drunkenness. The bridewell undergoing repair at the time of inspection. Registry and committals correct, and charge for dietary moderate.

Loughrea.

Loughrea.—Orders have been given for putting this bridewell in repair. I found it clean and orderly, and the books correct. Cost of dietary—2*d.* per day for each prisoner. Five males and and six females in confinement at the time of my visit; 99 the previous quarter. Well supplied with bedding and all necessaries.

J. Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.—Visited 17th August, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Felons convicted,	20	9
Misdemeanants do.,	6	1
Felons untried,	–	5
Vagrants,	9	21
Drunkards,	2	1
Committed summarily,	4	1
Total,	43	38—81

Juveniles Classified.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	3	1	4	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Misdemeanants,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	2	1	–	–
Vagrants,	2	4	9	3	–	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	2	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	2	3	5	2	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	1	1	3	1	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	–	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	3	–

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

The foregoing summary shows a slight increase, when compared with the return at the last inspection, which took place in May, 1852, but gives a reduction of 45 in comparison with the number in imprisonment twelve months previous; the total on the 17th August, 1852, being 126. The commitments during the past year were—males, 1,022; females, 481. Re-commitments—males, 81; females, 64. It is satisfactory to find that a considerable diminution has taken place in the re-commitments. There were but two workhouse prisoners in custody the day of my visit; and only fifty altogether committed since the 1st January last, twenty of them being re-committals; for the same period 368 vagrants, of whom 60 were re-committals. There has been no alteration in the construction of the gaol since last inspection.

The prisoners are generally supplied with gaol clothing, a sufficient quantity having been provided in accordance with the recommendation of my colleague, in his report for last year. The supply of water and the sewerage are excellent, and the whole gaol was clean and well ventilated. The punishments, 28, all inflicted by the governor, for slight breaches of prison discipline.

Employment and Schools.—The only employments are the tread-wheel, stone-breaking, and shot-drill. The prisoners being generally confined for short periods, renders it difficult to carry on manufactures, and is the reason assigned for not doing so. The school is very well conducted, and the progress made by the juveniles most creditable.

Female Department.—Out of 38 female prisoners, divided into three classes, 23 were vagrants, so that but little could be done in the way of employments; a few were, however, engaged at washing and needlework. They do not receive any but moral instruction, which is afforded them by the Sisters of Mercy, who frequently visit the establishment. There is no laundry, and the only place for drying the clothes is the open yard. This department was clean and well regulated, but want of space renders it impossible to carry out a proper classification of the inmates.

Dietary.—Breakfast for males—8 oz. of India meal in stirabout and ½ pint of sweet milk; females—7 oz. of India meal in stirabout and ½ pint of sweet milk. Dinner for males—14 oz. of bread and 1 pint of new milk; females 12 oz. of bread and ¾ pint of new milk. Prisoners under ten years of age—5 oz. of meal in stirabout and ½ pint of sweet milk, daily, for breakfast; 10 oz. bread and ½ pint of milk for dinner. All prisoners get gruel two days in the week for dinner in lieu of milk; and all persons whose imprisonment does not exceed one month, get one pint of gruel at dinner in lieu of milk.

The provisions were of good quality, regularly inspected, and no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{10}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 9*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, $4\frac{1}{2}d.$; buttermilk, per gallon, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, a fraction under $2\frac{1}{2}d.$

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of the Town of Galway Gaol.

Books and Accounts.—The accounts were all regular. The gate-keeper's record book, referred to in my report for 1851, has been provided, and is properly kept. Total cost of gaol for the last three years:—1850, £1,004 1*s.* 11½*d.*; 1851, £1,046 7*s.* 4½*d.*; 1852, £981 4*s.* 0¾*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
James M'Killery, Esq., Local Inspector,	37	18	6
Rev. George Commins, R. C. Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. E. Burke, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
A. J. Veitch, Physician,	56	0	0
Abraham Marshall, Governor,	138	9	2
Timothy Caufield, Head Turnkey,	24	0	0
Michael Reilly, Turnkey,	22	0	0
Patrick Sullivan, do.,	22	0	0
John Gill, do.,	22	0	0
Ulick Walsh, do.,	22	0	0
Bernard Philips, Schoolmaster and Clerk,	30	0	0
Anne Reid, Matron,	20	0	0
Margaret Reilly, Female Turnkey,	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 50; surgeon, &c., 116; Protestant chaplain, 192; Roman Catholic do., 244.

The officer who acted as clerk and schoolmaster at the time of the last inspection, resigned, and his place has been filled by a young man who appears to be intelligent, and competent to discharge his duties. None of the officers receive prison allowance.

Hospital.—The gaol is always healthy; not a single case in hospital the day of my visit; the total number for the year being 40; number of days, 618; and cost of medicine, £4 13*s.* 2*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Thomas E Blake, Bart.	Peter S. Comyns, Esq.
Nicholas Lynch, Esq., J.P.	William George Murray, Esq.
Henry Comerford, Esq., J.P.	R. N. Somerville, Esq.
Ambrose Rush, Esq., J.P.	John Redington, Esq.
Edward E. Maunsell, Esq., J.P.	Arthur Ireland, Esq.
Thomas M. Persse, Esq., J.P.	Edmund C. Burke, Esq.

The regular Board days are monthly; but there is often a difficulty in getting a sufficient number of members. I would suggest the propriety of their meeting at the stated periods, as when the entire business of the gaol, and the accounts, are allowed to remain in arrear, there is always a difficulty in checking them satisfactorily.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Kerry Gaol, at Tralee—Visited 21st and 23rd May, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor do.,	2	1
Felons convicted,	45	29
Misdemeanants do.,	4	–
Felons untried,	29	14
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	23	16
Vagrants,	32	37
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	140	97—237
Of whom sick in hospital,	8	6—14

The above return shows a great decrease in the aggregate, as compared with the number on the same day last year, when there were no less than 558 prisoners in the gaol; and it is satisfactory to find that the decrease has been going on steadily until it has fallen to the above total. The appearance of the prisoners, too, is by no means so wretched as heretofore, although offenders charged with petty larcenies and vagrants formed the greater portion of the inmates; besides there were only 15 for workhouse offences, the entire commitments of this class for the previous twelve months being 162, whereas, the year before it reached 898. The total commitments to the gaol for the past year were—males, 1,904; females, 1,053. Re-commitments—males, 699; females, 374. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 360; females, 223. Average—males, 214; females, 112. The accommodation consists of 82 single cells, 3 solitary cells, 4 rooms with beds, 7 day-rooms, and 8 yards. Most creditable improvements have taken place in reference to the construction, and some additions have been made since last inspection, and others are in progress. The capstan-mill is in full work, and affords employment for those sentenced to hard labour. A new gateway and porter's lodge have been erected, and a wall, ten feet high, is in course of building, so as to enclose the outer premises that belong to the prison, and give additional security. The chapel is no longer used as a sleeping apartment, but restored to its original purpose. The laundry, drying-loft, and kitchen have been completed since my last visit, and I have nowhere seen more conveniently constructed buildings. The whole gaol was thoroughly clean, the bedding good and sufficient, and the supply of water abundant to all parts of the prison. The punishments were very few, only 27 since the 1st of January, and chiefly for minor acts of insubor-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

dination. There were 130 juveniles on the day of inspection, classified as follows :—

CLASSIFICATION.	Ages.						Totals.	
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	2	8	–	16	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	8	–	6	1	14	1
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	1	2	17	5	19	3	37	10
Vagrants,	11	6	25	5	3	–	39	11
Total number of Juvenile Offenders in custody on 23rd May, 1852,	12	8	58	12	36	4	106	24
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	11	1	11	1	22	2
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	1	2	4	4	1	–	6	6
Total number of Workhouse Offenders	1	2	15	5	12	1	28	8
Twice imprisoned,	2	1	18	1	11	–	31	2
Three times imprisoned,	3	3	6	2	11	1	20	6
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	7	–	1	–	8	–
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	1	–	10	2	2	1	13	3
Total number of Re-committals,	6	4	41	5	25	2	72	11

Employment.—Considerable attention is paid to industrial works, and nearly all the male prisoners were employed one way or other, as will be seen by the following summary :—

Weavers and winders,	9	Prison duties,	17
Shoemakers,	4	Tending masons,	4
Carpentering,	1	Pumping water,	6
Painting and glazing,	2	Unemployed,	1
Bag-making,	2	Debtors,	5
Wrapper-making,	2	Lunatics,	1
Baking,	1	Sick in hospital,	8
Capstan-mill,	45		
Stone-breaking,	32	Total males,	140

I should strongly recommend that separate compartments be added to the tread-wheel, and stalls constructed under a shed in the yard for receiving the prisoners during the intervals of rest, so as to insure silence and non-communication. This has been tried with the best effects elsewhere, and any approach to the separate system is at all times desirable.

Education.—There is no regular school at present; it is, however, intended to appoint a master, and I should recommend his being taken on the staff as a turnkey. When not engaged in the school, he might be made otherwise useful, besides being entitled, after long service, to superannuation.

Female Department.—The female prisoners have not at all decreased in comparison with the males. The accommodation for this class is, indeed, lamentably deficient; and until something is done with a view to its extension, it is hopeless to

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kerry Gaol.

expect that any reformatory discipline can be effected. At present the remotest approximation to classification is out of the question; and all that can be said is, that under very trying circumstances, the most is made of every available space to keep the inmates at work and in some degree of order. At the time of inspection there were 17 employed in spinning, and 16 at needle-work and knitting. The whole department was very clean and well ventilated.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—First class—14 oz. brown bread, 1 pint skimmed milk. Second class—12 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Third class—10 oz. bread, ¾ pint milk. Lunatics—16 oz. white bread, 1 pint milk.

Dinner.—First class—8 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint skimmed milk. Second class—7 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint milk. Third class—5 oz. meal and rice, ½ pint milk. Lunatics—16 oz. white bread, 1 pint milk.

The cost of dietary has been considerably reduced since the introduction of the capstan-mill, and the purchase of wheat for internal consumption. The provisions were all good, and are duly inspected. Some complaints were made; but I felt satisfied, on inquiry, they were without foundation. The average cost of diet for each prisoner per day is 1⅜*d.* Contracts —oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The system of keeping the general accounts of the gaol is very clear and intelligible. The local inspector and governor exhibited the working out of the details and checks on the expenditure in the most satisfactory manner. Total cost of gaol, including salaries, diet, &c., for the last three years was as follows:—From May 1, 1850, to May 1, 1851, £3,600 11*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £3,438 13*s.* 1*d.*; and for 1853, £2,774 0*s.* 6*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Roman Catholic do.,	46	3	1
Physician and Surgeon,	73	16	11
Apothecary,	30	0	0
Governor,	200	0	0
Clerk,	45	0	0
Matron,	40	0	0
Assistant Matron,	20	0	0
Ex-Assistant Matron,	10	0	0
Gate Turnkey,	40	0	0
Turnkey and Baker,	36	0	0
Two Turnkeys, £35 each,	70	0	0
Three do. £30 each,	90	0	0
Seven do. £25 each,	175	0	0
Cook,	25	0	0
Porter,	10	0	0
Miller,	10	0	0
Nursetender,	20	0	0
Assistant Nursetender,	12	0	0
Female Searcher,	10	0	0

South District.

County of Kerry Gaol.

Since last inspection, one of the turnkeys, who acted as porter, has been discontinued; it has not been found necessary to fill up the vacancy, which might now be done by the appointment of a schoolmaster, as already referred to. A miller was also employed; but dismissed for some irregularities, and one of the turnkeys superintends this department, I understand, very efficiently, for which he receives an addition of £10 a-year to his salary. The staff generally appeared to be an efficient body.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 123; surgeon, &c., 97; Protestant chaplain, 72; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 242.

Hospital.—The hospital is very small—it was, however, very clean and thoroughly ventilated. Fortunately there were but few inmates, and no very serious cases. There was only one lunatic. The district asylum being now open at Killarney, has afforded great relief to the gaol as regards this unfortunate class.

Board of Superintendence.—The attendance of the Board is most regular. The members are:—

Sir William D. Godfrey, Bart.	Daniel Cronin Coltsman, Esq.
William Denny, Esq.	Maurice Jas. O'Connell, Esq.
Richard Chute, Esq.	Robert Conway Hickson, Esq.
Wilson Gun, Esq.	Thomas Gallway, Esq.
William Talbot Crosbie, Esq.	D. De C. M'Gillycuddy, Esq.
Nicholas Donovan, Esq.	Richard Leahy, Esq.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Killarney.

Killarney.—There were 30 male prisoners here on the day of inspection, and 4 females—14 were boys under 15 years of age, and nearly all of them committed for begging. The building was as clean as could be expected under the circumstances. The registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary moderate. The local inspector regularly visits.

Tarbert.

Tarbert.—No prisoners, and only 23 confined here for the two months previous to my visit. A new door has been put to the outer yard, and the county fire-arms removed from the bridewell since last inspection. The roof requires repair; the registry and committals were regular, and the charge for dietary reasonable; the keeper's salary only £10 per annum.

Listowel.

Listowel.—Petty sessions were being held at the time of my visit here, and 14 prisoners were sent up for trial. The total number confined here during the last quarter was 351—75 of whom were for drunkenness, which is on the increase. Nothing has been done to the building since last inspection, and it is quite inadequate to the numbers generally confined here; it was tolerably clean, and the registry and committals correct.

Castleisland.

Castleisland.—Five males and three females; 63 last quarter; in very good order; local inspector frequently visits; keeper's salary, £10.

Kenmare.

Kenmare.—No prisoners; number greatly decreased, but half the committals for the previous quarter were for drunkenness; the books properly kept, and the whole building clean and orderly; keeper's salary, £10.

South District.

County of Kerry.

Bridewells.

Dingle.—Tolerably clean, but bedding bad and insufficient; 5 males and 1 female at the time of inspection, and 66 the previous quarter; petty sessions fortnightly; sometimes fail, and long detentions in consequence; books correct; local inspector visits constantly; keeper's salary, £10.

Dingle.

Miltown.—No prisoners; in excellent order, and bedding good and sufficient; local inspector visits frequently; only 49 confined here during the last quarter; registry and committals regular; keeper's salary, £10.

Miltown.

Caherciveen.—I found this bridewell much improved since my former visit, and the flagging of the day-rooms and cells was undergoing repair, which was much required. No prisoners at the time of inspection; 93 during the quarter, 60 of whom were committed for drunkenness. The keeper appears to be an attentive and respectable man; his salary is only £10 per annum, and out of this he has to defray his expenses to and from Tralee (68 Irish miles) four times in the year, to receive the amount of his quarterly return from the Collector of Excise. Indeed none of the bridewell keepers of this county are sufficiently paid; it is unreasonable to expect the services of respectable or efficient men can be obtained at such small salaries.

Caherciveen.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT ATHY.—VISITED JULY 13, 1853.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	10	21
Misdemeanants do.,	2	–
Felons untried,	6	4
Committed summarily,	5	10
Total,	23	35—58

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	5	4	14	10
Committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions—Felons,	–	–	5	4	14	10
Summary convictions,	–	–	8	5	10	4
Vagrants,	–	–	–	1	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	3	–	6	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	5	1	7	5
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	1	1	1

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Athy.

Contrary to what generally prevails throughout the gaols in Ireland, the above aggregate shows an increase, when compared with the returns at the last two inspections; the total number confined on the 27th of January, 1852, being 43, and at the last inspection, the 18th September, 50. The above return shows an increase of six over those in confinement on the same day last year. There does not appear to be any change in the character of crime, the committals being generally for slight offences, and the greater number of the prisoners were strangers to the county. The re-commitments were not numerous, but the re-committals of females were double those of males. There were but two workhouse offenders, and only one vagrant on the day of inspection—the gaol was in very good order and perfectly clean—the yards have all lately been paved, which is a great improvement.

The total commitments during the year were—males, 105; females, 88.

Employment and Schools.—Most of the prisoners were employed, some at tailoring and shoe-making, mat-making, and the usual gaol duties. The profit of works for the year was returned at £36 14*s.* 8*d.*, but in this it must be observed that credit is taken for cleaning and white-washing the prison walls and mending prisoners' clothing. The turnkeys give school instruction for two hours daily.

Female Department.—The number of female prisoners exceeded by twelve the males, which is, I believe, without parallel in Ireland, and this, I think, is to be attributed to the crowded state of this department, classification being out of the question; it was, therefore, with regret that I heard the presentment for the extension of this section of the prison was rejected by the Grand Jury. All that can be said at present is, that the matron seems most attentive, and makes the most of the limited means placed at her disposal; want of space renders all attempt at reformatory discipline wholly impossible.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males—8 oz. meal in stirabout, and a pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk. Females.—Breakfast—7 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk. Males and females under 10 years.—Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and ½ pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and ½ pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin new milk.

The provisions were of good quality and are regularly inspected. There were no complaints.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1¼*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 9*s.* 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6¾*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 2½*d.*

Books and Accounts.—All appeared to be accurately kept, and the checks sufficient. Total expense of the gaol for the last three years—1850, £984 5*s.* 7*d.*; 1851, £974 13*s.* 11*d.*; 1852, £877 1*s.* 1*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol at Athy.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
A. G. Judge, Local Inspector,	27	13	10
Thomas Jameson, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Doctor Quinn, R.C. do.,	27	13	10
William Clayton, Physician,	25	0	0
Samuel Conolly, Governor,	100	0	0
Thomas Crampton, 1st Turnkey,	20	0	0
Arthur O'Driscoll, 2nd do.,	20	0	0
Richard Johnston, 3rd do.,	20	0	0
Mary Cobbe, Matron,	20	0	0

The governor, turnkeys, matron, and the assistant, all receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 82; surgeon, &c., 54; Protestant chaplain, 74; Roman Catholic do., 76.

Hospital.—There is no hospital; it is fortunate, therefore, that the gaol has been very healthy, and there were none under treatment at the time of my visit. The prisoners, when sick, are prescribed for in their cells or transferred to a room set apart as an hospital when required. The cost of medicine has been considerably reduced; for the past year it amounted to £6 3*s.* 7*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Most Noble the Marquess of Kildare.	William Caulfield, Esq.
The Right Honorable Lord Downes.	Edward Bagot, Esq.
Rev. F. S. Trench.	Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq.
Rev. John Bagot.	Robert Archbold, Esq.
Captain Lefroy.	W. R. Bulwer, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and the attendance is regular. The accounts are closed at each assizes and duly discharged.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

COUNTY OF KILDARE GAOL, AT NAAS.—VISITED THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1854.

County of Kildare Gaol at Naas.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	1	–
Felons convicted,	23	10
Misdemeanants convicted,	8	4
Felons untried,	1	3
Misdemeanants untried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	2	–
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	38	18—56
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

OFFENCES OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED FOR THE PAST YEAR.

Classification.	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	1	–	13	7	31	8
Do. committed for trial,	1	–	–	–	32	8
Summary convictions,	2	–	8	4	25	28
Vagrants,	–	–	11	–	5	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	3	–

It is with much pleasure I notice in the above aggregate a decrease of 32, as compared with the summary returned at the last inspection; and of 47, with the total in confinement on the 17th January, 1853. This reduction, I should say, in a great degree arises from the separate system being carried out, in a *modified* form, with the juvenile male class; and as a strong proof how distasteful this mode of discipline must be to them, several of those in separation requested permission to go to the day-room; and I found that in every case those making the application were old offenders. The re-committals of this class were very few, while the re-committals of females, here, as well as at Athy, were *proportionably* double those of males. It would be desirable, therefore, if the separate system was adopted in the female department; and, as the numbers in confinement are so much reduced, the same plan might be carried out with their cells as with those of the males, namely, converting two cells into one, those now in use for the females being altogether too small for this system, there being but 330 cubic feet in each. My colleague, in his report for last year, called the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the necessity of a proper code of bye-laws being drawn up and submitted to the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, as enacted by the 3 & 4 Vic., cap. 44, which also directs that the certificate of one of the Inspectors-General should be had to the effect that "the cells are of such a size, lighted, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up, in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and *furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner at any time to communicate with an officer of the prison.*" This latter requirement implies the means of constant communication between the prisoner and the officers of the gaol, and, consequently, the establishment of a constant patrol by day and night, without which the separate system cannot be legally enforced In 1850, there were no less than 245 at one time in this small gaol; the influx of strangers, however, is much diminished, but still, even in the reduced numbers in confinement on the day of my visit, one-half were not natives of Kildare. Vagrancy is much on the decline; there was no commitment under this head since the 1st of January last, and but one from the workhouse. The gaol was clean

South District.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

and well ventilated throughout, the bedding good and sufficient. There has not been any alteration or change in the construction of the building since last inspection. The general accommodation consists of sixty single, and four solitary cells, ten rooms with beds, bath-room, hospital, kitchen, and nine yards. The total commitments for the past year were—males, 364; females, 186. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 79; females, 26. Average—males, 54; females, 21. Re-committals—males, 15; females, 19.

Employment and Schools.—Some of the prisoners were employed at the time of my visit in weaving, mat-making, and shoe-making. The only system of punitive labour at present is stone-breaking; however, it is intended to establish shot-drill, which has been found, in all the prisons where adopted, to act as a *deterrent*, and more particularly upon the more hardened offenders. Stones are delivered in the gaol yard by one of the local road contractors, and, when broken, returned on payment of 4*d.* per ton; 157 tons have been disposed of in this way during the past year. The male school is well conducted, and the registry of progress properly kept.

Female Department.—This department was not over crowded, and appeared to be well superintended by the matron and her assistant. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily. Several were engaged in knitting, needle-work, and washing; there is no drying-room, a great inconvenience, which must be much felt in damp and wet weather, when it is impossible that the clothes can be dried in the open air. The numbers being now greatly reduced in this department, a stove might easily be erected, and at a trifling expense, at the end of the second class day-room, which might be used for drying the clothes, and the evil referred to thus partially abated.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—1st Class, Males—8 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. 2nd Class, Females—7 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. 3rd Class—5 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk.

Dinner.—1st Class, Males.—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk. 2nd Class, Females.—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk. 3rd Class.—10 oz. brown bread, and ½ pint new milk.

Prisoners under one month's imprisonment.—One pint of gruel, instead of milk, daily, for dinner; and all prisoners, gruel, instead of milk, on Mondays and Fridays, at dinner.

The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains; the bread, milk, and oatmeal were all of excellent quality, and there were no complaints. Average cost for each, 2½*d.* per day.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 12*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kildare Gaol, at Naas.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	s.	d.
Rev. W. De Burgh, Protestant Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. G. Doyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	27	13	10
Rev. W. De Burgh, Local Inspector,	37	18	4
William Clarke, Governor,	160	0	0
James Kellett, Surgeon,	40	0	0
Robert Hayes, Apothecary,	30	0	0
John Drill, Deputy Governor,	50	0	0
Jane Drill, Matron,	20	0	0
Ellen Drill, Assistant Matron,	6	0	0
John Thornberry, Turnkey,	20	0	0
Henry Acheson, do.,	20	0	0
George Williams, do.,	20	0	0
Laurence Tuite, do.,	20	0	0
William Hannan, do.,	20	0	0
Michael Donahoe, do.,	20	0	0
James Tracy, Schoolmaster,	20	0	0

The governor, deputy-governor, matron, and her assistant, the turnkeys and schoolmaster, all receive gaol allowance. I regret to observe that one of the turnkeys, William Hannon, who resigned in consequence of his being fined by the Board for neglect of duty and disrespect to the governor, has been subsequently re-appointed, and that the governor has had occasion to find fault with him again. Proper discipline cannot be maintained in the prison when any difference exists between the governor and the subordinate officers.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector and Protestant chaplain, 189; surgeon, &c., 246; Roman Catholic chaplain, 129.

Books and Accounts.—The gaol books were all properly filled up; the dietary account is kept by the schoolmaster, and the checks on the daily consumption appeared to be regular. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years—1850, £1,771 15*s.*; 1851, £1,516 8*s.* 10*d.*; 1852, £1,405 11*s.* 7*d.*

Hospital.—Was clean and well ventilated. Only four under treatment on the day of inspection; no serious cases. Total number in hospital for the past year, 21; total days, 422; and cost of medicine, £8 11*s.* 7*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Duke of Leinster.	Thomas De Burgh, Esq.
Lord Naas.	Ponsonby Moore, Esq.
Edward Beauman, Esq.	Isaac Manders, Esq.
Hans Hendrick, Esq.	

The Board meets when summoned by the local inspector, the attendance is generally regular; the accounts are then examined and checked, and are finally audited and closed at each assizes.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED NOVEMBER 29, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	2	–
Felons convicted,	27	18
Misdemeanants do.,	14	2
Felons untried,	11	1
Misdemeanants do.,	3	2
Committed summarily,	16	15
Lunatics,	1	–
Total,	76	38—114
Of whom sick in hospital,	6	3

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

Classification.	Ages.					
	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	3	2	4	1	7	3
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	3	–	1	–	4	–
Summary convictions,	4	–	5	1	9	1
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	2	5	–	5	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	

There appears but a trifling diminution in the foregoing total, from that shown by the return at the last inspection, which took place on the 12th and 13th July, 1852, the numbers then being 196, of these, however, no less than 55 were convicts and lunatics, so that the actual reduction was only 27, a very small proportion, in comparison with other gaols for the same period. The decrease in the commitments of vagrants and workhouse offenders has been considerable, but the re-commitments of females, *proportionably*, were more than double those of males. The total commitments to the gaol for the past year were, males, 458; females, 260; while the re-commitments were, males, 17; females, 22. This is in a great degree attributable to the separate system not being adopted with the latter class, upon whom its effects are always much more deterrent and reformatory than upon males; indeed in many cases where this mode of discipline has been brought into operation with females, their re-commitments have almost ceased. I beg, therefore, to recommend that the left wing of the prison, which contains 88 cells, should be appropriated to the females, and the right wing, consisting of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

104 cells, will afford ample accommodation for males. It will be seen by the above return that on the day of inspection there were 38 of the former, and 76 of the latter in confinement; there is, therefore, sufficient room in the new prison for carrying out this improved mode of discipline with the two sexes. I was assured by the governor that the introduction of shot-drill had caused a great reduction in the re-commitments of male prisoners, and drunkenness has also decreased considerably. That part of the gaol which comprises the turnkeys' apartments, board room, office, &c., smoke intolerably; this nuisance, I should think, might be readily cured by the introduction of patent chimney crocks; not so, however, with the governor's house, which suffers equally, but unfortunately its chimneys are overtopped by the principal building, which renders it difficult, if not impossible, to find a remedy for this great evil. The corridors require ventilation: this might easily be afforded by the large windows being made to open when required; at present they are altogether closed. The sewers are ineffectual, and I fear were originally badly constructed, the principal one being too small. These, however, could be altered at no great expense; and as this is of great importance to the sanitary state of the prison, I beg to recommend its consideration to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence. The windows of the cells do not afford sufficient ventilation; this, also, may be remedied by the introduction of perforated zinc panes. A label is placed over the door of each cell, showing the name and number of the prisoner; a convenient practice, and well worthy of adoption elsewhere. Prisoners sentenced to hard labour are, notwithstanding any industrial employment, put to punitive labour for one or two hours during the day. The second iron gate, as a means of security, referred to in the last report, has been erected, the gangway and lobby effectually stanched, and a laundry and drying-room established. The general accommodation, including the old, as well as the new building, consists of 239 cells; 12 solitary cells; 4 rooms with beds; 6 day rooms; 3 baths; 5 yards; hospital, laundry, &c., &c. The whole was thoroughly clean, and well supplied with all necessaries. The Grand Jury and rate-payers deserve great credit for the spirit and liberality they evinced in granting no less a sum than £11,000 for the construction of this handsome addition to the gaol; and little is further required to render the establishment in every way worthy of the county. It is right, however, I should observe, that for carrying out "separation" legally under the 3rd and 4th of Victoria, cap. 44, it is necessary that rules and regulations should be drawn up by the Board of Superintendence, and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice and consent of the Privy Council.

Employment and Schools.—A considerable number of the prisoners were engaged at industrial works, such as weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, &c. The male school is very well attended to, particularly the juvenile portion of it; a registry

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

of progress is kept, and the reports of improvement satisfactory. The schoolmaster, who also acts as clerk, appears to be an efficient and respectable man.

Female Department.—The females were located in the old gaol, and divided into two classes; 25 were in one small day-room; this is much to be regretted, when they might so easily be removed to the new prison, as already suggested; a number of them were employed at needlework, washing, and prison duties. The juveniles receive educational instruction for two hours daily.

Dietary.—Males—Breakfast, 4 oz. oatmeal, and 4 oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. brown bread, with 1 pint new milk.

Females—Breakfast, 3½ oz. oatmeal, and 3½ oz. Indian meal, made into stirabout, with ½ pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. brown bread, with ¾ pint new milk.

Prisoners whose term of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month, receive gruel instead of milk at dinner.

All prisoners in the gaol receive gruel in lieu of milk, two days per week.

There were no complaints; the provisions were of excellent quality. There are no contracts for meal; it is purchased by the governor when required, and the amount paid through the local inspector by checks from the Board of Superintendence; net cost of dietary per day, males, 2¾*d.*, females, 2⅓*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The registry and gaol books appeared to be all properly filled up; the dietary account and checks on the general expenditure satisfactory. No journal has been heretofore kept by the governor; but, at my suggestion, he has adopted this very necessary daily record of his different duties. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years:—1850, £2,093 13*s.* 9½*d.*; 1851, £2,037 5*s.* 4¼*d.*; 1852, £1,867 17*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Col. Thomas Jones, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
E. Hunt Robbins, Governor,	240	0	0
Rev. A. B. Perry, Chaplain,	46	0	0
Rev. John Gorman, Roman Catholic do.,	46	0	0
Robert Cane, Medical Attendant,	65	0	0
Turnkeys—William Lee,	37	0	0
Thomas Whelan,	30	0	0
Michael Leonard	30	0	0
Thomas Ireland,	30	0	0
Michael Murray,	30	0	0
Thomas M'Cullagh,	30	0	0
Thomas Maxwell,	30	0	0
Michael Curren, Clerk and Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mrs. Jane Hoye, Matron,	30	0	0
Margaret Wills, Assistant Matron,	18	0	0

None of the officers receive gaol allowance.

South District.

County of Kilkenny Gaol.

Officers Visits.—Local inspector, 250; surgeon, 197; Protestant chaplain, 245; Roman Catholic do., 164.

Hospital.—This building has been raised a story; baths constructed, and water-closet put in order since last inspection. There were 9 sick at the time of my visit, but no cases requiring particular notice. The number in hospital for one year was 93, and total number of days, 1,286; no deaths. Cost of medicines, £43 4*s.* 3*d.* Although this sum is less than that of last year, yet it is high in comparison with other gaols: Galway, for instance, where the daily average was 19, the total cost of medicine was £5 1*s.* 5*d.* In Clare, the number in hospital for the last year was 62; total days 1,372, and cost of medicine, £13 12*s.* 10*d.* In the North Riding, Tipperary, the admissions to the hospital for the year 1853, were 136; total days, 5,485, and cost of medicine, £26 5*s.* 7*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Marquess of Ormonde.	Richard Sullivan, Esq.
Right Rev. Doctor Walsh.	John Newport Green, Esq.
Sir John Blunden, Bart.	James S. Lane, Esq.
Henry Wemyes, Esq.	Rev. Joseph Thacker.
Joseph Green, Esq.	William P. Blunden, Esq.
Richard Smithwick, Esq.	James Burnham, Esq.

The Board meet the first Monday in each month, and attend very regularly.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Urlingford.

Urlingford.—I found this bridewell undergoing repairs, for which a sum of £20 had been presented at the previous assizes. There were no prisoners, and only 33 commitments during the last quarter. The place was clean, registry correct, and cost of dietary moderate. The local inspector constantly visits. Keeper's salary, £9 4*s.* 7*d.* per annum, which is quite inadequate.

Thomastown.

Thomastown.—No prisoners—last quarter 114. The building is so defective in construction that it is capable of but little further improvement. The outer wall has been raised four feet, and at the angles seven. The force-pump has been put in order, and the sewerage rendered more effective. There being no male day-room, an apartment which is at the foot of the stairs might be easily applied to this purpose by placing a grate in it, and altering the position of the door. Eave shoots are much required, also a supply of stretchers, several of the cells being unprovided with bedsteads of any kind whatever. Registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary, 3*d.* all round. The local inspector sometimes visits but makes no entry. The neighbouring magistrates frequently inspect.

Callan.

Callan.—Contrary to what generally prevails, there is a great increase in the commitments to this bridewell—the total number for the quarter ending the 30th September, being 119, and from that date to the 10th November, the day of my visit, 94.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Kilkenny.

Bridewells.

The accommodation is wholly inadequate, as frequently referred to in former reports; yet nothing has been done. There are but two small cells, and a miserable day-room for each sex, and one yard common to both; the latter is quite insecure, the walls being too low; and there is no water on the premises. The local inspector is regular in his visits. The bridewell was thoroughly clean. Registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary reasonable. There were six male prisoners and three females at the time of my visit. No long detentions.

Callan.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

[Since the above was in type, the defects in the chimneys of the board room and turnkeys' apartments have been remedied, and an iron railing is about to be erected in front of the left wing, so as to ensure complete separation for the female class, who are forthwith to be transferred to this section of the gaol. I have also to add, that an inquiry into certain alleged violations of discipline in the prison having been directed by the executive, I do not feel myself at liberty to advert further to the matter than to state, that my colleague and myself held an investigation into the circumstances on the 14th instant, and furnished a report accordingly, in obedience to our instructions.

January 23. J. G.]

CITY OF KILKENNY GAOL.—VISITED 29TH NOVEMBER, 1853.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor debtors,	–	1
Felons convicted,	3	4
Felons untried,	–	1
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–
Committed summarily,	1	5
Total,	6	11—17

OFFENCES, &c. OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED FOR PAST YEAR.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	10	6	14	8	24	14
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Summary convictions,	14	5	–	–	14	5
Vagrants,	10	10	2	14	12	24
Twice imprisoned,	2	2	4	6	6	8
Three times imprisoned,	3	–	–	–	3	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	4	–	2	–	6

South District.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

This total shows a very remarkable diminution in comparison with the return furnished at last inspection, which took place in July, 1852, when the aggregate amounted to 54; and on the 2nd of April, 1851, the total number was 83; I regret, however, to observe, that the re-commitments of females continue to be proportionably higher than in any gaol in Ireland for the past year, there being no less than 60 of this class re-committed, while there were but 12 males during the same period. This, no doubt, is owing to the utter impossibility of carrying out proper discipline or classification, and which can alone be effected by separation, the only true means of hoping for reformation, or deterring females from seeking the gaol as a place of easy residence. Since the introduction of shot-drill and the reduction of the dietary, the decrease in the re-commitments of males has been most marked, and workhouse offenders and vagrants altogether banished. Previous to the adoption of the above salutary measures, the gaol was infested with these two classes of prisoners; however, it must be borne in mind, that at this season of the year the numbers in confinement are generally low. There was but one prisoner for trial at quarter sessions, and this a female, an old and hardened offender. She had been transported for stealing a watch, and having served her time of seven years returned, having realized over £50; but in ten days after was committed for drunkenness, and has since been a constant inmate of the gaol. There has been no change in the accommodation, nor any addition to the building since last inspection. It was clean, orderly, and well ventilated. The punishments were rather numerous, but were generally for slight breaches of discipline, and were nearly all in the female class, the consequence, doubtless, of their being left in association.

Employment and Schools.—The only employment for males is stone-breaking. There is no school.

Female Department.—Although there were but ten females in the gaol on the day of inspection, yet even this small number could not be properly classified in this ill-constructed old building; some of them, however, were engaged sewing, making fuel balls, and at the usual prison duties. In this department also the prisoners are left without any educational instruction.

Dietary.—Male Felons—Breakfast, 9 oz. of Indian meal, and one pint of new milk. Dinner, 9 oz. of oatmeal, and one pint of new milk.

Female Felons—Breakfast, 8 oz. of Indian meal, and one pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of oatmeal, and one pint of new milk.

Male Vagrants—Breakfast, 9 oz. Indian meal, and half pint of new milk. Dinner, 9 oz. of oatmeal, and half pint of new milk.

Female Vagrants—Breakfast, 8 oz. of Indian meal, and half pint of new milk. Dinner, 8 oz. of oatmeal, and half pint of new milk.

Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ Although

SOUTH DISTRICT.
City of Kilkenny Gaol.

the dietary has been in some measure reduced since the last inspection, yet I must call the attention of the Board of Superintendence to the above scale not being in accordance with that ordered by the Court of Queen's Bench, and which the Prisons' Act directs should be *strictly* adhered to. For the information of the Board, I here insert the last Schedule prescribing the dietary to be adopted in ALL gaols.

PRISON DIETARY.

Class 1, *Males.*—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Class 2, *Females.*—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Class 3, *Males and Females under* 10 *Years.*—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk. Supper, 4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin new milk.

Dietary for prisoners whose term of imprisonment shall not exceed one calendar month:—

Class 1, *Males.*—Breakfast, 8 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 2, *Females.*—Breakfast, 7 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel, or vegetable soup.

Class 3, *Males and Females under* 10 *Years.*—Breakfast, 5 oz. meal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner, 10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk. Supper, 4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin new milk.

The prisoners included in Class 1, if committed for not less than two months, may, in cold weather, and if employed in exhausting labour (should it be certified as proper by the medical officer), receive for breakfast 9½ oz. of meal, and for dinner 1 lb. of bread, or an equivalent portion of potatoes.

The meal may be Indian meal, or oatmeal, or rye meal. Rice may be used instead, but only in conjunction with meal, and then in the proportion of 2 oz. of rice to 6 of meal. Instead of new milk, buttermilk may be used, in the proportion of half a pint of new milk to one pint of buttermilk.

The bread shall consist of either of the following substances:—

1. Seconds flour.
2. Half seconds flour and half Indian meal.
3. Whole wheat meal.
4. Rye.
5. Rye and barley meal.

Provided that if rye or rye and barley bread be used, the equivalents shall be 16 oz. of rye or rye and barley meal for 14 oz. of wheaten or Indian meal, and also in proportion for the other quantities.

Potatoes may be substituted for the stirabout or bread, in each meal, in the following proportions:—

	Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Breakfast, .	3 lbs.	2½ lbs.	2 lbs.
Dinner, . .	4 lbs.	3½ lbs.	3 lbs.
Supper, . .	,,	,,	1 lb.

It is strongly recommended that, as to preserve the health, variety of food is as necessary as a full supply, the substitution of potatoes for bread at dinner may be made whenever practicable, twice or three times in each week.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Kilkenny Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; meat, per lb., $5d.$; new milk, per gallon, $3\frac{7}{8}d.$; salt, per stone, $5d.$

Books and Accounts.—These were correct, but the new forms have not been adopted. I was informed the dietary book was ready, and would be brought into use when the new contracts were taken. Total cost of gaol for the last three years—1850, £568; 1851, £538 13*s.*; 1852, £499 9*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas Prim, Esq., Local Inspector, . .	30	0	0
Robert Cane, M.D., ...	30	0	0
Rev. Joseph Thacker, Protestant Chaplain, .	30	0	0
Rev. Wm. Hayden, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	30	0	0
William Magee, Governor, ...	65	0	0
Miss Mary Magee, Matron, ...	15	0	0
Jeffrey Mara, Turnkey, ...	20	0	0
Thomas Foley, do., ...	20	0	0

There has not been any change in the staff since last inspection. The turnkeys are on gaol allowance; they appear to be respectable and efficient men.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 414; surgeon, &c., 283; Protestant chaplain, 175; Roman Catholic do., 120.

There is no hospital, and fortunately there were none sick. The gaol is generally very healthy; during the year there were but 12 under medical treatment; total number of days, 300, and cost of medicine, £9.

Board of Superintendence.

Marquess of Ormonde.	William Lanigan, Esq.
John Potter, Esq., Mayor.	Daniel Cullen, Esq.
Richard Sullivan, Esq., J.P.	William Jones, Esq.
Edmond Smithwick, Esq., J.P.	Joseph Wright, Esq.
Henry Potter, Esq., J.P.	William Landers, Esq.
Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P.	William Banks, Esq.

The Board have no fixed days of meeting, and assemble only when summoned by the local inspector.

General Observations.—It is wholly useless to expect that any improvement can be made in this wretched old building; I would therefore strongly recommend the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence to follow the suggestion of my colleague, in his report for last year, and take the house of industry, now vacant, which, at little expense, might be converted into a prison of sufficient size for the requirements of the city, and adapted to the separate system, which, as regards females especially, is the only means whereby reformation can be expected.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

KING'S COUNTY GAOL, AT TULLAMORE.—VISITED JULY 5, 1853.

Annexed is the morning state on the day of inspection :—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.,	1	–
Felons convicted,	46	26
Misdemeanants do.,	10	1
Felons untried,	8	5
Under Revenue Laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	11	9
Lunatics,	1	1
Total,	79	42—121
Of whom sick in hospital,	6	–

RETURN OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

	Ages.					
	10 years and under.		16 years and above 10.		20 years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	2	–	2	–	18	7
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	–	–	–	2
Workhouse offenders,	4	–	8	–	4	1
Twice imprisoned,	1	–	3	1	–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	3	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–
Total,	7	–	14	–	28	10

The above aggregate is 46 under the number on the same day in July last year, and 48 less than at the inspection of my colleague, which took place on the 4th May, 1852. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of commitments for the last two years, and what is still more satisfactory, and affords strong proof of good management and discipline is, that the RE-committals for the same period have been fewer than in most other gaols in Ireland. Eight cells for females, designed on the separate system, are being constructed, and it is intended to build eight additional, at no distant period. I would strongly recommend sheds, to separate the prisoners while at work, being erected in the yards, for which there is ample space. The prisoners are all supplied with gaol clothing. There were not any vagrants in custody, but there were 18 workhouse offenders, three of whom only were re-committed. The punishments were few, and of ordinary character. The sewerage and storage are good, and the whole premises in thorough repair—clean and airy in all departments.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

King's County Gaol.

Employment and Schools.—Employment of male prisoners:—Weaving, winding, warping, tailoring, shoe-making, smith-work, grinding corn, breaking bones and stones, painting and glazing, carpenter-work, stone-cutting, working water-engine, and prison duties.

The different works are conducted with great energy and skill, nearly all the prisoners being employed; crushing bones is carried on to some extent, and yielded a profit of nearly £50 for the last year. A schoolmaster is employed, who teaches each class from one to two hours daily, and particular attention is paid to those who evince any aptitude for learning—a registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.—It is almost unnecessary to refer to the deficiency of accommodation here, as there will shortly be more room, not only for better classification, but adopting to some extent the separate system, so very necessary with females; and I trust when this takes place, that steps will be taken to afford more educational instruction to the prisoners, particularly to the juveniles—this important branch of discipline, from want of space, being at present very deficient in this department. The prisoners were employed in spinning and carding wool, spinning hemp, and washing, &c. &c.

Dietary.—The dietary is strictly according to regulation. The provisions were of good quality, and are regularly inspected. The bread is baked in the gaol, by which a saving is effected. No complaints. Average cost per day, $2\frac{1}{8}d.$ for each prisoner.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., $1\frac{1}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, 8*s.* $10\frac{3}{4}d.$; new milk, per gallon, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—These are all admirably kept, and the checks simple, clear, and satisfactory. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years, stands thus—1850, £2,379 5*s.* $7\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1851, £2,204 9*s.* $9\frac{1}{2}d.$; 1852, £1,954 1*s.* 7*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. E. F. Berry, Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. J. O'Rafferty, Roman Catholic do.,	40	0	0
Francis Berry, Local Inspector,	130	0	0
Robert Harding, Governor,	184	12	2
John Ridley, Medical Officer,	65	0	0
Henry Burke, Deputy Governor,	60	0	0
E. Fitzgibbon, Matron,	40	0	0
Mary Silver, Female Turnkey,	25	0	0
Margaret Thompson, Nurse,	20	0	0
William Smith, 1st Turnkey,	40	0	0
Philip Green, 2nd do.	25	0	0
Thomas Brennan, 3rd do.	25	0	0
John Silver, 4th do.	25	0	0
Jones Commins, 5th do.	25	0	0
John Doolin, 6th do.	25	0	0
Henry Neil, 7th do.	25	0	0
Thomas Doyle, 8th do.	25	0	0
Philip Green, jun., Messenger,	6	10	0
William J. Adams, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 230; surgeon, 271; Protestant chaplain, 175; Roman Catholic do., 158.

King's County Gaol.

Hospitals.—The hospitals were clean and well ventilated, and no cases of a serious character. A new arrangement has been made, by which the cost of medicine will be much lessened; the doctor does the duty of apothecary also, his salary being raised from £45 to £65 per annum.

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Rosse.	George M'Mullen, Esq.
Earl of Charleville.	Henry Manly, Esq.
John W. Tarleton, Esq.	Robert Goodbody, Esq.
John O'Brien, Esq.	Thomas Acres Pierce, Esq.
Dawson French, Esq.	John H. Walsh, Esq.
David Thompson, Esq.	Robert B. Slater, Esq.

The meetings are monthly, and the attendance of members regular.

General Observations.—I am glad at being able to congratulate the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence, in having taken a step in the right direction, by making a beginning towards adopting the separate system, the only true means, in my opinion, by which the reformation of prisoners may be hoped for; and I trust at no distant period to see the male side of the prison adapted to this mode of discipline, for which, from its general construction, it affords considerable facilities.

Bridewell.

Bridewell.

Parsonstown.—There were only five male and two female prisoners here at the time of inspection, the total number of commitments for the year being 850. The cost of rations, which are supplied by contract, £83 19*s.* 9*d.* The whole prison was in excellent order, the books correct, and cost of dietary moderate.

Parsonstown.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED MAY 18, 19, 1853.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Morning State, 18th of May.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	2	–
Poor do.,	6	3
Felons convicted,	16	6
Misdemeanants do.,	70	38
Felons untried,	2	2
Misdemeanants do.,	30	31
Vagrants,	19	–
Revenue laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	79	27
Lunatics,	–	1
Total,	225	108—333
Of whom sick in hospital,	8	7—15

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Limerick Gaol.

Although the foregoing aggregate shows an excess of only 19, as compared with the return at the last inspection, yet there is an enormous increase in the *re*-commitments, the total, by the return furnished for 1852, being 177 males, and 36 females; and for this year, 281 males, and 69 females. This great increase would appear to be principally owing to the numbers committed from the workhouse: there were 81 in custody at the time of my visit, for insubordination and absconding from the establishment, the total commitments for the year, under this head, being 368. I should say that a more stringent course should be adopted in the gaol for this class, so as to prevent a recurrence of this great evil. The discipline of the prison appears to me, at present, not to be sufficiently *deterrent* for such offenders; and their being rather better fed in the latter is, I fear, an additional inducement to their seeking the gaol as an easy place of refuge, which is shown in a great degree by the number of *re*-commitments of workhouse prisoners for the last twelve months. Classification is observed as far as the crowded state of the gaol will allow, and the whole prison was in excellent order, and generally well arranged; the bedding good and sufficient; an abundant supply of water; and the cells, day-rooms, and corridors thoroughly clean and well ventilated. No material alteration has taken place in the construction of the prison since the last inspection. The drying-room has been rendered more effective, as also the heating of the 17 separate cells for juveniles. 46 cots have been brought into use, and 44 additional ones are ready for issue. The general accommodation consists of 179 single cells, 4 solitary cells, and 13 day-rooms. The commitments during the last year were—males, 1,388; females, 622. Re-commitments—males, 281; females, 69. Greatest number in gaol at one time during past year—males, 301; females, 125. Average—males, 209; females, 91. The following is the return of juveniles in gaol at the time of inspection:—

CLASSIFICATION.	Ages.						
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	13	–	16
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	1	4	–	4	–	9
For trial at assizes and quarter sessions—Felons,	–	–	3	–	–	1	4
,, Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	3	–	3
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	3	–	8
Vagrants,	–	–	7	–	9	–	16
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	5	–	–	2	7
							65

Employments.—Great activity is displayed in the industrial department; the following is the return of the different employments of the male prisoners:—

Weavers and winders,	25	Cleaning flax,	6
Tailors,	6	Picking oakum,	64
Carpenters and sawyers,	6	Stone-breaking,	74
Shoe and clog makers,	5	Prison duties, bakers, cooks, &c.,	25
Smiths,	2		
Mat-makers,	4		

School.—The male school is admirably conducted. There were 86 attending it at the time of my visit. I examined some of the classes, and they appeared to have made very creditable progress.

Female Department.—Over two-thirds of the females were employed in spinning, carding, cloving flax, needle-work, and washing. In the work-room, which is a large airy building, 37 were employed; this apartment affords great relief, the day-rooms being very small and close. There were five classes, and order appeared to be well maintained, notwithstanding the crowded state of the department. There is no school; but the Sisters of Mercy frequently attend, and afford religious instruction to the Roman Catholic inmates.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—6 oz. of Indian meal, 2 oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk; females—$5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of Indian meal, $1\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk; third class—$3\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of Indian meal, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of rice, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk.

Dinner.—Males—15 oz. of brown bread, and 1 pint of milk; females—13 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint of milk; third class—10 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Supper.—Third class—4 oz. of brown bread, and $\frac{3}{8}$ pint of milk.

Prisoners committed for one month and under, get gruel every day for dinner in place of milk.

On Wednesday and Saturday all classes get gruel for dinner in lieu of milk.

The bread, which is composed of equal parts of whole-flour and barley-meal, was of excellent quality; the stirabout, milk, and gruel were also unexceptionable. The provisions are duly inspected.

Contracts.—Oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* $9\frac{3}{5}$*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 3*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{3}{4}$*d.*; bread, baked in the gaol, stands at $4\frac{5}{8}$*d.* per lb. Average cost of diet per day for each prisoner, $1\frac{3}{4}$*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. Benjamin Jacob, Local Inspector,	85	0	0
Rev. Henry H. Rose, Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. William Bourke, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
David O'Callaghan, Physician,	44	0	0
Joseph Parker, Apothecary,	30	0	0

South District.

County of Limerick Gaol.

		£	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Woodburn,	Governor,	300	0	0
Patrick Roche,	Clerk and Schoolmaster,	70	0	0
Patrick Browne,	1st Turnkey,	45	0	0
John Quinlavan,	2nd do.,	35	0	0
David Fitzgerald,	3rd do.,	35	0	0
Daniel Hallinan,	4th do.,	35	0	0
Joseph Gabbett,	5th do.,	35	0	0
William Leamy,	6th do.,	35	0	0
John Hickey,	7th do.,	35	0	0
Henry Roberts,	8th do.,	35	0	0
George Fitzgerald,	9th do.,	35	0	0
Matthew Lyons,	10th do.,	27	10	0
William Airy,	11th do.,	27	10	0
Philip Stark,	12th do.,	25	0	0
Mrs. Mary Roche,	Matron,	40	0	0
Alice O'Neil,	Assistant do.,	20	0	0
Ellen Devitt,	Nursetender,	20	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 197; surgeon, &c., 249; Protestant chaplain, 116; Roman Catholic do., 216.

Books and Expenditure.—The books appear to be all very correctly kept, and the accounts duly checked. No presentment has been required for the support of the gaol for the last two years and a-half. It is but right, however, to state, that this is owing to very large sums having been presented for the establishment during the famine years, all of which was not required, and the balances were brought forward from time to time to the credit of the Board of Superintendence. The profits of works for the half-year ending at last Spring Assizes amounted to £41 10*s.*; and there still remains to the credit of the gaol account no less a sum than £3,646 14*s.* The total cost of the prison for the last three years was as follows:—

Summer.	£	s.	d.	Spring.	£	s.	d.	Total.	£	s.	d.
1850,	1,924	4	11½	1851,	3,240	5	3		5,164	10	2½
1851,	1,392	12	1	1852,	2,333	13	7		3,726	5	8
1852,	1,158	12	9	1853,	1,979	7	8		3,138	0	5

Hospital.—The prison has been very healthy; there were only 15 under treatment at the time of inspection. No cases requiring particular notice. The cost of medicine moderate, and the books accurately kept.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir Richard Bourke,	Henry Maunsell, Esq.
The Venerable Archdeacon of Limerick,	John Croker, Esq.
Thomas O'Grady, Esq.	Lord Clarina,
William H. Gabbett, Esq.	Major T. Vandeleur,
Michael Furnell, Esq.	Eyre Lloyd, Esq.
William Monsell, Esq., M.P.	Colonel J. Vandeleur.

The Board meets frequently for the examination of accounts and all other matters connected with the establishment. The

bills are discharged by cheques, signed by three of the members, and the accounts of general expenditure closed previous to each assizes, when they are passed by a Committee of the Grand Jury. South District. — *County of Limerick Gaol.*

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Glin.—One male prisoner, and no females at the time of inspection; only 34 altogether confined here for the ten months previous; some repairs are required to the roof and chimneys; the books and registry correct; cost of dietary, 3*d.* all round; committals regular; and the building clean and orderly. I am glad to find that the keeper's salary has been raised from ten to fifteen pounds per annum; he appears to be a respectable and attentive man. Glin.

Kilfinan.—The keeper here appointed since last inspection, appeared to be a respectable man. The bridewell is improved, and number of commitments much decreased, the books correct, and cost of dietary 3½*d.* all round. Local inspector frequently visits. Only one prisoner at the time of inspection. Kilfinan.

Bruff.—Three female prisoners here at the time of my visit, no males; total for last quarter 225, a great number of whom were committed for workhouse offences. The house was undergoing repair, and was in some disorder in consequence. The registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary moderate. The local inspector frequently visits. Bruff.

Croom.—Two males, no females; only 38 altogether committed here the previous quarter. The accommodation is inadequate for even the reduced numbers generally confined here. There is but one yard, and proper separation of the sexes cannot be observed as it ought, from the position of the cells; this might be remedied, and at little expense. The building was clean, and the registry and committals correct. Local inspector sometimes visits. Croom.

Rathkeale.—I found 11 male prisoners here, ten of them wretched, ragged boys under 15 years of age; 4 females. Total last quarter 208. The privies have been reconstructed, and the bridewell otherwise improved since last inspection. The soil is still, however, cleared through the house, which is at times an intolerable nuisance; this might be easily remedied by the introduction of a small door at the rere, to be used only for this purpose when required. The building was tolerably clean, but the registry and committals kept in a very irregular manner. The local inspector visits frequently. Rathkeale.

Newcastle.—Clean, orderly, and regular in every respect. Two male prisoners, and 3 females; 71 last quarter, principally juveniles. Local inspector frequent in his visits. Newcastle.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

CITY OF LIMERICK GAOL.—VISITED 18TH MAY, 1853.

Prisoners in Custody.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	4	–
Poor do.	2	–
Felons convicted,	58	22
Misdemeanants do.	15	6
Felons untried,	16	16
Misdemeanants do.	18	7
Vagrants,	30	45
Soldiers tried,	1	–
Committed summarily,	28	7
	172	103—275
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	1

There is little difference in the above aggregate as compared with the return at last year's inspection, which took place on the 26th of April; but the number of commitments from the workhouse has increased very much, there being no less than 35 males and 17 females of this class confined here on the day of my visit. It is strange this should be the case in both city and county, whereas generally throughout Ireland, the number of commitments under this head have decreased considerably. Drunkenness and vagrancy have also increased: the number has nearly doubled, as appears by the return of last year compared with this; there being for the latter period no less than 792 committals for drunkenness. There were 75 vagrants in the gaol the day of inspection. The total commitments to the gaol for the past year were:—males, 3,956; females, 1,753: recommitments, males, 91; females, 74: greatest number at one time, males, 204; females, 111; average males, 161; ditto females, 84: and, since the 1st of January last, there were no less than 1,151 committals for further examination; for vagrancy and assaults, 983; and for drunkenness, 218. The following is the return of juvenile criminals:—there were 185 in the gaol—102 males, and 83 females.

OFFENCES, &c., of Juveniles classified.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	8	1	12	8
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	2	–	6	4
Felons committed for trial at Assizes and Sessions,	–	–	2	–	5	1
Summary convictions,	–	–	4	2	6	4
Vagrants,	–	10	14	12	8	11
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	18	8	10	16
Offenders on leaving Workhouse,	–	–	4	2	3	4
Twice imprisoned,	–	4	4	5	5	6
Three times imprisoned,	–	1	2	1	1	2
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	1
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	1	2

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

State and Accommodation.—The tread-wheel and pumps have all been put in complete order lately, and an abundant supply of water afforded to all parts of the prison. The tread-wheel is being divided into compartments, in order to separate the prisoners; and it is intended to erect sheds in the yard, so as to prevent association while waiting for their turn of work. Even this slight approach to the separate system is most commendable. The Board of Superintendence have had plans prepared for the enlargement of the prison, and extension of hospital accommodation, &c., the estimate of which is £7,000; and as this sum would appear to be sufficient for constructing the proposed addition on the separate system, I trust the Board will again consider the matter, and have new plans prepared, without which I fear it would be impossible to insure their approval by the Executive. The present accommodation is lamentably deficient; it consists of 73 cells, 30 small rooms with beds, and 11 miserable day-rooms. The whole gaol was clean and well ventilated, and classification was observed as far as practicable; but the pressure of numbers rendered separation impossible to any useful extent.

Employments.—The industrial department is on a very limited scale, indeed the crowded state of the gaol renders it impossible to effect much in this useful branch; some of the prisoners, however, were employed at shoe-making, picking oakum, and stone-breaking. There is no school.

Female Department.—The females were employed as far as the space would allow, in knitting, hackling and spinning flax, and needle-work; but, with the best arrangements, little could be effected, and the whole department presented a melancholy spectacle of overcrowding, there being no less than 98 females shut up in two small rooms, amongst whom were 22 women with very young children, besides 15 of the latter, a few years older, that were kept in a separate apartment: and it is a strong proof of great care and watchfulness, that, under these trying circumstances, the gaol was exceedingly healthy, there being only one female in hospital, which had no other inmate on the day of my inspection.

Dietary.—Breakfast—males, 6 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice made into stirabout, and ½ pint of new-milk; females, 5 oz. of Indian meal and 2 oz. of rice, and ½ pint of new-milk; children, 4 oz. of Indian meal and 1 oz. of rice and ½ pint new-milk.

Dinner—males, 14 oz. of second quality bread, and 1 pint of new-milk; females, 12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint of new-milk; children, 10 oz. bread, and ½ pint new-milk.

Supper—children, 4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggins new-milk.

The provisions were all good and wholesome, and are regularly inspected by the proper authorities. Average cost of diet per day for each prisoner, 2*d.* The contracts are—bread, per lb., 1½*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 7*s.* 10½*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per stone, 5*d.*; rice, per cwt., 14*s.*

Books and Accounts.—The books, which are all kept with great clearness, under the immediate inspection of Doctor

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Limerick Gaol.

Gibson, the able local inspector, afford every facility as to the general expenditure, the checks on which are clear and satisfactory.

Officers.—No change has taken place in the staff since the last inspection. The turnkeys do not wear uniform, and none of the officers receive any prison allowance. Officers' visits during the past year:—Local inspector, 338; surgeon, 161; Protestant chaplain, 159; Roman Catholic chaplain, 204; apothecary, 106.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Gibson, Esq., Local Inspector,	150	0	0
Rev. A. W. Edwards, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Brahan, Roman Catholic do.	40	0	0
R. R. Gelston, M.D., Surgeon,	40	0	0
J. B. Bouchier, Apothecary,	16	0	0
John Moore, Governor,	130	0	0
John Hurley, Clerk,	40	0	0
Margaret Fitzgerald, Matron,	40	0	0
Henry Pardy, Head Turnkey,	52	10	0
John Doyle, Turnkey,	40	0	0
Jonathan Daune, do.	30	0	0
Thomas Madigan, do.	24	0	0
Patrick Russell, do.	24	0	0
Richard Hartigan, do.	24	0	0
John Ievers, do.	24	0	0
James Kilmartin, do.	24	0	0
Anne Gaynor, do.	27	6	0
Catherine Wheeler, Hospital Nurse,	16	18	0

Hospital.—I visited the goal on the 18th of May, and again on the 6th of June; on both occasions the hospital contained but one inmate, and, on reference to the books, I found the total number of admissions from the 1st of January—a period of five months—was only 46; it is. therefore, unnecessary to repeat that great attention must be paid by the medical officer and the other authorities to the sanitary state of the prison. The hospital is now being enlarged—it is to be raised an additional story, water-closets and other improvements introduced, and the accommodation rendered more convenient than heretofore.

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor,	Thaddeus M'Donnell, Esq., J.P.
Henry Watson, Esq., J.P.	William Howley, Esq., J.P.
Francis Spaight, Esq., J.P.	William Gabbett, Esq.
Richard Russell, Esq., J.P.	Patrick M'Namara, Esq.
John W. Mahony, Esq. J.P.	Robert Rodger, Esq.
Patrick A. Shannon, Esq., J.P.	James T. Quinlan, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, and at intervening periods if required specially. The money presented at each Assizes is transferred by cheques from time to time to the local inspector, and the bills and contracts discharged accordingly. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years was as follows:—from Spring Assizes, 1850 to 1851, £2,032 16*s.*; ditto, 1852, £1,892 19*s.* 5*d.*; and for 1853, £1,915 10*s.* 2*d.*

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

Queen's County Gaol, at Maryborough.—Visited 10th and 11th June, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Poor do.	4	–
Felons convicted,	31	15
Misdemeanants do.	1	2
Felons untried,	21	12
Misdemeanants do.	–	1
Committed summarily,	7	–
Total,	65	30—95
Of whom sick in hospital,	–	1

Juveniles.

Classification.	Ages.						Total.
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Felons convicted,	–	–	3	–	2	–	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felons committed for trial at assizes and quarter sessions,	–	–	3	–	2	1	6
Summary convictions,	–	–	3	–	1	–	4
Vagrants,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
							–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	–	–		–	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Five times imprisoned, and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	–	–	9	–	7	1	17

The total number of prisoners in custody, reported at the two last inspections, held in November, 1851, and in September, 1852, having amounted respectively to 165 and 122 shows the gradual diminution that has taken place; and it should be borne in mind that at this period of the year the inmates of prisons generally reach their highest figure: the present aggregate, therefore, must be taken as evidence of considerable improvement. And, what is still more satisfactory, is the very great decrease that has taken place in the *re-commitments;* in the first report, above referred to, these amounted to no less than 122; in the second, 52; and this year they are down to 25; the total commitments for the latter period being 942. Only four prisoners for workhouse offences were committed to the gaol since the 1st of January last, and but one vagrant: none of either class in custody at the time of my

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

visit. There were only three prisoners for trial at the approaching assizes, and twenty-nine for quarter sessions, not one of whom were re-committals. There were no convicts. The accommodation consists of 76 single cells, 20 rooms with beds, and 12 day-rooms, so that the gaol was by no means crowded. The additional wing, which is designed on the separate system, and intended for females, will shortly be ready for occupation; and I hope at some future period to see the whole gaol constructed on the same plan, for which it is well adapted, and might be rendered available for this purpose at no great expense. A large straw-house has lately been erected, chiefly by the labour of the prisoners. The cesspools have been improved, and air-tight trap-doors placed over each. Separate compartments on the tread-wheel, and stalls for the reception of those employed on it during intervals of work, are in progress. The whole prison was very clean and thoroughly ventilated; the bedding good and sufficient, and nearly all the prisoners supplied with clothing which is manufactured and made up in the gaol.

Employment of Male Prisoners.

Tread-wheel and Shot-drill,	20	Mat-makers,	15
Erecting Building,	8	Unemployed Sick,	2
Weavers and winders,	5	Stone-cutters,	2
Shoemakers,	4	Masons,	2
Tailors,	4	Tinker,	1
Carpenters,	2		65

RETURN of WORKS and MANUFACTURES for one year, ending 11th June.

Head of work.	Cost of Work.	Return of Work.	Profit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weaving,	36 2 6	64 4 8	28 2 2
Mat-making,	56 0 0	96 0 0	40 0 0
Tailoring,	34 12 8	69 3 6	34 10 10
Shoemaking,	18 5 0	52 0 9	33 15 9
Tin-work,	4 5 0	13 9 6	9 4 6
Brush-making,	8 5 0	19 15 0	11 10 0
Carpenters' work,	36 1 8	98 10 8	62 9 0
Mason work,	34 4 2	99 16 6	65 12 4
Stone-cutting,	18 0 0	116 10 6	98 10 6
Female Prisoners' work,	43 4 6	92 8 9	49 4 3
	289 0 6	721 19 10	432 19 4

The various works are carried on with great activity. The re-committals, with very few exceptions, are all kept at hard labour, the tread-wheel and shot-drill; and the consequence is, that many vagrants and reckless characters, who formerly looked upon the gaol as an easy residence, where they were well fed and had little to do, have been banished, and the social condition of the town and the county thereby promoted.

School.—There is no regular schoolmaster, but the turnkeys give instruction in classes for two hours daily. A supply of books approved of by both chaplains, have lately been obtained from the National Board of Education.

Female Department.—The females are nearly all employed at spinning and carding wool and flax, knitting, needle-work, and in the laundry. Order and regularity appeared to be well maintained by the matron and her assistant.

Dietary.—Breakfast—Males: 8 oz Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk. Females: 7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint of buttermilk.

Dinner—Males: 14 oz. bread and 1 pint new milk. Females 12 oz. bread and ¾ pint new milk.

Every Tuesday and Friday ½ pint new milk to males and females for breakfast, and 1 pint of gruel for dinner instead of milk.

The chaplains test the provisions regularly, and record their inspections. The bread is baked in the gaol, by which a saving is effected. There were no complaints. Net cost of dietary per day for each prisoner—Males, 1¾*d*.; females, 1$\frac{23}{56}$*d*.

Contracts.—Flour, per cwt., 12*s*.; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s*. 9*d*.; meat, per lb., 4½*d*.; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d*.; buttermilk, per gallon, 2½*d*.; salt, per stone, 3*d*.

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are kept with great accuracy, and the checks on the general disbursements clear and adequate. Total cost of gaol for the last three years, including dietary, salaries, &c., was as follows:—1850, £2,407 16*s*. 7*d*.; 1851, £1,892 11*s*. 3*d*; 1852, £1,529 5*s*.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s*.	*d*.
Rev. Thomas Harpur, Local Inspector,	40	0	0
Rev. W. Goodwin, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. N. O'Connor, Roman Catholic do.	40	0	0
Thomas Pilsworth, Apothecary,	30	0	0
James Young, Governor,	150	0	0
David Weir, Deputy-Governor,	60	0	0
Thomas Pratt, Gate Porter,	30	0	0
William Whitfield, 1st Turnkey,	30	0	0
Henry Dawson, 2nd do.,	30	0	0
Abraham Case, 3rd do.,	30	0	0
Thomas Cobbe, 4th do.,	27	10	0
Robert Bryan, 5th do.,	27	10	0
William Sythes, 6th do.,	25	0	0
James Cooper, 7th do.,	25	0	0
Robert Carter, 8th do.,	25	0	0
Joseph Hewson, 9th do.,	25	0	0
James Heenan, 10th do.,	25	0	0
Robert Corbitt, 1st Watchman,	25	0	0
Richard Tennant, 2nd do.	25	0	0
Mary Anne Hovendon, 1st Matron,	21	0	0
Mary Anne Nichols, 2nd do.,	17	10	0
Anne Dawson, Nursetender, and Female Searcher,	21	0	0

None of the officers are on gaol allowance.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

Queen's County Gaol.

Since last inspection, Mr. Good, clerk and assistant, resigned, and Mr. Daniel Weir, from Spike Island Government Prison, after much competition, was appointed in his place. He appears to be an efficient officer.

Visits paid by officers during past year.—Local Inspector, 109; Surgeon, 110; Protestant Chaplain, 169; Roman Catholic Chaplain, 115.

Hospitals.—The prison has been remarkably healthy, only one sick at the time of my visit, and but one death during the year. The total number admitted to hospital being 45, and cost of medicine, £3 15*s.*

Board of Superintendence.

George Adair, Esq.	Wm. Hamilton, Esq.
Chidley Coote, Esq.	Lewis Moore, Esq.
E. W. Chetwode, Esq.	R. S. Hawkesworth, Esq.
W. W. Despard, Esq.	Henry White, Esq.
M. S. Cassan, Esq.	Robert H. Stubber, Esq.
Rev. J. T. Moore.	Hon. Thomas Vesey.

I had the pleasure of meeting the Board during my inspection. There was, as usual, a full attendance of members; and the systematic and business-like manner they went through the accounts and other matters that came before them evidenced the great interest they take in all that belongs to the prison. The condition of the gaol as to repair, to an adequate supply of necessaries, to cleanliness, order, and discipline, reflects the highest credit upon all who are engaged in carrying out the details of management. And I have to congratulate the authorities upon the fact of my having visited the bridewells of Stradbally, Abbeyleix, and Borris, and found them all three without prisoners. The buildings were clean and orderly, well supplied with all requisites, the books correct, and cost of dietary moderate.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING) GAOL, AT NENAGH—VISITED 9TH JUNE, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor do.,	3	–
Felons convicted,	55	31
Misdemeanants do.,	5	–
Felons untried,	26	28
Misdemeanants do.,	3	–
Vagrants,	8	–
Drunkards,	–	1
Revenue laws,	1	–
Committed summarily,	38	29
Lunatics,	2	4
Total,	144	93—237
Of whom sick in hospital,	10	9—19

OFFENCES, &c., of JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

	Ages.					
	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted, . . .	–	–	10	1	14	8
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons, . . .	–	–	9	1	8	8
Summary convictions, . .	1	–	5	2	3	7
Vagrants, ...	–	–	2	–	–	3
Workhouse offences, . . .	–	1	4	2	1	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse, ...	–	–	2	–	–	–

The commitments for the year were—males, 549; females, 289. The re-committals were—males, once, 11; females, do., 7—males, twice, 7; females, do., 4—males, thrice, 2. The great decrease of re-commitments is particularly satisfactory and creditable to the general management and discipline of the gaol. The aggregate number of prisoners, when compared with the return at the last inspection, which took place on 3rd May, 1852, shows a reduction of 72. The number in custody at this period of the year is generally high, from the proximity of assizes and quarter sessions. Total commitments for 1851—males, 1,938, and females, 1,007; the above return, therefore shows an extraordinary decrease in the general commitments of both sexes. At the time of inspection there were but two prisoners for trial at assizes. So large a diminution of crime is a matter of congratulation to the county. There were 21 convicts; these, however, were under orders for removal to Dublin. There were 18 workhouse offenders; this class has also greatly decreased, the total since the 1st of January being—males, 35; females, 28; and but 7 re-committals. The same may be said of vagrants, of whom there were only eleven at the time of inspection: total committed since 1st January, 134; and the re-committals of this class, for the same period but 17. The activity displayed, and the mode of classification, and the course adopted with re-committals, is highly creditable to the tact and management of the Governor; hence the great diminution of a class who formerly looked upon the gaol as an easy residence rather than a place of punishment. Educational instruction is given daily for two hours.

The prison throughout was in excellent order, clean, well ventilated, and had been recently painted. Heating apparatus has been introduced to a portion of the male prison, and contracts are entered into to extend it through all the wards of the gaol. The punishments for the past year were only 33, and all of ordinary character.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

Employment of Males.—From the following return it will be seen there was scarcely a male prisoner idle in the gaol:—

Carpenters,	3	Nailers' work,	1
Sawyers,	2	Painting and glazing,	3
Shoemakers,	6	Employed at bakehouse,	4
Tailors,	7	Employed grinding corn,	18
Weavers and winders,	10	Employed at mason work,	6
Mat-making and brush-making,	19	Stonebreaking,	12
Teasing cocoa-nut fibre,	8	Employed at school,	21
Smiths' work,	2	Prison duties,	8
		Unemployed and sick,	14

PRISONERS' WORK during the Year 1852.

40 Sacks, 7 stones of flour, converted into 3,714½ loaves of 4 lbs. each, being 92 to each sack,	20 Pairs of Stockings,
234 Sacks, 12 stones of wheat, &c., converted into 22,823 loaves of 4 lbs. each, being 97½ to each sack,	35 Ticks,
28 Suits of male convicts' clothes,	247 Yards of frieze,
9 Suits of female convicts' clothes,	507 Yards of ticken,
37 Suits of frieze clothes,	186 Yards of linsey woolsey,
127 Pairs of leather shoes,	83 Yards of linen,
12 Pairs of clog do.,	22 Stones of wool, carded and spun,
23 Pairs of canvass do.,	15 Stones of tow, do.,
140 Shirts,	670 Tin quarts,
19 Wrappers,	24 Wooden night buckets,
21 Petticoats,	164 Rugs,
9 Aprons,	Window bars, locks, keys, &c.
18 Caps,	120 Tons of limestone, pounded,
36 Shifts,	15,960 Thousand nails of all sorts,
	16 Small articles,
	20 Dozen of spoons,
	168 Mops,
	Mats of all sorts,
	Brushes of all kinds,
	648 Yards of hall matting.

Female Department.

Washing,	12	Employed at school,	15
Mangling,	5	Prison duties,	6
Needlework,	10	Unemployed and sick,	13
Knitting,	8		
Spinning and carding wool,	14	Total females,	93
Spinning and carding tow,	10		

The females, as will be seen by the foregoing table, are generally employed at industrial works, and the whole of this department was very well and carefully conducted.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—7 oz. of oatmeal, 1 oz. of rice, and half-a pint of new milk. Females—6 oz. of oatmeal, 1 oz. of rice, and half-a pint of new milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. of bread, and 1 pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel. Females—12 oz. of bread, and ¾ of a pint of skim milk, or the same of gruel.

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., ⅞*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 10*s.* 9*d.*; meat, per lb., 3*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

The dietary all unexceptionable, and regularly inspected. There were not any complaints. The bread is baked in the gaol; a master baker, who receives a salary of £1 per week, is employed, and there has been a saving to the county of £961 9*s.* 3½*d.*, for the last six years, effected by adopting this course. Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, 2*d.* and a fraction.

Books and Accounts.—New books and forms have been recently adopted, and all are kept with the utmost accuracy, affording every facility for checking the general expenditure. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years:—1850, £3,332 12*s.* 8*d.*; 1851, £2,712 12*s.* 11½*d.*; 1852, £2,387 0*s.* 11½*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Thomas T. Abbott, Local Inspector,	50	0	0
James H. Poe, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Thomas Mahony, Roman Catholic do.,	50	0	0
George Frith, Surgeon,	50	0	0
Francis Cahalan, Apothecary,	25	0	0
Thomas Rock, Governor,	250	0	0
Nathaniel Betty, Deputy-Governor,	100	0	0
James Going, Head Turnkey,	30	0	0
John Cooke, Gate do.	30	0	0
Henry Alcock, Turnkey,	25	0	0
Philip Heney, do.	25	0	0
Thomas Pyke, do.	25	0	0
Edward Green, do.	25	0	0
George Robinson, do.	25	0	0
Robert Parker, do.	25	0	0
William Roberts, do.	25	0	0
Henry Carey, do.	25	0	0
Charles Smith, Night Watch,	25	0	0
James Pierse, do.	25	0	0
Mrs. E. Betty, Matron,	40	0	0
Rebecca Owens, Female Assistant,	15	0	0
Mary Purtill, do.	15	0	0
Mary Galbraith, Hospital Nurse,	15	0	0
Ellen Cane, do.	15	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 152; surgeon, &c., 151; Protestant chaplain, 44; Roman Catholic do., 77.

All the officers, except the governor and deputy-governor, receive daily two pounds of bread and two pints of new milk. The turnkeys wear uniform, and seem a superior class of men.

Hospitals.—The gaol has been generally very healthy, still the number in hospital at the time of inspection was unusually high. There were, however, no serious cases, and the aggregate admitted for the past year was only 136, the number of days 5,485, and cost of medicine £26 5*s.* 7*d.* Cleanliness prevailed throughout the building, which is very well ventilated. There

South District.

County of Tipperary (North Riding) Gaol.

were six lunatics, three of whom have been removed, on application, to the office of that department in Dublin. The committals of the others were informal.

Board of Superintendence.

Sir John C. Carden, Bart.	R. E. Phillips, Esq.
Henry Prittie, Esq.	John Bennett, Esq.
John Bayly, Esq.	John H. Dundas, Esq.
Joshua R. Minnett, Esq.	William H. Carroll, Esq.
Caleb Going, Esq.	B. W. Holmes, Esq.
John Going, Esq.	Thomas Sadleir, Esq.

The meetings of the Board take place monthly, for the examination of accounts and payment of bills; the attendence of members is always regular.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Thurles.

Thurles.—I found this bridewell in excellent order in every respect, and well supplied with bedding and all other necessaries. Five male prisoners at the time of inspection; no females; 193 last quarter, 62 of whom were committed for drunkenness. Local inspector frequently visits. Cost of dietary, a fraction under 2½*d.* all round.

Templemore.

Templemore.—In good order; the books and committals regular, and charge for dietary moderate. Two male prisoners and four females at the time of inspection; 93 last quarter. Local inspector visits quarterly.

Roscrea.

Roscrea.—This bridewell requires a general repair, and I was glad to learn that the matter is under consideration. Three male prisoners at the time of my visit; 127 the previous quarter. Cost of dietary, 4¼*d.* males, and 3¾*d.* females. Local inspector visits regularly. The building clean and orderly, bedding sufficient, and books correct.

Borrisokane.

Borrisokane.—I was glad to learn that steps were about being taken to render this bridewell more secure, by raising the outside walls. The pump requires repair, and the locks are bad. No prisoners at the time of my visit; 65 the previous quarter. Books and committals properly kept. Dietary, 4*d.* males, and 3½*d.* females. The building was clean, and the bedding good and sufficient.

Newport.

Newport.—I need not refer to the total inadequacy of this bridewell, as a new one (which is admitted on all hands to be absolutely necessary) will shortly be erected. The number of commitments have decreased considerably; there were only 22 during the quarter previous to my visit. The house was clean, and the books and committals regular.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol, at Clonmel.—Visited 1st October, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.	
Master debtors,	4	1	
Poor debtors,	8	1	
Felons convicted,	99	47	
Misdemeanants convicted,	4	1	
Felons untried,	29	22	
Misdemeanants untried,	13	6	
Vagrants,	10	–	
Committed summarily,	57	24	
Lunatics,	6	4	
Total,	230	106	—336
Of whom sick in hospital,	2	2	

Offences, &c., of Juveniles classified—for one year.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	116	11	107	57	223	68
Misdemeanants convicted,	7	1	9	1	16	2
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	75	10	18	36	93	46
Misdemeanants,	7	1	–	–	7	1
Summary convictions,	549	66	163	122	712	188
Vagrants,	421	18	29	6	450	24
Workhouse offenders,	203	5	23	13	226	18
Twice imprisoned,	29	3	11	7	40	10
Three times imprisoned,	9	5	2	4	11	9
Four times imprisoned,	4	3	1	2	5	5
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	–	2	–	2

The above total shows a very favourable contrast with the aggregate furnished at the last inspection, which took place in the same month in 1852, the decrease being so large as 210; and it is satisfactory to add, that the decline of graver offences is equally marked. There is a considerable diminution in the re-commitments of both sexes; committals for drunkenness, vagrancy, and workhouse offences are also infinitely less than heretofore. The social state of the district is, therefore, a subject of congratulation to the county. The only alteration made in the construction of the building since last inspection is, that a portion of the old house of correction has been fitted up for the laudable purpose of separating the juveniles from the other prisoners. The gaol throughout is in sound repair, clean, and well ventilated; the bedding and blankets sufficient, and of good quality. The prisoners are provided with clothing, which consists of good strong frieze in winter, and stuff of a lighter texture for summer wear, all of which is manufactured and made up in the establishment. The bridewells, too, are all furnished from the store, in which there is an ample stock of all necessaries. The tread-wheels, to which separate compart-

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

ments have been attached, are applied to pumping water and flushing the sewers. Meals are taken in the cells, and classification observed to a satisfactory extent. The general accommodation consists of 236 single cells, 8 solitary cells, and 27 rooms with beds; 19 day-rooms, and 19 yards. The commitments during the year were—males, 4,174; females, 1,509. Re-commitments—males, 147; females, 94. The punishments were few, and of light character.

Employment and Schools.—Industrial employments of various kinds are carried on with great activity and judgment. The subjoined schedule, which does not include punitive labour, such as the tread-wheel and shot-drill, nor unproductive work, such as prison duties, &c., exhibits the remunerative return obtained for one year, ending July last.

RETURN OF WORKS FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING JULY 31, 1853.
CLONMEL GAOL.

TRADE.	Stock, July, 1852.	Expenditure, Year 1853.	Stock, July, 1853.	Sales for Year.	Profits for Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Smiths & Tinworkers,	8 5 10½	31 7 4½	12 17 3	31 11 5	4 15 5
Shoemakers, . .	43 3 5½	65 17 6½	25 2 5	123 4 5	39 5 10
Weavers, . . .	47 2 5½	243 6 2	159 14 11½	152 4 0	21 10 4
Tailors, . . .	15 6 7½	94 16 6	15 4 6½	192 16 11½	97 18 4½
Stonebreakers, brush-makers, and cutting firewood,	28 4 6	46 3 8½	20 15 11½	73 5 10	19 13 7
Scouring, . . .	—	46 11 1½	2 4 3	118 11 8½	74 4 10
Plain work, . .	4 3 1	119 1 0½	43 3 3	125 19 4	45 18 5½
Washing, . . .	3 11 2	89 4 3½	3 8 9	169 14 7	80 7 10½
Carpenters, . .	23 12 7	103 3 2	60 9 5½	66 12 3½	0 6 0
Masons, . . .	—	3 4 9½	—	2 4 9½	—
	173 9 9	842 15 8½	343 0 10	1,057 5 4	384 0 8½

Educational instruction is given by the turnkeys in their respective classes, and the juveniles are taught separately upon the National system. A registry of progress is subjoined; and upon examination, I found, some of the boys had considerably advanced in reading and arithmetic.

EDUCATIONAL RETURN FOR ONE YEAR.

BEGAN			Advanced to Spelling.		Advanced to Reading.		Advanced to Arithmetic.		Too old, or otherwise prevented.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Alphabet,	1,013	765	429	296	290	190	187	–	107	279	1,013	765
Spelling,	758	425	–	–	368	313	245	–	145	112	758	425
Reading,	960	491	–	–	–	415	785	–	175	76	960	491
Arithmetic, .	178	–	–	–	–	–	178	–	–	–	178	–
Total, .	2,909	1,681	429	296	658	918	1,395	–	427	467	2,909	1,681

Female Department.—This department is admirably conducted by the matron, assisted by her three daughters, who are active and intelligent. Nearly all the females were employed at the time of my visit, in spinning, carding, needle-work, and washing—the latter, which supplies regular occupation for a great number of the females, produces a considerable profit;

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

and I was glad to learn that the prices charged are not so low as to interfere with those who earn a livelihood by this mode of labour outside. Educational instruction is given for one hour daily.

Dietary.—Male prisoners, for breakfast, 8 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk.

Females, for breakfast, 7 oz. oatmeal, in stirabout, and half pint new milk.

Male prisoners, for dinner, 14 oz. household bread and 1 pint new milk.

Females, for dinner, 12 oz. household bread and 3 naggins milk.

To prisoners sentenced to one month's imprisonment and under, 1 oz. oatmeal in gruel, in lieu of milk at dinner.

To all prisoners, on Tuesdays and Fridays in each week, gruel in place of milk at dinner.

The chaplains inspect the provisions regularly, and the reports in the minute-book were always favourable as to the excellence of their quality. There were no complaints. Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, $2\frac{1}{3}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, household, per 4 lbs., 5*d.*; white, 6*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 9*d.*; new milk, per 20 pints, 12*d.*; salt, per stone, $3\frac{1}{2}d.$

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. James Morton, Local Inspector,	100	0	0
Rev. Henry Fry, Protestant Chaplain,	50	0	0
Rev. Michael Bourk, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
William J. Shiell, Surgeon,	74	0	0
Mr. Isaac Strahan, Governor,	250	0	0
Mr. Robert Grubb, Deputy-Governor,	120	0	0
Mr. John Sandford, Clerk,	100	0	0
Mr. Richard Legge, Secretary to the Board,	30	0	0
Mrs. Mary Cleary, Matron,	40	0	0
Johanna Cleary, Turnkey,	22	0	0
Mary Anne Cleary, do.,	15	0	0
Margaret Cleary, do.,	10	0	0
Joseph M'Caffrey, Gate Turnkey,	34	7	6
James Barron, do.,	34	7	6
Philip Shea, do.,	34	7	6
Eugene Boyle, do.,	34	7	6
Timothy Ryan, do.,	34	7	6
Denis Kearney, do.,	34	7	6
Joseph Kingsley, do.,	25	0	0
James Quin, Gate do.,	34	7	6
John Fetherson, do.,	34	7	6
John Whitstone, do.,	34	7	6
Nathaniel Russell, do.,	34	7	6
James Walsh, do.,	34	7	6
Richard Walsh, do.,	34	7	6
James Devereux, do.,	34	7	6
Humphry Jessop, do.,	34	7	6
Henry Bushell, do.,	34	7	6
Thomas Somers, Hospital do.,	34	7	6
Catherine Bergin, Hospital Nurse,	15	15	0

South District.

County of Tipperary (South Riding) Gaol.

Since last inspection one turnkey was dismissed for drunkenness, and was replaced by Michael Madden, since dead. William Brangan, one of the turnkeys, having been appointed bridewell-keeper at New Birmingham, Joseph Kingsley, a shoemaker, has been selected in his place. None of the officers receive gaol allowance.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 327; surgeon, &c., 423; Protestant chaplain, 157; Roman Catholic do., 134.

The Books are all very accurately kept, and checks on the accounts strictly observed. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands thus—1850, £5,957 18*s.* 4*d.*; 1851, £5,412 15*s.* 5*d.*; 1852, £4,635 2*s.* 8*d.*

The Hospitals contained but four patients. The general state of this department, as to cleanliness, ventilation, and management, is most creditable to the able and attentive medical officer of the establishment. The total number in hospital for the past year was 473; aggregate number of days, 4,523, and cost of medicine, £33 8*s.* 7*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

Earl of Donoughmore.	William H. Riall, Esq.
Honourable George Gough.	Samuel Riall, Esq.
Stephen Moore, Esq.	Joseph Grubb, Esq.
John Bagwell, Esq.	Edward Phelan, Esq.
Pawnal Phipps, Esq.	William Quin, Esq.
Percy Gough, Esq.	Samuel William Barton, Esq.

The Board meets monthly, with great punctuality, for the examination of accounts and discharge of bills; and it is evident from the general system of regularity observable, that they take a lively interest in all that relates to the well-being of the establishment.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Tipperary.

Tipperary.—I found this bridewell in excellent order, and regular in every respect. Nine male prisoners, and 6 females; total last quarter, 314, of whom 77 were committed for drunkenness. Local inspector occasionally visits. Cost of dietary moderate. Registry and committals correct.

Cashel.

Cashel.—Thirty-one males, and 4 females; of the former, 20 were boys under fifteen years of age, and committed for absconding with the workhouse clothing; total last quarter, 433; 55 for drunkenness. The building in good order, and very clean. The yards require gravelling. The local inspector frequently visits, also the governor of the county gaol, this and all the other minor prisons of the South Riding. Cost of dietary, 3*d.* all round. Books and committals correctly kept.

Caher.

Caher.—340 prisoners were confined here during the quarter previous to my visit; 23 only for drunkenness, which is on the decrease. Several improvements have been effected; a drunk-

South District

County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Bridewells.

ard's cell ought to be constructed on the ground-floor, the present one being up stairs, and difficult of access. Only four prisoners at the time of inspection. Local inspector occasionally visits. Cost of dietary, 3*d*. The whole building clean and orderly. Registry and committals correct.

Clogheen.—Seven males; no females; 118 altogether during the last quarter, only 13 of whom were for drunkenness; very few latterly for workhouse offences, which was not the case in former years. In excellent order. Local inspector visits frequently. Cost of dietary moderate. Registry and committals correct. Clogheen.

New Birmingham.—I found this bridewell in charge of one of the turnkeys of the gaol, the keeper being under suspension for allowing a prisoner to escape. There were no prisoners at the time of my visit; 68 during the previous quarter. The building was clean, and registry correct. I am glad to be able to report, that the Grand Jury have decided on discontinuing this bridewell, and building one at Killenaule, which, from its position, and being a police station, is more suitable and convenient, and the County Surveyor has been directed accordingly to prepare plans for its erection. New Birmingham.

Carrick-on-Suir.—Four male prisoners and two females at the time of my visit; 256 the previous quarter, more than half of whom were for drunkenness, which is considerably on the increase. The registry and committals correct, and charge for dietary reasonable. The pump in the female yard is out of order, and the chimneys require repair. The kitchen grate is too small for cooking the quantity of stirabout usually required. The local inspector is regular in his visits. Carrick-on-Suir.

Since the above was in type, I have to state, that three prisoners under sentence of penal servitude attempted to escape from the gaol. The Board of Superintendence having held an immediate investigation into all the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that a want of vigilance was exhibited on the part of the intern officers of the prison generally, and they felt it their duty to caution the governor and his deputy against a recurrence of such neglect; and further, they found it necessary to impose fines upon the two turnkeys who were charged with the night-watch on the occasion referred to. It is right, however, to add, that the Board felt themselves called upon to express their approbation of the conduct of Mr. Henry Strahan, the governor's son, who, by his vigilance and intrepidity, prevented the final escape of the prisoners.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD GAOL.—VISITED 25TH OCTOBER, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Poor debtors,	2	1
Felons convicted,	19	17
Misdemeanants convicted,	17	5
Felons untried,	14	12
Misdemeanants untried,	3	1
Convicted summarily,	10	7
Total,	65	43—108
Of whom sick in hospital,	7	5

OFFENCES, &c., OF JUVENILES CLASSIFIED.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	3	–	7	2	10	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	1	–	2	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	2	1	4	3	6	4
,, Misdemeanants,	2	–	1	–	3	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Twice imprisoned,	2	–	3	–	5	–
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	2	–	2	–
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	2	–	2	–

It is with much pleasure that I congratulate this county on the great diminution of prisoners, and which has been steadily progressive for some years back, as appears by the following return. The total number in confinement at the inspection which took place on—

August 14th,	1849,	was	432
May 5th,	1850,	,,	357
December 24th,	1851,	,,	280
October 7th,	1852,	,,	208
October 25th,	1853,	,,	108

The decrease in the number of *re*-commitments has been equally satisfactory, particularly for the last two years; a strong proof of good management and discipline. The great reduction in the commitments and *re*-commitments of workhouse offenders and vagrants is worthy of remark, there being but two of the former and none of the latter in confinement on the day of my visit. No alteration has taken place in the construction of

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

the prison, and the accommodation is altogether insufficient, even for the reduced numbers now confined here. The fact is, between the conflicting opinions of the authorities as to the necessity of building a new gaol, or adding to the present one, nothing has been done. This matter so often referred to in former reports, renders it unnecessary for me to add anything further than express the hope that the Grand Jury will take the matter into consideration, and come to some final decision on the subject at the next assizes. The whole prison was thoroughly clean and well ventilated, and the general arrangements such as to reflect the highest credit on all those engaged in its management.

Employment and Schools.—Employment of various kinds is actively carried on, and the subjoined schedule exhibits the work and manufactures of the prisoners for one year up to the day of inspection.

9 Suits of Turnkey's clothing,	25 Stone of woollen thread spun,
59 Frieze jackets,	10 Cwt. of flax spun,
121 Pairs of frieze trowsers,	55 Bed-ticks,
43 Pairs of canvas trowsers,	430 Yards of frieze,
19 Canvas waistcoats,	55 Yards of linsey,
200 Shirts,	1187 Yards of linen,
90 Shifts,	241 Yards of towelling,
40 Petticoats,	498 Yards of twilled canvas,
80 Aprons,	517 Yards of biscuit bagging,
100 Caps,	237 Yards of corn sacks,
25 Stone of wool carded,	58 Yards of rugs.
10 Cwt. of flax carded,	

WASHING DONE BY FEMALES.	BARRACK WASHING DONE BY MALES.
84,689 Linen articles,	928 Dozen linen articles,
1,635 Woollen articles.	104 Dozen woollen articles.

I was gratified to find the male school, especially for juveniles, so well conducted; indeed it is one of the best I have met with. The registry of progress is properly kept, and the schoolmaster, who has been appointed about six months, appears to be a very efficient and respectable man.

Female Department.—The want of accommodation here is truly lamentable, and has been the subject of condemnatory remarks for several years back. Although it contained but 37 inmates on the day of my visit, yet the least classification could not be effected. The most that can be said is, that the matron makes the best use of the limited space at her disposal. Nearly all the prisoners were employed at spinning, washing, and needle-work. Educational instruction is given for two hours daily.

Dietary.—Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and half pint of new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Waterford Gaol.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

3rd Class, Prisoners under 10 years of age.—Breakfast—4 oz. Indian meal and 1 oz. rice, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread, and half pint new milk. Supper—4 oz. bread, and 1½ naggin new milk.

To 1st and 2nd classes, one pint of gruel two days in each week, with intervals.

Dietary for prisoners whose period of imprisonment does not exceed one calendar month.—Males.—Breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Females.—Breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, in stirabout, and half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

All the provisions were of good quality—and no complaints. The chaplains inspect regularly. Net cost per head per day, 2¾*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb. 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.* 9*d.*; rice, per ton, £13 15*s.*; new milk, per gallon, 4½*d.*; salt, per cwt., 1*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per ton, £8 10*s.*; coals, per ton, 17*s.* 6*d.*; candles, per lb., 5¼*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Major E. Roberts, Local Inspector,	80	0	0
The Very Rev. Dean Hoare, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. M. Flynn, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
W. Carroll, Physician,	65	0	0
W. C. Triphook, Governor,	200	0	0
Thomas Sinnott, Accountant,	50	0	0
Patrick Walsh, Turnkey,	30	0	0
James O'Brien, do.,	30	0	0
James Cravagan, do.,	30	0	0
Michael Murphy, do.,	30	0	0
John Parslow, do.,	30	0	0
John Flynn, do.,	25	0	0
Robert Howard, do.,	25	0	0
Margaret O'Neil, Matron,	40	0	0
Margaret O'Neil, jun., Assistant,	15	0	0
Elizabeth Honnor, Laundress,	25	0	0
Bridget Bulger, Nursetender,	20	0	0
John Connors, Watchman,	18	5	0

The services of two turnkeys have been dispensed with, owing to the reduction in the number of prisoners. All turnkeys who are tradesmen receive £5 extra per annum, a judicious arrangement, which generally ensures increased attention on the part of those subordinate officers.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 162; surgeon, &c., 232; Protestant chaplain, 122; Roman Catholic do., 220.

Books and Accounts.—These are kept with the greatest accuracy, and the checks on the general expenditure and

South District.

County of Waterford Gaol.

dietary quite satisfactory. Total cost of gaol for last three years—1850, £2,500 13*s.* 8*d.*; 1851, £2,430 16*s.* 8*d.*; 1852, £2,154 13*s.* 2*d.*

Hospitals.—These were thoroughly clean and orderly. There were 12 patients, 7 males and 5 females, and no cases requiring particular notice. Daily average of admissions for the past year, 13; total number of days, 4,672; and cost of medicine £32 7*s.* 2*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon.
William Christmas, Esq.
John Congreve, Esq.
James Anderson, Esq.
Robert Longan, Esq.
Samuel King, Esq.
Edward Roberts, Esq.
Simon Bagge, Esq.
Wray Palliser, Esq.
Jason Hazzard, Esq.

The Board meets regularly every month for the examination of the general accounts, when advances are made to the local inspector for the payment of all bills, and whose mode of checking the dietary and all items of general expenditure is admirable; the final audit takes place before each assizes, and the whole submitted for examination to the Grand Jury.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Dungarvan.—The decrease in the commitments to this bridewell has been very great for the last year; the total number for the quarter previous to my visit being 165, and the cost of subsistence only £7 18*s.* 3*d.*, for that period. In the year 1847 and 1848 it was over £50 per quarter, and the cost per day for each prisoner was 6*d.*; it is now 2½*d.* The building is always in excellent order, and the accounts and registry accurately kept. It is frequently visited by the local inspector and neighbouring magistrates. A presentment for the sum of £20 was passed at the last sessions for erecting a water tank, putting up eave shoots, and some minor repairs, all of which are necessary; and I beg to recommend it for final approval by the Grand Jury. Dungarvan.

Lismore.—No prisoners at time of my visit; total the previous quarter, 75. Some very long detentions, varying from 17 to 32 days; failure of petty sessions assigned as the cause. Some improvements have been effected in the construction since last inspection, and the bridewell is now adequate in accommodation, well supplied with bedding, and all necessaries. Registry and committals correct, and cost of dietary moderate. Visited periodically by the local inspector, the governor of the county gaol, and committee of magistrates. Lismore.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

South District.

City of Waterford Gaol.

City of Waterford Gaol and House of Correction.—Visited 27th October, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

The total number in custody in both prisons on the day of inspection was 71, classified as follows:—

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	1	–
Felons convicted,	24	15
Misdemeanants convicted,	2	–
Felons untried,	4	3
Vagrants,	2	–
Drunkards,	2	4
Committed summarily,	6	8
Total,	41	30—71
Of whom sick in hospital,	3	5

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	3	3	7	2	10	5
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	1	4	2	4
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	–	2	–	2
Summary convictions,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Vagrants,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Workhouse offenders,	2	–	–	–	2	–
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	–	1	–	1
Twice imprisoned,	3	1	1	2	4	3
Three times imprisoned,	–	1	2	–	2	1
Four times imprisoned,	–	1	–	–	–	1
Five times imprisoned & upwards,	–	–	–	3	–	3

Although there appears but a slight decrease in the above aggregate, when compared with the return at the inspection of my colleague, which took place just a year since, yet the reduction for the last two years has been considerable. On the 3rd May, 1849, the number in imprisonment was no less than 249. The re-commitments of both males and females have diminished. It is satisfactory to add, that the commitments of juveniles, vagrants, and prisoners for workhouse offences, are all on the decline. The accommodation, on the whole, is therefore at present sufficient, but the evil of having two establishments has been very forcibly put forward by my colleague in his report for last year, in which I entirely concur. The sewerage in the gaol is effective, and there is an abundant supply of good water. The sewers in the house of correction have been much improved. The number of male prisoners having greatly diminished in the

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

house of correction, one of the yards and a day-room and sleeping-cells have been appropriated to the females, and they are now divided into three classes, according to character; indeed the general arrangements of this department are most creditable. The prisoners in both establishments are generally supplied with gaol clothing, a great portion of which is manufactured and made up in the house of correction. The buildings were clean and well ventilated.

The total commitments for the past year were—males, 668; females, 541. Re-commitments—males, 46; females, 32.

Employment and Schools.—There were but 19 prisoners in the gaol on the day of inspection; three of these were convicts, the remainder for short terms of imprisonment. The employments were limited to stone-breaking and prison duties. In the house of correction, however, work is found for nearly all the inmates; and it is but justice to Mr. Jackson, the governor to state, that he spares no pains to turn to the best advantage the scanty means placed at his disposal, and he usually finds work of some kind to employ all those under his charge.

Educational instruction is given for two hours daily; and I was glad to find that particular attention is paid to the juveniles. A registry of progress is kept.

Female Department.—An additional assistant matron has been appointed since last inspection, which was much required; the salaries of both subordinates are, however, inadequate, being but £10 per year for each. The whole department is improved in many respects, and does not suffer from over-crowding, as it did formerly. Nearly all the females were employed at spinning, washing, and needlework.

Dietary.—Males, for breakfast—6 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz. rice, with half pint new milk. Dinner—14 oz. bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Females, for breakfast—5 oz. Indian meal and 2 oz rice, with half pint new milk. Dinner—12 oz. bread, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pint new milk.

All prisoners confined for less than a month, on gruel diet.

The provisions are regularly inspected, were of excellent quality, and no complaints. Cost of diet per day for each prisoner, $2\frac{1}{4}d.$

Contracts.—Bread, per 4 lb., $4\frac{7}{8}d.$; oatmeal, per cwt., 11*s.* 6*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes, per stone, 5*d.*; meat, per lb., 5*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 5*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—The books and accounts are clearly and accurately kept, and the checks most satisfactory. The total cost of the gaol for the last three years stands as follows:—1850, £1,258 3*s.*; 1851, £1,243 19*s.* 1*d.*; 1852, £1,192 12*s.* 10*d.*

SOUTH DISTRICT.

City of Waterford Gaol.

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Sir Benjamin Morris, Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, Protestant Chaplain,	40	0	0
Rev. John Crotty, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	40	0	0
R. J. Burkett, Physician,	50	0	0
Dr. John Mackesy, Apothecary to House of Correction,		—	
James Palmer, Apothecary to Gaol,		—	
William Wright, Governor of Gaol,	120	0	0
Mr. Jackson, Governor of House of Correction,	60	0	0
Maria Walker, Matron,	30	0	0
Two Assistant Matrons, each,	10	0	0
J. Hanberry, Schoolmaster,	25	0	0
Three Turnkeys, each,	25	0	0
Nursetender,	26	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 251; surgeon, &c., 310; Protestant chaplain, 125; Roman Catholic do., 241.

The governor of the gaol, schoolmaster, two assistant matrons, and three turnkeys, receive gaol allowance.

Hospitals.—The hospitals are situated in the gaol, and the extra ward lately added renders them adequate to the requirements of both prisons. They were thoroughly clean, and well ventilated. The total number in hospital for the last year was 65; total number of days, 3,435; and the cost of medicine, £26 10*s.* 8*d.*

Board of Superintendence.

The Mayor.	Michael D. Hassard.
Michael Dobbyn, J.P.	Joseph S. Richardson.
James Keating, J.P.	Hugh N. Nevins.
Henry Denny.	Henry Galwey.
Captain T. Roberts, R.N.	Henry White.
William M. Ardagh.	Sir Benjamin Morris, J.P.
William Lloyd.	Alexander Sherlock.

The Board meets monthly; the attendance is now very regular. Cheques for general payments are signed by three members of the Board, and issued to the local inspector; the accounts are audited, and finally closed previous to each assizes.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wexford Gaol.—Visited July 12, 1853.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Master debtors,	3	–
Poor do.,	1	1
Felons convicted,	69	47
Misdemeanants do.,	16	2
Felons untried,	3	1
Vagrants,	5	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	24	12
Lunatics,	5	2
Total,	127	65—192
Of whom sick in hospital,	1	3

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

	10 Years and under.		16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	16	3	28	16
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	–	–	1	–	2	–
Summary convictions,	–	–	5	–	–	–
Vagrants,	1	–	3	–	–	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	4	–	2	2
Offenders on leaving workhouse,	–	–	1	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	4	–	3	2
Total,	1	–	34	3	35	23

This aggregate, when compared with the return at the last inspection, which took place on July 7, 1852, shows a reduction of 65; the total commitments for one year, ending 12th inst., being—males, 423; females, 325. Re-commitments—males, 27; females, 41. There is a remarkable increase in the RE-commitments of females for this year over that of last, when the return was 28. This, I should say, is owing to the separate system not being fully carried out with this class, upon whom it is found to have a much more deterrent and reformatory effect than upon males; and those who are the boldest and most violent when together, are, by seclusion, generally brought into submission. Since the last inspection, the 50 cells designed on the separate system for females, have been brought into use; and if this mode of discipline had been carried out to its full extent in this department, there certainly would not have been this large increase in the RE-commitments. The 3rd and 4th Vic., cap. 44, directs "that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, warmed, ventilated, and fitted up in such manner as may be required by a due regard to health, and furnished with the means

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

of enabling the prisoner to communicate with an officer of the prison at any time; and that no cell shall be used for such separate confinement until its fitness in these several particulars shall have been certified by one of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant." This section of the act has not been, as yet, fully complied with; and the separate system has, therefore, been but partially adopted. The gaol throughout was in excellent order, and generally well arranged. Clothing is furnished to nearly all the prisoners. There were but 32 punishments in the year, and those all of light character.

Employments.

MALES.

Shoemaking,	Coopering,
Weaving,	Netmaking,
Tailoring,	Stonebreaking,
Carpenter work,	Shot drill, and
Smith work,	School.
Painting,	

The different works are carried on under the immediate superintendence of the deputy-governor, who displays much aptitude and laudable anxiety in presiding over this branch of the establishment. The carding machine affords employment to those sentenced to hard labour; it might easily be divided into compartments, so as to prevent association.

School.—The school is very well conducted, and a registry kept, by which considerable progress appears to be made, particularly by the juvenile class.

Female Employments.

Spinning wool and flax,	Plain work,
Knitting,	Washing for the prisoners.

This department is well tended by the matron, who gives daily instruction in spelling and reading to those under her charge. They were nearly all employed, at the time of my visit, in spinning flax and wool, knitting, and the usual prison duties. There is an excellent wash-house and drying-loft, and gas has been lately introduced into this section of the prison. Where so much has been done, and so little yet required, it is to be regretted that the employments are still carried on in association.

Dietary.—Males over a month confined.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. brown bread, and 1 pint new milk.

Males confined one month and under.—Breakfast—8 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—16 oz. barley and rye bread, and 1 pint oatmeal gruel.

Females over a month confined.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—12 oz. brown bread, and ¾ pint new milk.

Females confined one month and under.—Breakfast—7 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and 1 pint buttermilk. Dinner—14 oz. barley and rye bread, and ¾ pint oatmeal gruel.

There were no complaints of the dietary, all of which appeared to be of most excellent quality. The governor and turnkeys receive gaol allowance. The provisions are regularly inspected by the chaplains. Average cost of each prisoner per day, 2½*d.*

Contracts.—Bread, per lb., white, 1½*d.*; brown, 1¼*d.*; barley and rye, 1⅛*d.*; oatmeal, per cwt., 13*s.*: Indian meal, per cwt., 8*s.* 8*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 3*d.*; salt, per stone, 2*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Very great care and accuracy are observable in keeping and balancing the accounts, which afford every facility for examination and checking. Total cost of the gaol for last three years:—1850, £2,458 15*s.* 3½*d.*; 1851, £2,337 11*s.* 10½*d.*; 1852, £2,236 8*s.* 10*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Rev. R. W. Elgee, Local Inspector and Protestant Chaplain,	100	0	0
Rev. L. Kirwan, Roman Catholic Chaplain,	50	0	0
Henry Harvey Boxwell, M.D.,	—		
Mr. James Ricards, Apothecary,	40	0	0
Mr. Wm. Needham, Governor,	160	0	0
Joseph Gladwin, Deputy-Governor,	80	0	0
William Craig, Turnkey,	35	0	0
Robert M'Call, do.	30	0	0
Nath. Crampton, do.	25	0	0
Wm. Foley, do.	25	0	0
Luke Walsh, do.	25	0	0
Nicholas Connick, do.	25	0	0
James Maguire, do.	25	0	0
Patrick Burgess, Schoolmaster,	30	0	0
Mary Needham, Matron,	45	0	0
Lydia Roberts, Assistant-Matron,	15	0	0
Ellen Hopkins, Female Lunatic Keeper,	10	0	0
Mary Anne Whitty, Hospital Nurse,	12	0	0
John Holbrook, Barber,	10	0	0

The physician is paid in one sum for his attendance in the gaol and county infirmary.

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector and Protestant chaplain, 177; surgeon, &c., 111; Roman Catholic chaplain, 86.

Hospital.—This department was clean, comfortable, and airy. The number of admissions for the past year was 86, and total number of days 1,907. The gaol was remarkably healthy. There were only four sick at the time of inspection. A very good form of hospital book has been provided, and the accounts are accurately kept. The medicines are procured from the apothecaries' hall, and made up in the surgery. The number of lunatics has been considerably reduced; and on application to the office of that department in Dublin, I was assured that no time should be lost in removing the remainder.

South District.

County of Wexford Gaol.

Board of Superintendence.

C. A. Walker, Esq., J.P., V.L.	W. A. Armstrong, Esq., J.P.
Major J. Doran.	John Harvey, Esq., M.D.
Sir F. Le Hunte.	C. H. Huson, Esq.
George Le Hunte, Esq., J.P.	Isaac Cornock, Esq., J.P.
John Harvey, Esq., J.P.	J. G. Hatton, Esq.
William Toole, Esq., J.P.	F. J. Connell, Esq., J.P.

The Board meets monthly, and the attendance of members very regular. The bills, contractors, and officers are paid quarterly.

General Observations.—At the time of my inspection the governor was absent on sick leave. I was accompanied through the gaol by the local inspector and Mr. Gladwin, the active and intelligent deputy-governor. I should strongly recommend the Board of Superintendence to send this officer to visit the Belfast gaol, which I look upon as the model prison of Ireland; and I am sure Mr. Forbes, the able and experienced governor, would afford him every information as to the proper mode of carrying out the separate system—which, if adopted here, will, I have no doubt, considerably reduce the number of RE-committments, lessen the expenses of the gaol, and promote the social state of the town and county.

Bridewells.

Bridewells.

Enniscorthy.

Enniscorthy.—This bridewell requires some repairs; and I was glad to learn that the county surveyor had lately inspected it with a view to remedy the defects so often referred to in former reports. Only 1 prisoner at the time of inspection; 157 during the last quarter; nearly all committed for petty larcenies and workhouse offences. Books and committals correct. Cost of dietary—4*d.* males, and 3½*d.* females. The house very clean and orderly. Local inspector visits frequently.

Gorey.

Gorey.—In very good order, having been lately put in repair. The male side requires to be better separated from the female part of the prison, which might be effected, at little expense, by the erection of a door in the passage which leads to both departments. There is no water on the premises; it is brought from a considerable distance. Registry and committals regular, and cost of dietary moderate. No prisoners at the time of my visit; 82 the previous quarter. A visitors' book ought to be provided. The local inspector constantly visits.

New Ross.

New Ross.—This bridewell requires a general repair; the sewers are defective; and the male yard insecure. 176 prisoners were confined here during the last quarter, the greater portion of them for drunkenness and workhouse offences. The building was very clean; it is constantly visited by the local inspector. Dietary, 4½*d.* males, and 4*d.* females. Registry and committals correct, and transmittals regular.

JAMES GALWEY, *Inspector-General.*

County of Wicklow Gaol, at Wicklow.—Visited 31st January, 1854.

State and Accommodation.

Classes.	Males.	Females.
Felons convicted,	11	11
Misdemeanants do.,	4	–
Felons untried,	9	1
Misdemeanants do.,	1	–
Drunkards,	1	–
Committed summarily,	11	15
Lunatics,	5	8
	42	35—77

Offences, &c., of Juveniles Classified.

Classification.	16 Years and above 10.		20 Years and above 16.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Felons convicted,	–	–	4	2	4	2
Misdemeanants convicted,	1	–	–	–	1	–
Committed for trial at assizes and sessions—Felons,	1	–	4	–	5	–
Misdemeanants,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Summary convictions,	6	2	4	1	10	3
Workhouse offenders,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Twice imprisoned,	–	–	1	2	1	2
Three times imprisoned,	–	–	–	–	–	–
Four times imprisoned,	–	–	1	–	1	–
Five times imprisoned and upwards,	–	–	–	–	–	–

The above schedule exhibits a striking reduction in the commitments and re-commitments of males, when compared with the three preceding years. This gratifying result, is no doubt, in a great degree attributable to the adoption of the separate system, and the introduction of shot-drill with this class; and I was assured by the governor of this, as well as of other gaols, that where every system of punitive labour fails, shot-drill is found to act as a certain *deterrent*, particularly with old and more hardened offenders, who were in the habit of committing petty offences for the purpose of being sent to the gaol. A sad contrast to this is that of the female class, where the re-committals have been *proportionably* treble that of the males. The diminution of vagrants and workhouse offenders is considerable; but drunkenness is on the increase. The latter, no doubt, proceeds from the labouring population having constant employment and high wages at the mines; and lamentable as this result of comparative prosperity must be, it is not easy to devise a remedy—the term of imprisonment in such cases being too short for reformatory discipline to have any effect. There has not been any change in the construction,

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

or addition to the building since last inspection. A new laundry and drying-loft are in contemplation, and I would strongly recommend to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence the necessity of their adoption. The shelves referred to in the last report have been put up in the cells, and louvers attached to the windows. In order to effect complete separation, the tread-wheel should be divided into compartments, and separate sheds should be erected for those waiting for their turn of work, as well as for those employed at stone-breaking—much of the good effects of separation being lost by its not being carried out as far as practicable during working hours. The cells, corridors, and, indeed, the entire building, was thoroughly clean and well ventilated—the bedding clean, good, and sufficient—the prisoners supplied with gaol clothing, and the store-room well furnished with all necessaries. The general accommodation consists of seventy-seven single and one solitary cell, eight rooms with beds, six day-rooms, two hospitals, four baths, kitchen, laundry, and seven yards. The commitments for the past year were—males, 385; females, 193. Re-commitments—males, 94; females, 85. Greatest number in gaol at one time—males, 64; females, 44. Average—males, 43; females, 37.

Employment and Schools.—The reduction in the number of male prisoners prevents trades being carried on to any extent. Shot-drill has lately been discontinued, in consequence of the alteration in the prescribed weight to be used in future; it will, however, immediately be resumed, application having been made to the Ordnance to furnish the quantity necessary for the use of the prison. Between prison duties and punitive labour, there are few left for any other employment, as will be seen by the following return:—

Prison duties,	8
Shoemaking,	3
At tailoring work,	2
Tread-wheel,	10
Whitewashing,	3
Sick and incapable of work,	3
Lunatics,	5
Attending lunatics,	2
Net making,	6
Total,	42

My colleague, in his report for last year, called attention to the necessity of preserving the separate system during school hours, also to the method of keeping the registry of progress. I am glad to state that both suggestions have been attended to, and the school is very well conducted.

Female Department.—This department is well superintended by the matron and her assistant. It is to be regretted that they have not a greater scope for their abilities, and this could be afforded by the introduction of the separate system, which

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

can easily be effected by converting the fifteen cells which are together in one wing to this purpose: they contain 486 cubic feet—each being nine feet long by six wide, and nine high, and are therefore sufficiently large for the purpose, and would, I am satisfied, be found adequate to the requirements of the district. I trust, therefore, that the authorities will take the necessary measures for carrying out this system of discipline, so much more reformatory in its effects upon females than males; and I am strengthened in this hope from the success already attendant upon its introduction to the male portion of the gaol. I subjoin an extract from the Fourth Report of the Surveyor-General of Prisons in England to the Secretary of State:—

"I deem it my duty to bring the subject under your notice, and the result has been an arrangement by which cells of smaller dimensions, appropriate for the ordinary period of from three to six months, may be specially certified for such periods, and you have been enabled to sanction the erection of such cells accordingly. In the preparation of the plans, the course I suggest is to provide a proportionate number of cells adapted for prisoners before trial, and for the longest periods of separate confinement, and others of smaller dimensions for the majority of prisoners under short terms—thus, instead of all cells being thirteen feet long by seven wide, they have in some instances been reduced to nine or ten long by six wide, and eight feet high from floor to ceiling. A cell of smaller dimensions, if properly ventilated on the plan recommended in my second report, is sufficient for all purposes during moderate periods; where looms or other cumbrous machinery are introduced for giving employment to prisoners during longer terms, space is an object."

There are at present but two classes in the female department, and the tried and untried are intermixed. On the day of inspection some were employed at spinning hemp, sewing, the usual prison duties, and attending the lunatics, of whom there are no less than eight. The attention requisite for so large a number of these unfortunate beings sadly impedes the discipline and regularity of this department. Educational instruction is given for one hour daily.

Dietary.—Breakfast.—Males—4 oz. of oatmeal and 4 oz. Indian meal in stirabout, and half pint new-milk. Females—3½ oz. oatmeal and 3½ oz. Indian meal in stirabout, with half pint new-milk.

Dinner.—Males—14 oz. bread, half second flour and half Indian meal, and 1 pint new-milk. Females—12 oz. bread, and ¾ pint new-milk.

Prisoners whose term does not exceed one month get oatmeal gruel instead of milk at dinner. Gruel is substituted two days in each week for milk at dinner for all prisoners.

Males and females under 10 years of age, for Breakfast—5 oz. meal in stirabout, and half pint new-milk. Dinner—10 oz. bread and half pint new-milk. Supper—4 oz. bread and 1½ naggin new-milk.

The provisions were unexceptionable, and are regularly inspected.

SOUTH DISTRICT.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

Contracts.—Bread, 1*d.* per 4 lbs. under Dublin price; oatmeal, per cwt., 17*s.* 3*d.*; Indian meal, per cwt., 13*s.* 6*d.*; meat, per lb., 6*d.*; new-milk, per gallon, 6*d.*; buttermilk, per gallon, 2*d.*; salt, per stone, 4*d.*; coals, per ton, £1 1*s.*

Cost of dietary per day for each prisoner, 3*d.*

Books and Accounts.—Since last inspection the new forms sanctioned by the Court of Queen's Bench have been adopted; they were, with the exception of the discharge book, all regularly filled up; and I pointed out the proper mode of keeping this record. The dietary account and checks were most satisfactory. Total cost of the gaol for the last three years—1850, £1,482 12*s.* 10¼*d.*; 1851, £1,482 2*s.* 4½*d.*; 1852, £1,439 1*s.* 8*d.*

Officers and Salaries.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
William Nolan, Esq., Local Inspector,	60	0	0
Andrew Nolan, Esq., Surgeon,	65	0	0
Rev. Robert Porter, Protestant Chaplain,	46	3	1
Rev. John Grant, R. C. Chaplain,	46	3	1
Robert Barry, Governor,	150	0	0
Thomas Scales, 1st Turnkey,	39	0	0
William Quin, 2nd do.,	35	0	0
John Carolin, 3rd do.,	35	0	0
John Pepper, 4th do.,	30	0	0
George Cope, 5th do.,	30	0	0
James Manly, 6th do.,	30	0	0
Mary Barry, Matron,	30	0	0
Elizabeth Halpin, Deputy Matron,	20	0	0
Elizabeth Manly, Hospital Nurse,	10	0	0

Officers' Visits.—Local inspector, 106; surgeon, &c., 200; Protestant chaplain, 284; Roman Catholic do., 225.

This is one of the few gaols in Ireland in which the turnkeys do not wear uniform—a practice, though seemingly of but little importance, yet tends as much to the orderly appearance as to the general preservation of regularity and discipline of the prison, and I beg to recommend its consideration to the Grand Jury and Board of Superintendence.

The *Hospital*, which was thoroughly clean, did not contain a single patient on the day of inspection. The gaol has been very healthy. Total in hospital for the year, 11; number of days, 191; and cost of medicine, which is supplied by the Apothecaries' Hall, £10 19*s.* 9½*d.*

There were thirteen lunatics—eight females and five males. I need not say how much so large a number affects the internal economy and discipline of the establishment. On application at the office of that department in Dublin, an order was made for the immediate removal of the males; and I was assured that as vacancies occurred in the district asylum, the females should also be removed.

The Board of Superintendence now consists of twelve members, the legal number; formerly there were thirteen, which was in contravention of the Prisons Act. The meetings are

South District.

County of Wicklow Gaol.

held monthly, and the attendance is generally regular. The current bills and turnkeys' salaries are paid at these periods, and the general accounts closed at each assizes. The members are—

Robert H. Truell, Esq., J.P.	Robert F. Saunders, Esq., J.P.
Carles Tottenham, Esq., J.P.	Thomas S. Dennis, Esq., J.P.
Francis Synge, Esq., J.P.	James Wall, Esq., J.P.
Arthur Bride, Esq.	Rev. Thomas Green.
Rev. Henry Brownrigg.	John Edwards, Esq., J.P.
Rev. William Vickers.	Edward A. Dennis, Esq., J.P.

Bridewells. *Bridewells.*

Tinahely.—Nothing has been done to this bridewell, although attention has been frequently called to its inconvenient and insecure state. A male prisoner effected his escape on the 15th of July last. The accommodation for the keeper consists of but one small room; some addition is required. The sewerage is ineffective; there is but one privy common to both sexes, and the females are conducted, as occasion requires, to the male side—a most objectionable practice. There were 71 confined here during the quarter previous to my visit. The building was clean; registry and committals correct. Cost of dietary—males, *5d.*; females, *4d.* Local inspector regularly visits. Tinahely.

Baltinglass.—The committals to this bridewell have decreased considerably—only two males and four females confined here at the time of inspection; and the total commitments for the year, including vagrants, workhouse offenders, and drunkards, were as follows:— Baltinglass.

	Total No.
Committals,	184
Re-committals,	18
Committals of workhouse offenders,	2
Re-committals do.,	—
Committals of vagrants,	7
Re-committals do.,	2
Committals of drunkards,	28

Cost of staff for one year, £105; diet, £42 1*s.* 9*d.*; transmitting prisoners, £39 6*s.*

Cost of dietary per day—males, 2½*d*; females, 2¼*d.*

The pumps have been put in order since last inspection, and some trifling repairs effected. The bridewell was clean, and the books correct.

James Galwey, *Inspector-General.*

APPENDIX II.

SCHEDULE (A). List of Prisons.

SCHEDULE (A)—LIST OF PRISONS.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
	NORTH DISTRICT.	
DUBLIN,	Kilmainham,	County Gaol.
	Richmond Bridewell,	House of Correction.
	Grangegorman-lane,	ditto (female).
	Marshal-lane,	FourCourts Marshalsea.
	St. Sepulchre's,	Manor Prison.
Antrim,	Belfast,	County Gaol and House of Correction.
	Antrim,	Bridewell.
	Ballymoney,	ditto.
	Ballymena,	ditto.
Armagh,	Armagh,	County Gaol.
	Ballybot,	Bridewell.
	Lurgan,	ditto.
	Newtownhamilton,	ditto.
	Markethill,	ditto.
Cavan,	Cavan,	County Gaol.
	Bailieborough,	Bridewell.
	Ballyconnell,	ditto.
	Cootehill,	ditto.
Donegal,	Lifford,	County Gaol.
	Buncrana,	Bridewell.
	Donegal,	ditto.
	Glenties,	ditto.
	Letterkenny,	ditto.
Down,	Downpatrick,	County Gaol.
	Newry,	Bridewell.
	Newtownards,	ditto.
Fermanagh,	Enniskillen,	County Gaol.
	Newtownbutler,	Bridewell.
Leitrim,	Carrick-on-Shannon,	County Gaol.
	Ballinamore,	Bridewell.
	Manorhamilton,	ditto.
Londonderry,	Londonderry,	County Gaol.
	Coleraine,	Bridewell.
	Magherafelt,	ditto.
	Newtownlimavady,	ditto.
Longford,	Longford,	County Gaol.
Louth,	Dundalk,	ditto.
	Drogheda,	Town Gaol.
	Ardee,	Bridewell.
Mayo,	Castlebar,	County Gaol.
	Ballina,	Bridewell.
	Ballinrobe,	ditto.
	Belmullet,	ditto.
	Swineford,	ditto.
	Westport,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).
List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Meath,	Trim,	County Gaol.
	Kells,	Bridewell.
	Navan,	ditto.
Monaghan,	Monaghan,	County Gaol.
	Carrickmacross,	Bridewell.
	Castleblayney,	ditto.
	Clones,	ditto.
Roscommon,	Roscommon,	County Gaol.
	Athlone,	Bridewell.
	Boyle,	ditto.
	Castlerea,	ditto.
	Strokestown,	ditto.
Sligo,	Sligo,	County Gaol.
	Ballymote,	Bridewell.
Tyrone,	Omagh,	County Gaol.
	Clogher,	Bridewell.
	Dungannon,	ditto.
	Strabane,	ditto.
Westmeath,	Mullingar,	County Gaol.
	Castletowndelvin,	Bridewell.
	Moate,	ditto.
SOUTH DISTRICT.		
Carlow,	Carlow,	County Gaol.
Clare,	Ennis,	ditto.
	Ennistymon,	Bridewell.
	Killaloe,	ditto.
	Kilrush,	ditto.
	Sixmilebridge,	ditto.
	Tulla,	ditto.
Cork,	Cork,	County Gaol.
	Cork,	City ditto.
	Cork,	Bridewell.
	Kinsale,	Corporation Gaol.
	Bandon,	Bridewell.
	Bantry,	ditto.
	Castletown,	ditto.
	Charleville,	ditto.
	Clonakilty,	ditto.
	Dunmanway,	ditto.
	Fermoy,	ditto.
	Kanturk,	ditto.
	Macroom,	ditto.
	Mallow,	ditto.
	Midleton,	ditto.
	Millstreet,	ditto.
	Mitchelstown,	ditto.
	Queenstown,	ditto.
	Roscarberry,	ditto.
	Skibbereen,	ditto.
Galway,	Galway,	County Gaol.
	Galway,	Town Gaol.
	Ballinasloe,	Bridewell.
	Clifden,	ditto.
	Eyrecourt,	ditto.
	Gort,	ditto.
	Loughrea,	ditto.
	Oughterard,	ditto.

SCHEDULE (A).

List of Prisons.

County.	Site.	Class of Prison.
Galway—*continued.*	Portumna,	Bridewell.
	Tuam,	ditto.
	Woodford,	ditto.
Kerry,	Tralee,	County Gaol.
	Caherciveen,	Bridewell.
	Castleisland,	ditto.
	Dingle,	ditto.
	Kenmare,	ditto.
	Killarney,	ditto.
	Listowel,	ditto.
	Milltown,	ditto.
	Tarbert,	ditto.
Kildare,	Naas,	County Gaol.
	Athy,	ditto.
Kilkenny,	Kilkenny,	County Gaol.
	Kilkenny,	City Gaol.
	Callan,	Bridewell.
	Thomastown,	ditto.
	Urlingford,	ditto.
King's County,	Tullamore,	County Gaol.
	Parsonstown,	District Bridewell.
Limerick,	Limerick,	County Gaol.
	Limerick,	City Gaol.
	Bruff,	Bridewell.
	Croom,	ditto.
	Glin,	ditto.
	Kilfinan,	ditto.
	Newcastle,	ditto.
	Rathkeale,	ditto.
Queen's County,	Maryborough,	County Gaol.
	Abbeyleix,	Bridewell.
	Borris-in-Ossory,	ditto.
	Stradbally,	ditto.
Tipperary,	Clonmel,	County Gaol.
	Nenagh,	ditto.
	Borrisokane,	Bridewell.
	Cahir,	ditto.
	Carrick-on-Suir,	ditto.
	Cashel,	ditto.
	Clogheen,	ditto.
	New Birmingham,	ditto.
	Newport,	ditto.
	Roscrea,	ditto.
	Templemore,	ditto.
	Thurles,	ditto.
	Tipperary,	ditto.
Waterford,	Waterford,	County Gaol.
	Waterford,	City Gaol.
	Waterford,	House of Correction.
	Dungarvan,	Bridewell.
	Lismore,	ditto.
Wexford,	Wexford,	County Gaol.
	Enniscorthy,	Bridewell.
	Gorey,	ditto.
	New Ross,	ditto.
Wicklow,	Wicklow,	County Gaol.
	Baltinglass,	District Bridewell.
	Tinahely,	Bridewell.

SCHEDULE (B)—Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1853.

GAOLS.	Nature of Dietary.	Cost of Prisoners' Diet within the Year.	Cost of Diet per Head per Day.	Cost of Diet per Head per Annum.	Nature of Fuel.	No. of Fires for use of Prison.	COST OF: Fuel, for use of Prison.	Soap and Candles for same.	Straw.	Medicine, &c.	Prisoners' Diet and Sustenance in Hospital.	Printing and Stationery.	Male Clothing.	Female Clothing.	Furniture and Bedding.	Repairs of the Gaol.	Conveyance of Prisoners.	Contingencies, Postage, &c.	SALARY OF: Male Department. Local Inspectors.	Chaplains. Protestant.	Presbyterian.	R. Catholic.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.
		£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	Mixed.	1,369 6 4½	3·06	4 13 1·81	Coal.	16	75 12 5	84 16 1	9 13 0	9 0 7	18 17 8	20 10 1	62 8 11½	31 8 2½	26 6 10	196 11 6	19 9 1	29 12 7	92 6 2	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Armagh,	Do.	337 3 8	2·11	3 4 2·71	Turf and Coal.	13	95 15 10	34 3 10	–	26 12 6	18 10 4	16 14 9	21 3 6	13 14 0	2 17 9	120 1 9	53 15 7	29 6 7	60 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Carlow,	Do.	273 1 8	2·13	3 4 9·45	Coal.	11	63 18 7	32 18 5	7 18 7	26 11 4	3 8 6	18 1 2	29 11 10	14 15 7	80 16 0	71 19 10	24 10 4	29 4 3	60 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Cavan,	Do.	279 10 9½	1·82	2 15 4·25	Turf.	25	65 0 1	26 15 6	4 4 11	22 19 9	16 12 0	22 6 11	20 17 4	18 3 0	11 9 8	30 6 4	–	30 16 9	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Clare,	Do.	511 7 9	1·95	2 19 5·56	Turf and Coal.	31	140 7 3	34 5 2	2 15 6	13 12 10	8 4 9	11 3 11	18 0 9	4 0 0	–	3 16 4	22 8 9	171 0 0	50 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Cork County,	Do.	1,579 5 8	1·96	2 19 8·50	Coal.	35	208 2 2	88 18 1	24 5 0	52 16 8	148 4 0	34 3 3	94 7 10	62 6 8	124 5 10	371 9 1	196 1 3	50 5 7	150 0 0	46 3 1	–	56 10 9
,, City,	Do.	620 10 0	2·09	3 0 10·09	Do.	40	100 12 10	20 11 9	18 19 9	13 1 6	53 14 9	34 16 1	15 9 1	8 4 0	71 1 1	151 11 10	28 4 8	220 11 10	75 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Derry,	Do.	305 19 4	2·38	3 12 5·29	Do.	33	89 3 5	11 6 6	8 19 0	7 7 7	14 18 6	28 16 8	108 6 11	–	42 16 5	72 8 5	99 5 9	57 4 1	100 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Down,	Do.	337 5 10	2·26	3 8 5·34	Do.	46	121 12 10	42 1 0	7 14 11	0 12 4	24 10 5	27 2 0	36 3 11	45 16 3	58 9 10	170 4 7	37 19 4	81 9 8½	50 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Dublin County,	Do.	693 1 7	2 2·9	3 9 7·85	Do.	22	74 10 4	45 14 11	14 16 3	35 11 2	29 5 0	22 2 3	89 15 4	32 8 7	55 17 5	95 5 6	15 6 3	103 18 10	100 0 0	55 7 8	55 7 8	55 7 8
Richmond Bridewell,	Do.	1,777 2 6	2·47	3 15 1·71	Do.	21	216 11 7	103 9 9	14 5 8	117 14 2	313 13 7	64 1 2	314 1 7	–	208 8 2	316 15 6	88 16 0	216 13 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	Do.	1,819 14 3	2·62	3 1 7·11	Do.	30	233 7 7	91 5 5	37 3 11	125 13 4	132 3 10½	44 5 9	–	136 13 8	105 7 1	222 16 1	74 15 7	293 11 6	100 0 0	50 0 0	33 6 8	100 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	234 4 6½	1·69	2 11 5·74	Turf and Coal.	28	102 17 4	13 12 5	–	42 0 0	63 7 3½	4 15 0	6 8 0	4 16 6	6 11 11	7 15 2	10 9 4	4 18 0	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Galway County,	Do.	330 13 6½	1·53	2 6 5·37	Do.	15	51 0 0½	44 5 7	3 19 9	5 5 10	71 11 9	9 1 1	46 12 8	14 10 5	28 12 2	87 3 3	–	92 14 0	125 16 10	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, Town,	Do.	240 2 1¼	1·74	2 12 11·76	Turf.	12	31 9 6	14 4 6	3 8 10¼	2 16 9	12 14 6¼	6 3 8½	–	–	–	5 10 0	1 10 0	32 15 6	37 18 6	27 13 10	–	50 0 0
Kerry,	Do.	474 4 8½	1·61	2 8 10·68	Do.	23	93 1 2	13 11 11½	12 0 7½	22 0 1½	40 18 6¼	29 10 2½	6 13 3	0 15 0	16 0 5	136 18 6	–	62 8 5	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	46 3 1
Kildare, Naas,	Do.	275 12 11	2·43	3 13 11·09	Coal.	29	90 2 9	31 12 7	6 8 0	8 11 7	12 1 0	21 4 5	25 0 10	7 15 9	10 10 2½	46 3 1	52 9 9	37 11 11½	37 18 4	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
,, Athy,	Do.	228 8 10	2·52	4 2 9·04	Turf.	10	47 11 4	4 2 0	2 11 7	9 19 7	–	13 19 5	2 11 3	10 2 2½	16 3 5	38 10 4	39 7 1	40 5 0	27 13 10	27 13 10	–	27 13 10
Kilkenny County,	Do.	427 18 8½	2·33	3 10 8·20	Sea Coal, Stone Coal, & Turf.	8	143 11 4½	51 13 2	3 3 0	46 2 10	26 4 11½	17 1 9	15 10 10	17 4 2½	84 19 1	55 17 1	6 3 3	67 12 1½	80 0 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
,, City,	Do.	106 18 0	2·33	3 12 8·54	Turf and Coal.	7	24 6 0	6 9 6	1 2 6	12 15 4	7 14 0	4 10 2	5 3 10	2 15 0	–	2 14 9	–	5 14 5½	30 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
King's County,	Do.	509 0 1½	2·72	4 2 9·18	Do.	40	118 1 1½	43 16 1½	5 9 6	35 11 1	22 5 0	21 2 7	74 5 8½	37 2 10	35 2 6½	389 3 4½	139 16 2½	19 9 0	130 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Leitrim,	Do.	152 16 6¾	1·79	2 14 3·71	Do.	35	84 12 5	16 18 1½	–	5 16 0	29 10 2	15 4 8	9 15 3	–	25 13 11½	152 7 8	16 3 3	21 8 10½	135 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0
Limerick County,	Do.	759 6 0	2·01	3 1 2·81	Coal.	24	84 4 9	44 15 9	7 15 7	22 10 1	91 9 7	26 14 8	82 0 6	16 5 8	147 6 4½	89 8 8	137 9 5	144 7 10	85 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, City,	Do.	765 0 0	2·42	3 13 6·69	Do.	–	137 16 3	11 12 8	18 6 10	30 0 0	7 2 0	14 16 6	33 9 4	11 14 2	36 4 10	329 4 7	2 1 3	69 7 6	130 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Londonderry,	Do.	441 4 0¾	2·64	4 0 4·55	Do.	25	119 12 11	34 14 1	8 16 11	41 10 8	26 17 9¼	44 11 0	47 4 7½	21 3 11	135 4 9	67 19 8	49 16 7	42 12 10½	90 0 0	46 3 1	46 3 1	46 3 1
Longford,	Do.	201 3 5	1·74	2 12 11·95	Turf and Coal.	–	52 18 3½	17 17 11	4 7 1½	25 0 0	9 1 8	19 8 11	–	–	1 15 0	93 0 10	20 11 4	10 16 1	75 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Louth,	Do.	389 15 0	2·99	4 10 11·86	Coal.	16	22 16 2½	15 15 1	6 12 6	13 16 8	0 14 3	20 19 10	0 19 5	1 6 3	7 13 5	16 6 3	0 5 0	15 7 7	50 0 0	36 18 6	36 18 6	36 18 6
Drogheda,	Do.	93 16 8½	1·87	2 16 10·44	Do.	6	19 1 8	10 16 7½	2 19 0	11 15 5	29 17 3½	15 18 4	7 6 5	3 1 11	12 10 7	11 4 2	0 18 0	6 10 5	10 0 0	50 0 0	–	30 0 0
Mayo,	Do.	514 3 7½	2·68	3 3 4·81	Turf.	–	64 2 2½	14 18 2	7 18 6½	9 6 10	18 3 0½	41 10 6	9 4 7	4 2 8	13 10 8	71 17 0¼	35 13 10	23 3 0½	100 0 0	37 10 0	27 13 10	37 10 0
Meath,	Do.	326 10 5	2·21	3 7 4·22	Turf and Coal.	38	58 6 6	21 8 9	7 6 2	32 16 3½	50 4 4	14 11 6	52 1 0	18 17 1	22 9 5	92 18 1	43 9 5	12 16 1	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Monaghan,	Do.	290 6 8½	1·95	2 19 3·03	Coal.	15	48 17 6	6 5 0	9 11 11	29 17 10	33 14 8	6 8 5	53 16 11½	10 1 0	35 6 5	44 16 7	–	0 13 6	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Queen's County,	Do.	326 7 1½	2·02	3 1 6·92	Turf and Coal.	20	97 7 7½	16 13 6	6 5 6	2 16 3	10 16 0	23 7 11½	39 18 1½	12 17 0	26 3 8	118 9 5	0 17 6	30 12 1	40 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Roscommon,	Do.	226 7 0½	1·97	2 19 10·97	Coal.	–	66 17 4	8 12 9	13 12 0	42 0 0	10 3 2	23 7 8	0 6 0	2 0 3	74 19 0	45 15 5	2 16 6	16 5 4½	92 6 0	46 3 0	–	46 3 0
Sligo,	Do.	221 5 0	2·16	3 5 7·60	Do.	21	72 17 9½	16 19 3½	12 18 4½	4 5 5½	52 0 8¾	21 14 1	40 15 4	15 5 6	18 18 9½	27 4 1½	21 11 0	33 18 9	92 6 2	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Tipperary, Nenagh,	Do.	560 4 1½	1·30	2 17 8·32	Turf and Coal.	–	126 8 10	23 11 11	6 14 5	25 0 1	52 5 6	14 6 10	5 4 8	–	3 7 1	149 1 5	84 7 4	55 2 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
,, Clonmel,	Do.	1,761 4 8	1·93	3 15 7·07	Stone & Sea Coal.	54	255 19 2	132 3 11	21 19 7½	48 3 3	51 17 1	38 3 6	271 8 3½	28 4 4	129 10 10	119 13 6½	86 19 4	22 10 11	100 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Tyrone,	Do.	486 12 9½	2·66	4 0 9·24	Turf.	49	155 19 1	46 18 5	9 11 1	12 11 8	53 4 0	44 7 7	98 3 11½	9 0 10	44 12 0	86 11 2	97 14 5	73 9 10½	80 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Waterford County,	Do.	562 4 5½	2·44	3 14 3·39	Coal.	21	80 0 10½	61 6 8	9 19 0	30 0 3	11 2 8	16 8 2	35 16 6	29 14 9	21 17 1	94 0 3	–	13 19 6	80 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
,, City,	Do.	353 3 3	2·70	4 2 1·57	Do.	15	45 9 7	16 13 0	9 8 3	24 0 8	52 2 3	8 9 6	22 11 5	12 5 11	49 9 4	43 1 3	–	2 9 8	60 0 0	40 0 0	–	40 0 0
Westmeath,	Do.	369 16 2	1·98	3 0 1·58	Turf and Coal.	24	80 13 11½	26 3 1	13 1 9	2 0 6	7 5 6	23 18 6½	77 10 3	17 19 6	35 0 8	65 1 6	67 0 5	39 6 7	–	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0
Wexford,	Do.	717 10 1¾	2·57	3 18 0·34	Sea Coal.	22	41 11 9	75 6 7	25 6 6	24 15 7	41 15 3½	22 2 8	–	2 6 2	5 5 0	25 16 7	180 18 10	40 12 3	50 0 0	50 0 0	–	50 0 0
Wicklow,	Do.	311 10 5	2·56	3 17 10·56	Do.	14	65 2 4	27 11 6½	7 11 6½	10 19 9½	24 1 9	24 1 9	42 18 11½	13 16 10	36 8 2	8 11 4	39 17 10½	131 4 8	60 0 0	46 3 1	–	46 3 1
Total, 1853,		22,871 0 6¾	2·20	3 7 2·14	—	903	3,967 12 7	1,466 17 1	399 2 11½	1,089 0 2	1,702 9 4⅜	955 4 2½	1,914 7 11½	749 12 7½	1,847 2 9	4,531 15 9¾	1,769 19 6	2,393 19 1½	3,217 12 0	1,645 18 11	576 13 5	1,774 15 10
Total, 1852,		24,838 1 4¼	1·97	3 0 6·23	—	944	3,284 6 7¼	1,292 7 5¼	399 5 11¼	1,134 10 9½	1,794 11 8¼	983 9 11½	1,880 19 3½	837 11 8½	1,867 4 0½	4,334 16 5	1,373 13 11½	2,103 17 4½	3,375 2 2	1,636 14 4½	576 13 5	1,785 13 7½

[continued.

SCHEDULE (B)—Account of Expenditure in the several Gaols in Ireland for the Year 1853—*continued.*

GAOLS.	SALARY OF MALE DEPARTMENT.									SALARY OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.				OFFICERS'			Total Expense of Gaol.	Average Number of Prisoners per day abided.	Total Cost of Prisoners per head per day.	Total Cost of each Prisoner per Annum.
	Medical Officers.			Governors.	Clerks.	Deputy Governors, or Head Turnkeys.	Turnkeys.		Schoolmasters.	Other Prison Officers.	Matrons.	Assistant Matrons, or Head Turnkeys.	Hospital Nurse-tenders.	Other Prison Officers.	Rations, Total Cost of.	Clothing, Total Cost of.	Total Expense, including Salaries, Rations, and Clothing.			
	Physicians.	Surgeons.	Apothecaries.				No.	Total Amount of Salary.												
24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	–	74 0 0	–	200 0 0	–	50 0 0	13	430 0 0	30 0 0	82 17 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	18 0 0	32 16 0	42 1 11	32 10 9	1,357 7 4	3,321 0 8½	2.84·00	0 7·43	11 5 11·05
Armagh,	–	–	20 0 0	114 0 0	–	40 0 0	8	185 11 6	38 8 1	–	30 0 0	11 5 0	15 0 0	–	17 16 9	42 9 0	694 10 4	1,454 10 5	105·00	0 8·73	13 5 5·60
Carlow,	–	–	–	77 15 6	13 6 8	50 0 0	5	116 1 0	–	–	50 0 0	–	10 8 0	–	109 12 10	15 3 4	562 7 4	1,339 3 5	84·53	0 9·25	14 13 10·65
Cavan,	–	–	–	200 0 0	–	50 0 0	5	200 15 4	39 0 0	–	40 0 0	16 0 0	10 0 0	–	65 17 8	–	762 13 0	1,341 16 0½	104·00	0 8·74	13 5 8·44
Clare,	54 0 0	–	20 0 0	300 0 0	28 9 6	–	12	351 0 0	30 0 0	26 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	24 0 0	–	–	23 13 4	1,089 8 10	2,010 11 10	172·00	0 7·61	11 13 9·48
Cork County,	74 0 0	–	20 0 0	411 5 0	–	42 0 0	15	473 14 0	35 0 0	13 0 0	50 0 0	28 5 0	35 18 0	16 7 1	119 17 1	70 8 2	1,708 8 2	4,742 19 3	520·00	0 5·90	8 19 3·82
,, City,	–	25 0 0	10 0 0	200 0 0	–	50 0 0	12	294 14 0	–	4 4 0	35 2 0	23 8 0	24 18 4	5 0 0	77 4 2	52 9 0	959 5 6	2,356 14 8	204·00	0 7·60	11 11 0·67
Cork,	–	–	10 0 0	110 0 0	–	–	6	133 0 0	20 0 0	–	30 0 0	10 0 0	10 0 0	–	150 17 5	33 16 8	767 14 1	1,705 0 8	109·33	0 10·25	15 11 10·76
Donegal,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	–	100 0 0	11	334 19 7	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	–	49 10 5	32 3 0	1,020 6 10	2,301 9 9½	157·00	0 9·22	14 0 5·73
Down,	–	–	27 13 10	200 0 0	–	–	14	365 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	11 10 0	–	70 11 1	25 17 6	1,195 4 11	2,474 13 4	190·00	0 8·18	12 8 8·52
Dublin County,	–	80 0 0	–	400 0 0	130 0 0	73 6 8	19	826 12 8	112 0 0	328 0 0	–	–	–	–	345 6 2	98 9 7	2,047 1 9	6,598 14 11	473·00	0 9·81	14 3 2·94
Richmond Bridewell,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	200 0 0	90 0 0	–	–	–	–	260 0 0	200 0 0	76 6 1	–	24 0 0	338 17 0	17 3 4	2,481 13 1	5,703 11 1½	172·00	0 8·05	12 4 2·62
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	150 0 0	150 0 0	–	150 0 0	–	–	7	204 3 4	25 0 0	35 0 0	31 10 0	–	18 10 0	–	47 4 10	–	681 8 2	1,186 0 10	91·00	0 8·05	13 0 0·11
Portumna,	–	–	–	57 7 8	–	46 0 0	10	251 3 4	30 0 0	30 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	–	–	34 17 6	42 16 2	1,142 8 1	1,507 18 2	141·00	0 8·70	13 4 7·48
Galway County,	–	74 0 0	–	178 9 2	30 0 0	24 0 0	4	88 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	24 10 6	–	366 12 0	899 7 –	84·00	0 6·25	9 9 7·48
,, Town,	56 0 0	–	–	178 9 2	30 0 0	24 0 0	4	88 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	24 10 6	–	366 12 0	899 7 –	84·00	0 6·25	9 9 7·48
Kerry,	73 16 11	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	45 0 0	–	15	441 0 0	35 0 0	20 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	22 0 0	30 0 0	198 4 8	82 12 6	1,363 17 2	2,272 0 0½	194·00	0 7·70	11 14 2·73
Kildare, New,	–	40 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0	–	50 0 0	6	120 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	..	–	95 0 10	21 12 0	676 18 10	1,282 3 8	74·00	0 11·32	17 4 2·82
,, Athy,	–	20 0 0	–	150 0 0	–	–	4	80 0 0	–	–	20 0 0	6 0 0	–	–	92 10 1	13 17 0	438 8 7	870 9 6	56·21	0 10·30	15 15 4·04
Kilkenny County,	65 0 0	–	–	247 0 0	–	–	8	247 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	18 0 0	–	–	49 0 0	30 5 7	872 11 7	1,814 2 11½	121·00	0 9·86	14 19 10·31
,, City,	39 0 0	–	–	67 0 0	–	–	2	40 0 0	–	–	15 0 6	–	–	–	28 9 10	6 0 0	274 9 10	454 13 4½	29·00	0 10·17	15 9 5·58
King's County,	45 0 0	–	20 0 0	141 12 2	–	60 0 0	8	215 0 0	30 0 0	6 10 0	40 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	–	43 15 9	47 7 4	947 5 2½	2,207 10 6	142·00	1 0·82	19 9 10·10
Leitrim,	–	40 0 0	20 0 0	200 0 0	36 0 0	–	10	249 4 11	–	–	30 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	–	34 0 8½	24 2 1	870 8 1½	1,300 15 0	56·28	1 1·37	24 17 9·35
Limerick County,	44 0 0	–	33 0 0	200 0 0	70 0 0	–	12	405 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	20 0 0	38 4 0	–	–	34 15 8	1,216 17 8	2,856 12 7	248·00	0 7·67	11 10 4·38
,, City,	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	133 0 0	40 0 0	32 10 0	7	190 0 0	26 0 0	–	40 0 0	27 6 0	16 18 0	–	–	–	818 14 0	2,346 9 11	288·00	0 7·80	11 17 1·95
Londonderry,	–	–	–	150 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	5	125 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	–	157 14 0	24 3 8	846 6 11	1,950 16 9	160·78	0 11·56	17 11 9·18
Longford,	–	–	25 0 0	250 0 0	–	40 0 0	8	240 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	15 0 0	–	–	–	23 18 10	709 14 4	1,228 14 11	71·82	0 11·64	16 3 8·34
Louth,	–	15 0 0	15 0 0	146 15 6	–	–	6	190 0 0	30 0 0	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	–	–	40 11 9½	28 5 6	691 6 3	1,205 13 9	85·67	0 9·24	14 1 6·07
Drogheda,	–	–	–	80 0 0	–	–	3	60 0 0	–	–	10 0 0	–	–	–	69 18 2½	–	288 18 2	515 14 9	25·00	0 10·27	15 12 6·82
Mayo,	–	50 0 0	30 0 0	200 0 0	–	60 0 0	10	315 0 0	–	–	40 0 0	30 0 0	20 0 0	5 0 0	83 0 2	19 8 1	1,045 2 4	1,882 15 1½	152·00	0 7·43	11 12 2·20
Meath,	–	74 0 0	–	205 0 0	10 0 0	70 0 0	7	215 0 0	25 0 0	88 0 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	–	59 1 0	29 8 3	906 9 3½	1,729 4 8½	98·95	0 11·67	17 14 9·05
Monaghan,	73 16 10	–	–	168 9 2	–	–	7	200 0 0	–	–	24 16 0	16 8 0	–	–	41 14 4	35 0 0	712 10 6	1,282 7 0	88·00	0 8·69	13 1 8·45
Queen's County,	–	30 0 0	30 0 0	150 0 0	–	53 9 0	10	270 0 0	–	80 0 0	21 0 0	17 10 0	21 0 0	–	45 0 0	43 2 7	886 1 7	1,568 13 4	105·00	0 9·73	14 15 11·70
Roscommon,	–	74 0 0	–	200 0 0	50 0 0	–	9	240 0 0	25 0 0	7 0 0	32 6 1	–	17 0 0	–	45 5 7	30 8 6	906 12 2	1,439 14 8	75·76	1 0·3	19 1 0·74
Sligo,	65 0 0	–	21 0 0	200 0 0	30 0 0	75 0 0	9	200 0 0	20 0 0	–	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	157 1 0	44 15 11½	1,023 1 11	1,884 15 4½	67·42	1 3·45	23 10 1·02
Tipperary, Nenagh,	–	50 0 0	25 0 0	250 0 0	–	100 0 0	11	257 6 3	–	50 0 0	40 0 0	30 0 0	25 5 0	–	182 6 11½	41 7 11	1,202 6 1½	2,378 0 4	194·20	0 7·81	11 17 8·49
,, Clonmel,	–	74 0 0	–	250 0 0	130 0 0	120 0 0	20	375 14 6½	–	–	40 0 0	47 0 0	16 0 0	–	73 2 0	79 13 6	1,695 10 0½	4,573 8 6	466·00	0 6·45	9 16 3·41
Tyrone,	–	–	20 0 0	200 0 0	40 0 0	–	9	189 1 8	18 0 0	–	25 0 0	–	30 0 0	–	121 0 2	57 7 2	861 9 0	2,080 5 10	120·50	0 11·35	17 5 3·32
Waterford County,	65 0 0	–	–	200 0 0	70 0 0	–	8	200 0 0	–	68 5 0	40 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	25 0 0	35 13 10	27 4 0	926 2 10	1,892 13 0	155·30	0 8·22	12 10 0·44
,, City,	50 0 0	–	–	120 0 0	–	–	3	75 0 0	25 0 0	60 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	26 0 0	–	59 5 0	–	785 5 0	1,224 9 1	80·00	0 9·36	14 4 9·78
Westmeath,	–	–	35 0 0	150 0 0	–	60 0 0	8	235 0 0	–	45 0 0	25 0 0	14 5 0	14 5 0	–	45 15 0	33 19 0	748 4 0	1,573 2 5	123·00	0 8·41	12 15 9·50
Wexford,	–	–	30 0 0	160 0 0	–	80 0 0	8	190 10 10	30 0 0	10 0 0	45 0 0	25 0 0	12 0 0	–	151 0 9½	23 17 5	907 9 0½	2,110 16 5	185·91	0 7·55	11 9 6·59
Wicklow,	65 0 0	–	–	150 0 0	–	–	6	191 0 0	–	–	30 0 0	20 0 0	10 0 0	–	–	–	625 6 2	1,370 3 1½	80·00	0 11·26	17 2 6·47
Total, 1853,	1,050 13 9	1,055 0 0	494 13 10	8,237 14 2	883 9 6	1,116 5 8	351	30,219 12 11½	734 8 1	1,270 16 0	1,487 4 1	1,321 13 1	611 16 4	138 3 1	3,348 17 1	1,288 7 4½	41,007 15 2½	86,666 0 7½	158·50	0 11·08	14 6 8·80
Total, 1852,	1,050 13 9	1,055 0 0	474 13 10	8,072 0 4	878 10 0	1,312 10 0	355	30,561 0 0½	569 15 3	1,475 5 5	1,506 14 1	1,389 4 9	649 14 10	114 16 0	2,873 3 8½	1,146 12 11½	40,516 18 6½	86,868 6 5½	198·50	0 7·60	11 11 8·46

SCHEDULE (C).—Return of Trades' Work, Hard Labour, and Schools, in the several Gaols in Ireland, on the 31st December, 1853.

GAOLS.	MALES.																FEMALES.							AMOUNT of Cost of Work.		AMOUNT of Return of Work.		Profit on Works.	No. of Males who learned their Trade in the Gaol.	Tread Wheel: Number of Feet Ascent per Day.	Total No. of Trades taught.	Total No. taught to Read during the Year.	Schools.	
	Masons or Stone-cutters.	Carpenters.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Weavers and Winders.	Smiths.	Painters.	Mat-makers.	Other Trades.	Total of Trades.	Picking Oakum and Flax Manufacture.	Stone-breakers and Bone-breakers.	Treadwheel.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Weaving and Needle-work.	Knitting and Spinning, and Dressing Flax.	Shoemaking.	Washing.	Prison Duties.	Unemployed or Sick.	Total Confined.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						Males.	Females.
																								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.						
Antrim,	2	2	7	7	15	–	1	7	2	43	18	104	–	12	31	208	41	17	–	15	4	9	86	157 2 3½	230 1 5½	1,638 9 3½	449 15 8	1,701 1 2½	56	–	87	369	1	1
Armagh,	–	–	1	2	6	–	–	3	2	14	16	–	–	10	6	46	10	12	–	3	2	7	34	55 7 4	10 16 6½	156 5 4	73 2 7½	83 7 7	31	12,774	6	–	–	–
Carlow,	–	1	2	1	6	–	–	6	2	18	–	2	9	3	15	47	11	12	–	4	3	1	31	67 15 2	28 10 1	118 16 0	60 16 10	25 7 3	17	380	17	24	1	1
Cavan,	–	2	4	3	2	2	1	–	1	15	–	6	18	10	4	53	6	14	–	3	3	6	32	65 7 1	25 7 3	85 10 3	30 11 4	340 16 6	46	10,240	12	44	1	1
Clare,	–	2	4	3	12	1	–	–	11	33	–	24	21	14	7	99	4	43	–	–	4	3	54	201 7 1	8 10 6	453 2 4	97 11 9	649 8 7	177	15,400	8	121	1	1
Cork County,	–	2	6	7	16	1	–	6	16	54	70	6	41	54	23	248	14	56	–	12	68	9	159	1,259 11 0	103 6 10	1,851 18 9	160 7 8	649 8 7	177	15,400	8	121	1	1
Cork City,	–	1	2	2	12	–	–	16	3	36	18	14	18	12	27	125	16	26	–	10	7	5	64	163 17 3	–	177 3 8	37 3 11	50 10 4	95	8,250	10	–	–	–
Donegal,	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	75	–	11	14	109	–	8	–	4	1	–	13	156 3 8	12 8 7	212 3 3	85 15 4	129 6 4	6	–	3	21	3	1
Down,	–	–	1	3	5	–	–	5	3	17	5	1	27	15	34	99	30	–	–	2	11	14	57	448 19 6½	67 11 9	528 6 5	107 19 0½	119 14 2	9	–	4	120	1	1
Dublin County,	1	–	2	3	7	–	1	8	–	22	58	32	–	18	14	144	15	–	–	14	10	30	69	254 18 0	0 17 10	325 15 6	4 0 1	73 19 9	21	–	3	118	2	1
Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	85	106	8	48	35	194	476	–	348 9 10½	–	604 6 0	255 16 1½	–	–	7	271	–	1
Richmond Bridewell,	2	6	6	4	22	–	1	202	2	245	–	–	58	72	101	476	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,161 10 8¼	–	1,736 3 1¼	–	574 12 5	–	8,400	–	–	–	–
Fermanagh,	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	4	3	12	6	21	8	8	9	64	5	4	–	6	2	2	19	196 1 9	8 10 2	340 8 2	48 0 2	183 16 5	8	–	5	84	1	1
Galway County,	–	–	1	3	3	2	–	2	–	11	–	–	22	10	12	55	–	18	–	10	17	15	60	265 6 0	5 2 5	311 2 10	12 6 11	53 1 4	23	6,210	5	–	1	–
Galway Town,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	8	5	1	25	4	4	–	2	4	12	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	12,000	–	56	1	–
Kerry,	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	5	1	18	–	9	26	9	11	73	6	10	–	2	10	14	42	329 5 11½	7 16 10	419 16 11½	13 15 9	96 9 11	54	5,120	6	24	1	1
Kildare, Naas,	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	3	–	7	4	15	–	9	5	40	8	5	–	6	2	4	25	31 2 8½	7 5 10½	8 7 11	–	–	6	–	5	335	1	1
Kildare, Athy,	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	6	10	6	–	4	–	26	5	12	–	4	2	–	23	17 9 10	3 6 4	23 7 7	4 6 4	6 17 9	6	–	4	46	1	1
Kilkenny County,	1	1	3	3	3	2	–	4	–	17	–	6	24	10	12	69	4	4	–	11	6	11	36	59 8 4	19 6 11½	91 11 6	51 13 4½	64 9 7	8	73,752	4	195	1	1
Kilkenny City,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	8	–	–	–	1	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
King's County,	2	2	5	4	8	–	5	1	3	30	–	13	–	10	4	57	5	20	–	5	5	5	40	4 19 11	6 4 11½	223 9 2	52 14 1	264 8 4½	30	–	4	67	1	1
Leitrim,	–	1	1	3	2	–	–	3	–	10	–	–	21	14	5	50	4	8	–	6	4	8	30	35 14 11½	13 7 4	80 5 7¼	37 9 1	68 12 4¾	8	7,640	5	81	1	1
Limerick County,	3	3	1	–	15	1	–	1	16	40	11	18	–	14	9	92	10	49	–	6	7	12	84	650 16 2	219 5 6	986 8 11	257 7 6	373 14 9	67	–	8	106	1	1
Limerick City,	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	6	40	26	12	10	13	107	8	26	–	8	11	17	70	76 6 6	48 3 6	98 12 6	66 3 6	40 6 0	8	7,040	1	92	1	1
Londonderry,	–	2	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	10	4	18	–	8	7	47	8	10	–	4	4	9	35	190 16 9½	31 6 2½	277 19 0	52 13 10½	107 19 10½	–	–	–	31	2	1
Longford,	4	1	1	1	6	–	–	2	3	18	–	–	9	6	8	41	2	10	–	2	4	4	22	33 4 3	–	66 18 0	–	33 13 9	9	9,600	3	32	1	1
Louth,	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	14	2	20	7	13	–	4	2	46	4	6	–	16	2	2	30	119 16 3	13 0 9	247 5 6	67 7 4	181 15 10	15	11,500	5	24	1	1
Drogheda,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	7	–	3	12	27	–	–	–	–	–	15	15	15 16 3	–	26 14 9	–	10 18 6	13	–	2	28	1	–
Mayo,	1	2	1	–	2	–	2	2	–	10	–	28	30	17	9	94	6	–	–	18	10	11	45	17 9 4½	2 18 6	74 19 8	3 7 6	57 19 3½	7	6,480	4	11	1	1
Meath,	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	2	7	–	–	13	9	6	35	16	3	–	4	4	14	41	22 9 10	5 14 3	36 18 9½	25 6 1½	34 0 10	18	11,520	3	25	1	1
Monaghan,	1	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	7	–	29	12	10	5	63	12	8	–	3	3	5	31	2 19 4½	3 4 2½	8 15 1½	17 8 0	19 19 6½	3	3,840	3	30	1	1
Queen's County,	2	1	4	6	7	2	2	10	1	35	–	–	10	3	2	50	21	13	–	4	2	5	45	158 7 6½	33 17 0	458 7 6½	58 8 0	324 11 0	69	11,520	14	51	1	1
Roscommon,	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	18	17	10	8	56	4	14	–	8	4	9	39	15 8 3	–	30 17 10½	–	15 9 7½	–	9,600	1	19	1	–
Sligo,	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	10	15	–	–	12	3	40	3	2	–	5	5	8	23	56 15 4½	41 6 4½	103 1 3¼	84 0 10½	89 0 4¾	30	6,460	4	79	1	1
Tipperary, Nenagh,	1	3	4	5	6	4	2	8	6	39	4	6	12	7	7	75	10	7	–	22	13	9	61	785 19 6	43 11 10½	1,078 12 10	89 19 1½	339 9 7	36	–	7	132	1	1
Tipperary, Clonmel,	–	4	9	5	11	2	2	2	10	45	–	10	120	25	24	224	20	26	–	25	8	20	99	795 8 11½	232 7 5	1,016 10 3½	336 0 7½	324 14 6½	426	11,520	12	80	1	1
Tyrone,	–	2	2	2	8	–	–	2	1	17	–	5	13	19	12	66	6	10	–	5	4	11	36	146 2 7	94 5 11	224 4 5	132 7 5	116 3 2	5	6,380	7	313	1	1
Waterford County,	–	1	3	3	24	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	30	7	5	73	10	13	–	30	2	–	55	129 8 6	139 0 5	257 8 11	243 8 0	232 8 0	62	3,000	3	151	1	1
Waterford City,	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	8	–	3	–	8	16	35	3	21	–	–	2	1	27	54 6 10	8 14 0	123 4 5	48 3 9	103 7 4	3	7,640	3	30	1	1
Westmeath,	–	1	3	2	2	1	–	4	2	15	–	–	41	9	1	66	9	14	–	8	4	2	37	156 5 3½	7 2 1	252 19 1	16 1 8	105 13 4½	9	64	6	120	1	1
Wexford,	–	–	2	6	8	–	–	–	5	21	–	13	24	15	10	83	10	18	–	12	6	13	59	190 3 0	–	294 14 11⅔	–	104 11 11¾	39	–	4	57	1	1
Wicklow,	–	–	2	3	–	–	2	–	7	14	–	–	12	6	6	38	10	4	–	–	6	11	31	60 7 7	52 0 5	72 15 0½	72 3 1½	32 10 2	48	6,400	4	188	1	2
Total, 1853,	21	43	95	106	228	19	23	337	106	978	286	545	656	514	500	3,479	445	633	8	348	303	528	2,265	8,609 7 9¼	1,883 0 0	14,519 12 6½	3,502 2 4½	7,558 7 7¼	1,481	280,362	294	3,675	41	35
Total, 1852,	30	53	129	131	308	27	29	259	160	1,126	615	1,000	961	593	821	5,116	485	753	–	428	312	530	2,508	11,452 17 2¾	2,169 0 9¾	17,910 9 0½	4,212 0 8½	8,500 11 8½	1,322	290,936	331	3,899	41	32

SCHEDULE (D).—A Schedule of the different Trades, Small Trades, and other Works which could be introduced with advantage into all Gaols in the United Kingdom, under the improved Penitentiary System of Prison Discipline, pointing out the Works most eligible to employ Prisoners at during the different periods of Imprisonment, from One Month to Seven Years; and showing the Length of Time in which a Prisoner can acquire such a knowledge of each Trade as will enable him to earn an honest Livelihood for himself thereby, when the Term of his Imprisonment expires; also, the probable Sum a Prisoner, when employed, will be able to earn per Diem, as soon as he learns his Trade.

One, and not exceeding Three Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Three, and not exceeding Six Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Six, and not exceeding Nine Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	Nine, and not exceeding Twelve Months' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.	One Year, and not exceeding Seven Years' Imprisonment.	Time allowed the Prisoner to learn each Trade.			Prisoners to earn by each Trade per Day.
	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.		Months.	Weeks.	Days.	s. d.
Ink-making,	–	–	1	– 6	Wire-lattice making,	1	–	–	1 6	Coopering,	2	–	–	1 6	Collar-making,	3	–	–	1 6	Cabinet-maker,	12	–	–	3 0
Bonding-making,	–	–	1	1 0	Sack-cloth weaving,	1	–	–	1 6	Bellows-making,	2	–	–	1 0	Tackling-making for Farmers,	3	–	–	1 6	Carpenter,	12	–	–	3 0
Lath-splitting,	–	1	–	1 0	Nail-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Horse-shoeing,	3	–	–	1 6	Shoe-maker,	3	–	–	2 0	Stone-cutter,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for glazing,	–	–	1	1 0	Turner's Work for Kitchen use,	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Straddle-maker,	2	–	–	1 0	White-smith,	12	–	–	3 0
Putty-making for plastering,	–	–	1	1 0	Glue-boiling,	1	–	–	1 0	Cap-making,	–	–	–	—	Candle-maker,	2	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker, (Coach),	12	–	–	3 0
Pegwood for Shoe-makers,	–	–	1	1 0	Varnish-making,	1	–	–	1 6	Flesher of Hides,	1	–	–	1 0	Sailcloth-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Tailoring,	6	–	–	3 0
Fleshing Skins,	–	1	–	1 0	Baking (Bread),	1	–	–	1 0	Brush-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Carrier,	2	–	–	1 6	Hatting,	6	–	–	1 6
Basil Skin-stretching,	–	–	3	1 6	Flax-dresser,	1	–	–	1 0	Brogue-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Comb-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Cutler,	3	–	–	2 0
Cord-making (Twine),	1	–	–	1 6	Last-maker (Shoes),	1	–	–	1 0	Glazier,	–	3	–	1 6	Cart, Plough and Harrow-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Cart and Waggon-making,	6	–	–	1 6
Size-making,	–	1	–	1 0	Stone-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Glue-boiler,	1	–	–	1 0	Brazier,	3	–	–	1 0	Plough-making,	3	–	–	1 6
Mop-making,	–	1	–	0 6	Spinner of Cotton,	1	–	–	1 0	Pump-borer,	1	–	–	1 0	Whitesmith (Housesmith),	3	–	–	1 6	Block-making for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0
Calum-scoring,	–	1	–	0 6	Straw Plat for Bonnets,	1	–	–	1 0	Reed-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Glass-cutter,	3	–	–	1 6	Engraving,	12	–	–	3 0
Paint-grinding,	–	1	–	1 6	Whip-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Sail-cloth maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Harness-maker (Car),	3	–	–	1 6	Printing,	12	–	–	2 0
Paint-mixing,	1	–	–	1 6	Toy-making,	–	0	6	Stone-cutter,	1	–	–	1 6	Saddler,	3	–	–	1 6	Turning,	2	–	–	1 6
Lime-burning,	–	1	–	1 0	Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	–	–	1 0	Turner,	2	–	–	1 0	Shuttle-maker,	3	–	–	1 6	Waggon-wheel making,	6	–	–	1 0
Wire-drawing,	–	2	–	1 6	Blacking-making, for Shoes,	1	–	–	1 0	Whip-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Upholsterer,	3	–	–	1 0	Wire-worker,	6	–	–	1 6
Mat-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Paper-staining,	1	–	–	1 6	Rope-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6	Hair-cloth maker,	6	–	–	1 6
Wool-scouring,	–	2	–	1 0	Lint-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Patten and Clog-maker,	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Cord,	3	–	–	1 0	Pocket-book maker,	6	–	–	1 0
Painting in Oil,	1	–	–	1 6	Starch making from Bran or Potatoes,	–	2	–	1 6	Wheelwright,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton,	3	–	–	1 0	Saddle-tree maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Hair-twisting (curled),	1	–	–	1 0						Block-maker for Ships,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0	Pin-maker,	6	–	–	2 0
Flax-scutching,	–	2	–	1 0	Sail-cloth making,	1	–	–	1 0	Dyer,	1	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Broad Cloth,	6	–	–	1 6
Slate-squaring,	–	1	–	0 6	Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Stocking-hosier,	2	–	–	1 6	Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Cotton Cord,	3	–	–	1 0
Lint-Sheet-making (Lint-Canvas),	1	–	–	1 0	Cock-cutting,	1	–	–	1 6	Racket-maker,	–	2	–	1 0	Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Calico,	3	–	–	1 0
Tape-weaving,	1	–	–	1 0	Trunk-making,	1	–	–	1 0	Thread-maker,	1	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0	Weaver of Damask,	6	–	–	1 0
Wax-making (Shoe-makers),	–	–	2	0 6	Wood-cutting,	–	2	–	1 6	Cutler,	2	–	–	1 6						Weaver of Linen,	6	–	–	1 0
Down-napping (Hatters),	–	1	–	1 0						Wool-scourer,	1	–	–	1 0						Weaver of Muslin,	4	–	–	1 0
Sack-making,	–	1	–	1 0																Weaver of Flannel,	2	–	–	1 0
Basket-making,	–	2	–	1 6																Weaver of Serge or Stuff,	3	–	–	1 0
Net-making,	–	2	–	1 0																				
Besom-making,	–	–	3	1 6																				
Bruising Oats,	–	–	1	1 0																				
Cork-cutting,	1	–	–	1 6																				
Wick-cutter (Chandlers),	–	1	–	1 0																				
Box-making (for Hatters),	–	2	–	1 0																				
Trunk-covering,	–	2	–	1 6																				
Pulverizing Bones,	–	1	–	1 6																				

)—Return of Accommodation, &c., in the several County, City, and Town Gaols, 1853.

Daily Average umber Confined.	Highest Number.	Number of Single Cells.	Other Cells.	Rooms with Beds.	Total Number of Beds.	Total confined in the Year, Debtors included.	Number of Re-committals.				
							Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four Times or more.	Total.
301	386	458	-	-	458	3,280	360	197	122	430	1,109
111	131	66	18	14	160	949	40	23	12	20	95
88	116	72	3	17	97	846	77	28	12	9	126
101	152	86	6	16	138	733	30	25	26	24	105
177	217	115	6	9	157	1,253	147	104	57	62	370
560	813	115	140	2	850	2,598	547	333	157	343	1,380
222	308	116	-	12	153	2,282	523	188	95	62	868
109⅓	151	85	11	17	155	754	13	1	1	1	16
170	208	215	16	8	254	969	101	68	33	71	273
212⅓	264	92	-	7	154	3,001	143	35	21	39	238
472	581	267	11	6	333	12,078	395	155	93	109	752
489	613	268	11	6	684	8,737	314	122	30	18	484
94	137	102	2	6	114	535	21	11	8	6	49
151	221	81	8	15	126	1,024	91	68	29	26	214
92⅓	212	35	2	14	68	1,379	36	28	14	10	88
201	323	61	18	23	205	1,969	279	177	141	209	806
74⅓	105	62	-	12	80	552	24	10	8	2	44
55⅔	74	32	-	2	36	363	20	4	-	-	24
124	150	239	12	8	222	802	38	5	-	-	43
30⅔	59	7	-	10	51	11,193	-	8	4	60	72
123	164	124	-	11	146	700	-	11	12	-	23
60	106	81	2	12	108	616	22	14	7	6	49
248	364	175	-	-	176	1,596	70	52	4	3	129
213	315	70	-	25	158	5,237	102	66	58	44	270
109⅞	152	150	12	17	205	868	24	12	16	19	71
76⅔	103	67	2	12	103	894	31	23	14	26	94
87⅓	114	40	-	9	63	952	104	13	4	1	122
34	51	18	-	4	26	797	67	25	13	19	124
165⅓	210	128	20	-	188	1,570	38	27	19	13	97
97⅗	129	80	16	23	119	572	36	5	1	-	42
107	131	68	7	10	118	541	2	5	4	2	13
106	164	76	27	8	162	932	35	8	2	-	45
79¼	112	60	3	13	86	512	25	6	1	2	34
73⅔	92	91	5	22	147	476	47	23	8	30	108
196⅓	303	192	10	13	314	1,507	39	32	10	7	88
465⅚	685	225	11	24	414	4,672	91	59	2	27	199
122½	167	70	-	22	161	815	43	10	-	-	53
151⅖	215	83	2	9	142	630	379	105	47	83	614
88	134	56	-	10	78	1,682	31	14	8	31	84
126	159	80	14	13	128	893	53	16	11	6	86
192	264	165	13	7	202	1,415	148	37	13	7	205
80	108	77	1	8	104	578	84	33	20	42	179
6,841⅓	9,466	4,762	409	476	7,843	83,752	4,670	2,189	1,157	1,869	2,885
8,578	11,529	4,425	464	461	7,352	92,638	5,855	2,712	1,348	1,743	11,658

SCHEDULE (F).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1853.

SCHEDULE (F)—RETURN of the Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st December, 1853.

Gaols.	No. of Debtors.		No. of Male Criminals.		No. of Female Criminals.		No. of Convicts.		Lunatics.		Of whom Sick in Hospital.	Total confined 31st December 1853.
	Males.	Females.	Tried.	Untried.	Tried.	Untried.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
Antrim,	27	3	121	60	45	30	–	7	–	1	1	294
Armagh,	1	–	34	9	25	8	1	1	1	–	6	80
Carlow,	1	–	30	15	15	15	1	1	–	–	1	78
Cavan,	3	–	36	13	17	11	–	3	1	1	1	85
Clare,	2	–	67	27	39	12	–	3	3	–	7	153
Cork, County,	9	–	196	19	114	18	24	27	–	–	26	407
Cork, City,	18	2	98	5	55	4	4	3	–	–	8	189
Donegal,	3	–	87	13	8	4	1	1	5	–	1	122
Down,	13	3	53	16	38	12	–	3	17	1	9	156
Dublin County,	8	3	118	17	45	16	8	2	1	6	9	224
City, Grangegorman Penitentiary,	–	–	–	–	416	39	–	–	–	21	17	476
City, Richmond Bridewell,	1	–	406	43	–	–	24	–	2	–	63	476
Fermanagh,	4	1	38	7	10	1	13	7	2	–	10	83
Galway, County,	–	–	44	8	34	10	3	16	–	–	11	115
Galway, Town,	1	–	17	7	13	9	–	4	–	–	4	51
Kerry,	6	–	53	14	25	7	–	10	–	–	5	115
Kildare, Naas,	1	–	28	11	12	13	–	1	1	–	1	67
Kildare, Athy,	1	–	19	6	19	1	–	3	–	–	–	49
Kilkenny, County,	6	–	48	15	26	3	–	7	–	–	9	105
Kilkenny, City,	2	1	8	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	1	15

King's County,	2	1	50	4	23	8	–	7	1	1	4	97
Leitrim,	1	–	37	10	24	5	–	2	2	1	9	82
Limerick, County,	6	1	73	12	76	7	–	31	1	–	7	207
Limerick, City,	11	–	81	15	48	13	–	9	–	–	–	177
Londonderry,	–	–	39	6	23	6	–	6	2	–	4	82
Longford,	2	1	35	1	17	1	1	2	2	1	1	63
Louth,	1	–	20	22	19	8	1	2	2	1	–	76
Drogheda,	1	–	11	12	14	2	–	1	1	–	4	42
Mayo,	10	3	72	9	22	10	1	9	2	1	8	139
Meath,	–	–	22	12	13	11	1	7	–	10	10	76
Monaghan,	2	1	35	24	19	6	2	5	–	–	8	94
Queen's County,	3	–	25	20	32	13	–	–	2	1	5	96
Roscommon,	4	–	28	23	19	10	–	7	1	3	–	95
Sligo,	–	–	30	7	8	5	–	5	3	5	7	63
Tipperary, Nenagh,	4	–	44	24	35	15	1	9	2	2	13	136
Tipperary, Clonmel,	8	–	169	39	63	26	–	10	4	4	14	323
Tyrone,	3	1	51	11	18	9	–	8	1	–	10	102
Waterford, County,	4	1	54	14	32	15	1	7	–	–	5	128
Waterford, City,	3	–	28	–	21	–	4	6	–	–	4	62
Westmeath,	2	1	47	12	24	9	5	2	–	1	–	103
Wexford,	3	–	57	18	42	11	–	3	5	3	6	142
Wicklow,	1	–	27	7	18	2	–	3	3	8	2	69
Total, 1853,	178	23	2,536	607	1,567	406	96	242	67	72	311	5,794
Total, 1852,	213	32	3,243	1,087	1,603	689	468	311	103	61	345	7,810

SCHEDULE (F).

Number of Prisoners confined in the Gaols of Ireland on 31st Dec., 1853.

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1853.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Antrim,	Antrim,	514	21 17 2¾	20 0 0	
	Ballymena,	730	28 2 4	20 0 0	
	Ballymoney,	322	20 1 4	20 0 0	
		1,566	70 0 10¾	60 0 0	130 0 10¾
Armagh,	Ballybot,	414	21 10 0	18 0 0	
	Lurgan,	649	23 6 0	18 0 0	
	Newtown-Hamilton,	522	17 9 2	12 0 0	
	Markethill,	165	8 19 7	10 0 0	
		1,550	71 4 9	58 0 0	129 4 9
Cavan,	Bailieborough,	305	21 3 5	30 0 0	
	Ballyconnel,	101	8 14 0	20 0 0	
	Cootehill,	210	12 17 10	30 0 0	
		616	42 15 3	80 0 0	122 15 3
Clare,	Ennistymon,	443	38 12 3	20 0 0	
	Killaloe,	206	21 13 5	20 0 0	
	Kilrush,	427	32 8 0	30 0 0	
	Sixmilebridge,	111	11 19 5	20 0 0	
	Tulla,	296	20 17 6	20 0 0	
		1,483	125 10 7	110 0 0	235 10 7
Cork,	Bandon,	849	28 5 0	25 0 0	
	Bantry,	244	14 19 3	25 0 0	
	Castletown,	179	9 19 1	15 0 0	
	Charleville,	375	16 14 6	15 0 0	
	Clonakilty,	457	15 12 0	20 0 0	
	Cork,	12,931	150 13 3	247 9 6	
	Dunmanway,	244	12 2 11	15 0 0	
	Fermoy,	1,335	54 2 6	20 0 0	
	Kanturk,	317	23 5 8	20 0 0	
	Macroom,	358	18 10 3	20 0 0	
	Mallow,	1,093	57 6 5	25 0 0	
	Midleton,	935	47 12 3	20 0 0	
	Millstreet,	98	8 1 9	15 0 0	
	Mitchelstown,	480	21 7 1	15 0 0	
	Queenstown,	935	26 5 7	15 0 0	
	Roscarberry,	130	9 17 0	15 0 0	
	Skibbereen,	639	25 17 10	25 0 0	
	Kinsale,	355	20 5 6	17 10 0	
	Youghal,	498	24 8 3	20 0 0	
		22,422	585 6 1	589 19 6	1,175 5 7

of SALARIES of KEEPERS of BRIDEWELLS, within the Year 1853.

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1853.	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Donegal,	Donegal,	253	20 10 2	30 0 0	
	Buncrana,	84	7 6 6	30 0 0	
	Letterkenny,	437	19 17 3	25 0 0	
	Glenties,	63	7 13 0	25 0 0	
		837	55 6 11	110 0 0	165 6 11
Down,	Newry,	1,670	96 6 9	50 0 0	
	Newtownards,	520	22 9 10	25 0 0	
		2,190	118 16 7	75 0 0	193 16 7
Fermanagh,	Newtown-Butler,	66	4 11 8	20 0 0	24 11 8
Galway,	Ballinasloe,	437	31 14 7	18 9 0	
	Clifden,	336	56 14 5	27 9 0	
	Eyrecourt,	48	30 7 5	18 9 0	
	Gort,	277	43 14 6	26 9 0	
	Loughrea,	637	54 14 5	27 9 0	
	Oughterard,	266	24 11 11	18 9 0	
	Portumna,	117	27 12 5	18 9 0	
	Tuam,	585	31 5 4	18 9 0	
	Woodford,	43	15 18 1	18 9 0	
		2,746	316 13 1	192 1 0	508 14 1
Kerry,	Caherciveen,	292	24 12 9	10 0 0	
	Castleisland,	251	28 19 5	10 0 0	
	Dingle,	238	25 1 4½	10 0 0	
	Kenmare,	458	26 8 4	10 0 0	
	Killarney,	1,414	71 2 2½	20 0 0	
	Listowel,	988	62 5 4	20 0 0	
	Milltown,	230	11 15 8	10 0 0	
	Tarbert,	111	8 5 4	10 0 0	
		3,982	258 10 5	100 0 0	358 10 5
Kilkenny,	Callan,	329	34 2 4	9 4 8	
	Thomastown,	325	16 14 6	18 9 2	
	Urlingford,	123	14 12 5	9 4 7	
		777	65 9 3	36 18 5	102 7 8
King's Co.,	Parsonstown,	636	79 19 2	40 0 0	119 19 2
Leitrim,	Ballinamore,	185	10 14 9	30 0 0	
	Manorhamilton,	159	11 18 8	30 0 0	
		344	22 13 5	60 0 0	82 13 5

SCHEDULE (G)—Cost of Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents, also

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1853.	Charge for each Bridewell. Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents. £ s. d.	Charge for each Bridewell. Salary of Keeper, &c. £ s. d.	Total Charge to the County. £ s. d.
Limerick,	Bruff,	496	48 9 10½	25 0 0	
	Croom,	156	25 15 5	15 0 0	
	Glin,	201	19 7 9	15 0 0	
	Kilfinane,	258	34 19 1½	15 0 0	
	Newcastle,	360	32 18 4	25 0 0	
	Rathkeale,	764	81 8 9½	25 0 0	
		2,235	242 19 3½	120 0 0	362 19 3½
Londonderry,	Coleraine,	425	21 19 9	20 0 0	
	Magherafelt,	178	24 8 5	15 0 0	
	Newtownlimavady,	258	13 12 5	20 0 0	
		861	60 0 7	55 0 0	115 0 7
Louth,	Ardee,	218	17 18 2	50 0 0	67 18 2
Mayo,	Ballina,	188	13 13 2	15 0 0	
	Ballinrobe,	229	13 1 4	15 0 0	
	Belmullet,	64	8 15 6	15 0 0	
	Swineford,	168	13 2 2	15 0 0	
	Westport,	183	8 19 4	15 0 0	
		832	57 11 6	75 0 0	132 11 6
Meath,	Kells,	277	20 5 10	40 0 0	
	Navan,	423	19 7 7	40 0 0	
		700	39 13 5	80 0 0	119 13 5
Monaghan,	Carrickmacross,	222	17 6 3	35 0 0	
	Castleblayney,	493	33 18 8	40 0 0	
	Clones,	204	10 15 7	15 0 0	
		919	62 0 6	90 0 0	152 0 6
Queen's Co.,	Abbeyleix,	198	10 9 3	25 0 0	
	Borris-in-Ossory,	135	13 9 0	25 0 0	
	Stradbally,	180	9 17 1	25 0 0	
		513	33 15 4	75 0 0	108 15 4
Roscommon,	Athlone,	304	16 12 0	10 0 0	
	Boyle,	223	15 6 4	20 0 0	
	Castlerea,	192	17 9 7	10 0 0	
	Strokestown,	279	13 9 8	10 0 0	
		998	62 17 7	50 0 0	112 17 7

of Salaries of Keepers of Bridewells, within the Year 1853—*con.*

County.	Bridewell.	Number confined in the Year 1853	Charge for each Bridewell.		Total Charge to the County.
			Subsistence, Fuel, and Incidents.	Salary of Keeper, &c.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sligo,	Ballymote,	111	12 10 10	40 0 0	52 10 10
Tipperary,	Borrisokane,	232	19 2 6½	20 0 0	
	Cahir,	920	37 18 10½	30 0 0	
	Carrick-on-Suir,	982	31 19 5½	30 0 0	
	Cashel,	1,476	72 9 3	35 0 0	
	Clogheen,	322	15 5 2	30 0 0	
	New Birmingham,	258	22 14 3	30 0 0	
	Newport,	117	13 6 7	20 0 0	
	Roscrea,	462	31 14 4	25 0 0	
	Templemore,	620	28 18 2	20 0 0	
	Thurles,	795	32 1 11	30 0 0	
	Tipperary,	1,246	47 13 1	30 0 0	
		7,430	353 3 7½	300 0 0	653 3 7½
Tyrone,	Clogher,	119	11 4 4	36 0 0	
	Strabane,	264	17 2 9	36 0 0	
	Dungannon,	423	109 16 3¾	60 0 0	
		806	138 3 4¾	132 0 0	270 3 4¾
Waterford,	Dungarvan,	762	47 0 0	40 0 0	
	Lismore,	312	25 18 9	20 0 0	
		1,074	72 18 9	60 0 0	132 18 9
Westmeath,	Moate,	814	26 11 6	35 0 0	
	Castletowndelvin,	77	10 0 7	30 0 0	
		891	36 12 1	65 0 0	101 12 1
Wexford,	Enniscorthy,	504	32 10 2	30 0 0	
	Gorey,	257	17 18 9	30 0 0	
	New Ross,	628	29 13 9	30 0 0	
		1,389	80 2 8	90 0 0	170 2 8
Wicklow,	Baltinglass,	173	65 7 11	105 0 0	
	Tinahely,	198	22 17 3	15 0 0	
		371	88 5 2	120 0 0	208 5 2
	Total for 1853,	58,563			6,109 9 10½

APPENDIX TO SCHEDULE (G)—Comparative Statement of the Expenses of the Bridewells in Ireland for the Years 1852, 1853.

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1852.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1853.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	135 10 10	130 0 10¾	5 9 11¼
Clare,	263 15 1	235 10 7	28 4 6
Cork,	1,275 10 8	1,175 5 7	100 5 1
Down,	219 13 11	193 16 7	25 17 4
Fermanagh,	25 10 4	24 11 8	0 18 8
Galway,	520 18 4	508 14 1	12 4 3
Kerry,	505 1 4	358 10 5	146 10 11
Kilkenny,	111 4 8	102 7 8	8 17 0
King's County,	157 17 3	119 19 2	37 18 1
Leitrim,	84 14 9	82 13 5	2 1 4
Mayo,	148 15 4	132 11 6	16 3 10
Meath,	136 8 11	119 13 5	16 15 6
Monaghan,	156 11 11	152 0 6	4 11 5
Queen's County,	118 7 11	108 15 4	9 12 7
Roscommon,	132 16 1	112 17 7	19 18 6
Tipperary,	702 14 6	653 3 7½	49 10 10½
Tyrone,	305 7 5	270 3 4¼	35 4 0¼
Waterford,	147 4 5	132 18 9	14 5 8
Westmeath,	102 15 1	101 12 1	1 3 0
Wexford,	171 9 3	170 2 8	1 6 7
	Total Decrease,		£536 19 1
	Deduct Increase,		57 2 5½
	Net Decrease,		£479 16 7½

Counties.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1852.	Expenses of Bridewells in the Year 1853.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Armagh,	116 0 6	129 4 9	13 4 3
Cavan,	116 14 10	122 15 3	6 0 5
Donegal,	163 4 10	165 6 11	2 2 1
Limerick,	344 9 6	362 19 3½	18 9 9½
Londonderry,	104 17 0	115 0 7	10 3 7
Louth,	65 9 9	67 18 2	2 8 5
Sligo,	51 10 6	52 10 10	1 0 4
Wicklow,	204 11 7	208 5 2	3 13 7
		Total Increase,	£57 2 5½

Expense of Bridewells for the Year	1852,	£6,589 6 6
Do.	1853,	6,109 9 10½
Decrease,		£479 16 7½

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